Bibliotheca Biographica:

A SYNOPSIS OF

UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY,

ANCIENT and MODERN.

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CONTAINING

A circumſtantial and curious Detail of the LIVES, ACTIONS, OPINIONS, WRITINGS, and CHARACTERS of the moſt celebrated Perſons, of both Sexes, of all Ranks, in all Countries, and in all Ages: Alphabetically diſpoſed.

PARTICULARLY

EMPERORS, KINGS, STATESMEN, GENERALS and ADMIRALS; POPES, CARDINALS, PRELATES, FATHERS and ARCH-HERETICS; DIVINES, PHILOSOPHERS, HISTORIANS, ORATORS, CIVILIANS, PHYSICIANS, POETS, learned LADIES, PAINTERS, and PLAYERS.

INCLUDING ALSO,

The perſonal as well as public Hiſtory of our Sovereigns, from the Conqueſt; with many hundred Lives of Britiſh Worthies, whoſe virtuous Acts adorn the Annals of theſe Kingdoms.

A Work equally calculated to inform, entertain, and improve; as preſerving Memorials of noble Families, and diſtinct Accounts of important Tranſactions and memorable Events; the ſeveral Dates compared with the moſt accurate Chronological Tables extant.

The whole affording a comprehenſive Abſtract of Univerſal Hiſtory, and being in reality a convenient Repoſitory to be occaſionally conſulted for the better underſtanding Authors, in Civil, Natural, or Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; Divinity, Philoſophy, Politics, and every other kind of Science.

BY THOMAS FLLOYD, Eſq.

VOL. I.

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MDCCLX.

B L

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

JOHN,

Earl of CORKE and ORRERY.

My Lord,

As I have the honour of being known to your lordſhip, of which I have the higheſt ſenſe, I have embraced this opportunity of paying, thus publicly, my reſpects to your lordſhip.

And when I reflect on the nature of this preſent work, which is to record and tranſmit down to poſterity, men of conſummate virtue, extenſive knowlege, real learning, ennobled birth, and exalted abilities; I am perſuaded the world will think I cannot more properly

offer this work to any one, than to your lordſhip; a deſcendant of the BOYLES, in whom, not only their honours, but their virtues are moſt happily united, and nobly ſupported; one, whoſe life will do honour to the work of ſome future biographer: but that it may be at ſome very diſtant period of time, is the ſincere wiſh, and hearty prayer, of,

My LORD,

Your LORDSHIP's

Moſt obedient,

And much obliged,

Craven-Street, May 1, 1760.

Humble Servant,

THOMAS FLLOYD.

THE

PREFACE.

THE knowlege of MEN, their actions, and the motives to thoſe actions, is, of all branches of ſcience, the moſt uſeful in its kind, and at the ſame time, in its nature, the moſt difficult to be acquired. The ſingle method of attaining it, is by experience; and to extend and perfect this, was HISTORY invented. As the utility of this method was quickly, as well as commonly diſcerned, ſo every civilized nation, almoſt as ſoon as it became ſuch, had its hiſtory, and in proceſs of time many. Hence general hiſtories came to be formed, and as they were likewiſe very numerous, univerſal hiſtories, comprehending their ſubſtance, were compoſed.

But as in all theſe, events were continually multiplying, the actions and characters even of the greateſt men, appeared in a leſs ſtriking light. For in them, as in great pieces of painting, thoſe eminent perſonages were ſo mingled with others, that it was impoſſible to view, or to conſider them diſtinctly. This, joined with a variety of leſs material circumſtances, rendered a new kind of hiſtory requiſite, and thus BIOGRAPHY

was introduced. Diogenes Laertius, wrote the lives of the Greek philoſophers. Plutarch drew his parallels between the heroes of Greece and Rome. Amongſt the Latins, Suetonius compoſed the lives of the twelve Cæſars, and Cornelius Nepos elegantly depicted the characters of great men, without limiting himſelf in reſpect either to age or country. As learning revived and extended, theſe models were not ſimply copied; but ſome, and thoſe too conſiderable improvements were made by the moderns.

Lewis Moreri, a French eccleſiaſtic, was the firſt who projected, what might be ſtiled a BODY of BIOGRAPHY, which, that it might be conſulted with greater facility, he ranged in alphabetical order, and gave it the title of an HISTORICAL DICTIONARY. This work, though it had undoubtedly many defects, as every attempt, more eſpecially of this kind muſt have; yet the utility of the plan being inconteſtible, and the convenience of the form no leſs manifeſt, it met with univerſal approbation; inſomuch that it was re-printed, enlarged, and tranſlated; ſo that in a very few years, every nation had its MORERI in its own language, with augmentations, and ſupplements of lives, in reſpect to which, the original compilers could not poſſibly have any memoirs.

The very judicious and ingenious Peter Bayle obliged the world with a performance diſpoſed in the ſame manner, but of a very different nature. The criticiſing the miſtakes of others, the diſplay of uncommon, as well as extenſive learning, and the finding frequent opportunities, to inſtill his own ſingular ſentiments, on almoſt all ſubjects, were the principal points he had in view. His freedom of thought, his eaſy ſtile, and his vaſt fund of literary knowlege, gave his CRITICAL DICTIONARY as favourable a reception as its author could deſire. The GENERAL DICTIONARY, in our own language, comprehends not ſimply that of Bayle, but alſo a large number of new lives, reduced under one alphabet, and is not only a very laborious, but a very uſeful and entertaining collection. The BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA, which is the ſequel to a correct tranſlation of

of Bayle, is compoſed entirely of Britiſh lives, with indefatigable induſtry, much accuracy, and a laudable ſpirit of impartiality and moderation, by which its character has been deſervedly eſtabliſhed.

Theſe large undertakings are confeſſedly of great utility and excellence, upon their *reſpective plans:* but they are each of them dilated into a number of volumes, and of conſequence not within the purchaſe of the *many*, for whoſe accommodation a ſort of general abſtract from them all, ſeemed to be much wanting.

In favour of ſuch a deſign, it muſt be allowed, that the generality of readers are well contented, in their hiſtorical reſearches, to obtain *the knowledge of facts*, and of ſuch perſonal anecdotes as at once characterize, entertain, and inſtruct: Copious extracts from books, and large critical notes, frequently upon ſpeculative points; are, perhaps, foreign to their purpoſe. Such illuſtrations have deſervedly found a place in the larger Biographies: but they have been the means of prodigiouſly ſwelling their bulk.

In order as far as poſſible, to preſerve, at leaſt the capital advantages of ſuch collections, and yet contract the ſize, and thereby leſſen the price; it has been adviſed, from ſuch ample materials, to attempt a *ſelection* of thoſe lives only that appear to be intereſting. Something of this ſort was done by Monſieur Ladvocat, at Paris; and, very lately, another work larger in extent, but very much of the ſame kind, was publiſhed at Avignon. Both were well received and highly commended abroad, which to avow the truth, induced the adopting of this plan. But before our firſt volume was far advanced, it became but too evident, that the deſire of rendering articles very numerous, had introduced ſome of little ſignificance, and diminiſhed, at the ſame time, the ſpace requiſite for giving a juſt ſcope to thoſe of greater importance. It was reſolved to correct this error, the moment it was diſcovered, by inſerting only memorable lives, and giving every eſſential event and date that could be procured.

Not

Not however to paſs an arbitrary ſentence on that method of abridging, which it muſt be admitted has been received by many with approbation; or to preclude the reader's judgment, by condemning theſe ſuccinct articles to oblivion, we thought it beſt, to throw them entirely into a ſupplemental volume; which probably, will ſoon appear. By the help of this method, thoſe names will occur there, which, for the reaſon before-mentioned, we thought it expedient to omit here, with the few remarkable facts that regard them. In order to give ſtill greater ſatisfaction, or at leaſt to put it into the inquiſitive peruſer's power, to procure it for himſelf, we ſhall indicate, at the cloſe of the proper articles, the large collection, where they are to be met with; and by this contrivance, our fourth volume, will not barely form an appendix to this, but, which cannot ſurely prove unacceptable, become at the ſame time an uſeful INDEX to the larger performances in our own language. Taking therefore theſe advantages together, we flatter ourſelves, that we ſhall not be thought to fall far ſhort of the promiſe made in our title; and that whoſoever conſults this repoſitory of biographical learning, will be ſeldom diſappointed.

It may be alſo proper to obſerve, that ſometimes the articles of our nobility are placed under their reſpective titles, and ſometimes under the names of their families; and as the ſpelling of titles and ſurnames is very precarious, and we have not room to take in all their varieties, it will be ſafeſt to run through the whole of the initial letter to which it belongs, before an article is concluded to be wanting. As to the Biographers in our own language, we very freely acknowledge, and are ſincerely grateful for the aſſiſtance we have received from them; and are fully perſuaded, that our compendium, inſtead of injuring, will extend their reputation, enhance the credit, and excite a more general attention to their uſeful labours; which without all doubt are as requiſite in a library, as we incline to hope ours will be fit for the cloſet. But beſides the lives drawn from theſe, we may preſume to ſay, that many appear here for the firſt time in an Engliſh Dreſs, and that there are ſome which

which have never appeared at all. This we mention as an additional proof that we have not had ſimply an inclination, but have likewiſe uſed our utmoſt endeavours, to pleaſe; and when we reflect on the utility of the plan, the variety of matter, the commodious ſize of theſe volumes, the reception that attempts of this kind have met with in other languages, and above all the great candour of the public, we moſt willingly ſubmit to its deciſion.

Univerſal

Univerſal Biography, &c.

AALAM, or Ebno'l Aalam, an Arabian, who flouriſhed in the 9th cent. He was highly eſteemed by all the princes of his country for his great knowlege in aſtronomy.

AARON (St.) of Caer-leon in Monmouthſhire, a wealthy citizen of that place; he and his friend St. Julius ſuffered martyrdom, together, under Diocleſian in 303. Giraldus Cambrenſis informs us that their bodies lie buried in the city of Caer-leon, and that each of them had a church erected to his memory; to that of Julius there belonged a choir of nuns, and to that of Aaron a famous order of canons. Bp. Godwin ſays, that the remains of theſe churches, or chapels, were to be ſeen not very long ſince, the one on the eaſt-ſide, the other on the weſt-ſide of the town, about 2 miles diſtant from each other. Their feſtival is fixed, in the Rom. martyrology, on the 1ſt of July. We are not acquainted with their Chr. names, it being uſual with the Britiſh Chriſtians at their baptiſm, to aſſume new names from the Latin, Greek, or Hebrew.

AARON, or Ahron, of Alexandria, a Chr. prieſt and phyſ. lived A. D. 622; wrote a volume of phyſic divided into 30 treatiſes, to which Sergius added 2. They were afterwards tranſlated into Arabic by Maſſerjawaih. He is the moſt ancient writer who has ſpoken of the ſmall-pox.

AARON Ben Aſer, a rabbi, famous for inventing the Hebrew points and accents, in conjunction with Jacob Ben Napthali.

AARON, a famous rabbi, of the ſect of the Caraites, about the y. 1300; eſteemed one of the beſt interpreters of the O. Teſtament: ſome ſuppoſe him to be the ſame with

AARON Hariſchon, i. e. Aaron I. a cel. rabbi and Caraite, a phyſ. at Conſtantinople, in 1294. He wrote a learned comment on the Pentateuch, this MS. is in the k. of France's library; he alſo wrote a good Hebrew grammar, called Chelil Tophi, i. e. *exceeding fine*, or *excelling in beauty*, printed at Conſtantinople 1581, in 8°, and other learned works. He frequently quotes the traditions of the anc. Hebrews, and follows, almoſt throughout, the literal ſenſe.

AARON Aarcharon, i. e. Aaron the latter, to diſtinguiſh him from the former, a famous Caraite rabbi, b. at Nicomedia, in 1346. His chief works are, *The garden of Eden*, which contains the doctrines and cuſtoms of the Caraite Jews; *A commentary on Iſaiah*; and *A treatiſe on the principles of the law*.

AARON (Iſaac) a Greek, in 1148 he was carried priſoner from Corinth, by Roger, k. of Sicily, to Italy, where he learned the language of that country, became interpreter to the emp. Emanuel Comnenus, but ſoon after being convicted of ſorcery and treachery to that prince, his eyes were put out. He afterwards inſinuated himſelf into the favour of Andronicus Comnenus,

who had uſurped the throne, whom he adviſed to deprive his enemies not only of their eyes, but of their tongues alſo; but this counſel proved, juſtly, fatal to himſelf: for Iſaac, ſurnamed the Angel, expelled Andronicus, and ordered Aaron's tongue to be cut out.

AARON, a Levite, a Jew of Barcelona, died in 1292. Hottinger, in his treatiſe of the Hebrew rites, has made great uſe of a Catechiſm of his. Bartolocci, improperly, calls this rabbi, Aaron Zalaha.

AARON Ben Chaïm, a famous rabbi, chief of the ſyn. of Fez and Morocco, in the beginning of the 17th cent. there is a very excellent comment of his on the book of Joſhua, printed at Venice in 1609, in folio, called, *The heart of Aaron*, and other works.

AARON Scharchon, a famous rabbi, chief of the ſyn. of Theſſalonica: his principal works are, *The law of truth*, in which he ſolves 232 queſtions about contracts in buying, ſelling, and lending; and the *Book of truth*, in which he explains the Toſephoth of the Gemara.

AARSENS, or Aerſens (Francis) lord of Somelſdyck and Spyek, one of the moſt able miniſters of the United Provinces. He was ſeveral times ambaſſador in England and France, in the reign of Henry IV of France, of which he has left very accurate and judicious memoirs.

AARSENS, or rather Aerſens (Peter) called in Italy and Flanders Pietro Lungo, or Long Peter, on account of his ſtature. He was the ſon of a ſtocking-maker at Amſterdam, b. in 1519, and died in 1585, aged 66 years. An excellent painter; his firſt maſter was Alart Claeſſer. He was particularly famous for repreſenting a kitchen and it's furniture, and alſo eminent for all kinds of ſubjects, of which his altar pieces, and others, are a proof. An altar piece of his, viz. a crucifix, in which an executioner breaking the legs of the thieves with an iron bar, was particularly admired, was deſtroyed by the populace, at an inſurrection in 1566; tho' the lady of Sonneveldt offered 200 crowns for it; of which he made ſuch heavy complaints to the rabble, that they were ready to murder him; he was of a mean aſpect, and deſpicable in his habit: he left 3 ſons, who became eminent painters.

AARTGEN, or rather Aertgen, the ſon of a wool-comber, was b. at Leyden in 1498; he practiſed under Cornelius Engelhechtz, and became an eminent painter, highly eſteemed by the painters of his time, particularly by the celebrated Floris, who came to Leyden to ſee him, and inquired for his houſe, which was a little hovel, half ruined, and wretchedly ſituated near the city walls; but Aertgen not being at home, Floris ſketched, on the wall of the apartment Aertgen uſed to work in, with charcoal, a St. Luke, with the ox's head and the painter's arms, and went away. Aertgen, on his return, ſeeing the draught, at firſt ſight cried out, "This ſketch is ſo beautiful it "muſt be Floris's." Aertgen never worked on Mondays, always devoting that day to the bottle. He uſed to ſtrole about the ſtreets, in the darkeſt nights, playing on the German flute, by which he was often expoſed to imminent danger: he at laſt unhappily loſt his life in 1564, at the age of 66; for coming home late one dark night, he ſtopt to eaſe himſelf, and pulling off part of his clothes, he laid them on a wall, and went at ſome diſtance; but returning to take them, he miſtook the way and fell into the water, and was drowned.

ABA, or, according to ſome, Alboin, Ovo, or Ova, in 1040, aſcended the throne of Hungary. He was brother-in-law to St. Stephen, the firſt Chr. k. of that kingdom. He defeated Peter the German, the nephew and ſucceſſor to St. Stephen, and obliged him to retire into Bavaria. This Peter had a little time before

fore been driven out of Hungary, on account of his male-adminiſtration. Aba, who was elected in his room, ravaged Auſtria and Bavaria, but being defeated by the emp. Hen. III. the Black, he ſwam on horſe-back croſs the Danube, and was murdered by his own ſubjects, in a village called Schope.

ABA, or rather Abau, Hanifah, ſurnamed Al Nooman, was the 2d ſon of Thabet, and b. at Coufah, a city of Chaldea, in the 80th y. of the Hegira: this is the moſt cel. doctor of the orthodox Muſſulmans, and his ſect holds the principal eſteem among the 4 which they indifferently follow. He was impriſoned at Bagdat, for having refuſed to ſubſcribe to the opinion of abſolute predeſtination, which the Muſſulmans call Cadha. He died in the 150th y. of the Hegira, in the priſon of Bagdat aforeſaid. Tho' he was not much eſteemed in his life, he afterwards became famous. It was not till 335 years after his death that Melick Schah, a ſultan of the Selgiucidan race, built for him a magnificent monument in the ſame city, and a college for the profeſſors of that ſect. This doctor compoſed ſeveral works to eſtabliſh the Muſſulman faith. His life has been written, with great eulogiums, by many illuſtrious Mahometan doctors.

ABAGA, a king of the Tartars: he ſent ambaſſadors to the 2d general council at Lyons, in 1274. He ſubdued the Perſians, and rendered himſelf formidable to the Chriſtians of the Holy Land.

ABAKA Khan, the 18th emp. of the Moguls, of the race of Cingis (or rather Ginghis Kahn) ſucceeded his father Holagou Khan, in the 663d y. of the Hegira, A. D. 1264. He reigned 17 years, and by ſome is ſaid to have been a Chr. He was poſſeſſed of 8 great provinces.

ABARIS, a Scythian, and ſon of Seuthus: it is uncertain when he lived; ſome ſay he was ambaſſador from the Hyperboreans at Athens, about 564 years before Chriſt. Strange and marvellous things are aſcribed to him; as that he could foretel earthquakes, drive away plagues, lay ſtorms, and that he travelled thro' the world in the air, mounted on his arrow as if it had been a Pegaſus. However it is pretty certain that there was ſuch a perſon, that he travelled all over Greece, converſed with Pythagoras, was a man of great abilities, and wrote ſeveral books.

ABAS, Schah, the Great, 7th k. of Perſia of the race of the Sophis, 3d ſon of Cobadendi, one of the greateſt princes that reigned in Perſia for many ages: having ſucceeded his father at 18 years of age, in 1585, he reſtored the affairs of his kingdom, and took ſeveral provinces from the Turks and Tartars; and, aſſiſted by the Engliſh, took the iſland and city of Ormus, April 25, 1622, which had been poſſeſſed by the Portugueze from the y. 1507; but death put a period to his victories in 1629, after a reign of 44 years. His memory is highly honoured by the Perſians, who regard him as the reſtorer of their ſtate: it was he who made Iſpahan the capital of Perſia.

ABAS, Schah, the 2d ſon of Sefi, and grandſon of Schah Abas the Great, was the 9th king of Perſia of the race of the Sophis. He ſucceeded his father in 1642, at the age of 13 years: he was but 18 when he took the city of Candahar, ceded to the Mogul in the reign of his father, and kept it, tho' the Indian emperor beſieged it more than once with 300,000 men. He openly protected the Chriſtians, whom he would not ſuffer to be moleſted on account of their religion, ſaying, "God "alone was Lord of the conſciences "of men." He loved juſtice, and had a noble and elevated ſoul; his intention was to have extended his kingdom towards the north, and it is believed he would have ſucceeded, as he had levied a powerful army, and had raiſed vaſt ſums of money, without burthening his ſubjects, by keeping vacant the great, but unneceſſary,

poſts of the kingdom, and retrenching his own private expences; but death prevented his great deſigns, for he died the 25th of Sept. 1666, aged 37 years, having languiſhed 4 months in a diſeaſe, into which a virulent lues venerea had thrown him: he left 2 ſons, without naming which ſhould ſucceed him.

ABASSA, a famous rebel, who revolted againſt Muſtapha I. under pretence of revenging the death of ſultan Oſman: he put to death a great number of janizaries, againſt whom he had conceived an implacable hatred. The mufti and the general of the janizaries took advantage of this rebellion to depoſe Muſtapha and ſet up Amurat IV, who ſoon ſettled matters with Abaſſa, and ſent him, in 1634, againſt the Poles, with 60,000 men; he ſeemed confident of victory; but circumſtances ſuddenly changing, he was ſacrificed to the intereſts of the ſtate to appeaſe the Poles, and was ſtrangled by order of the ſultan.

ABASSA, ſiſter of Harun Raſchid, 5th khalif of the race of the Abaſſides. Her brother married her to Giaffar his favourite, upon this hard condition, that they ſhould not bed together; but they diſobeyed this injunction, and had a ſon, whom they conveyed privately to Mecca. This being afterwards diſcovered, Giaffar was diſgraced, and Abaſſa baniſhed and expoſed to great poverty. Some ſay Harun put them both to death, and their child alſo. Abou Hâgelah mentions a moving ſonnet of Abaſſa's to Giaffar her huſband, which abounds with the ſofteſt ſentiments of love for him, and diſcovers the dilemma ſhe was in, whether ſhe ought to obey the dictates of her paſſion, or her brother's ſevere injunction.

ABASSON, a famous impoſtor, who went into France, pretended to be a Perſian prince, and got great ſums of money, which he ſpent in debaucheries. He then removed to Iſpahan, the capital of Perſia, and there privately learned the language and manners of the Perſians. A few years afterwards he pretended that he was brother to the king of Perſia, ſon of Solyman, and great grandſon of Abas the Great; and, being aſſiſted by the Armenians, went to Conſtantinople, where, having refuſed a conſiderable penſion offered him by the grand ſeignior, he was ſoon diſcovered, and beheaded, with 3 of his abettors.

ABBADIE (James) b. at Nay, in Berne, in 1654; ſtudied at Paris, travelled into Holland and Germany, and was miniſter of the French church at Berlin. In 1689 he followed his patron, marſhal Schomberg, from England into Ireland; and on his death, at the battle of the Boyne, in July 1690, he returned to England, and was miniſter of the French church in the Savoy; but the air diſagreeing with him, he removed again to Ireland, and was made dean of Killaloe, which he enjoyed many years. He wrote *Traite de la verité de la religion Chretienne. — De la divinité de Jeſus Chriſt*, and 8 other works, all in French, beſides ſermons and tracts. He was a zealous proteſtant, poſſeſſed of great learning and eloquence, and was greatly beloved. He died at Marybone, near London, Sept. 25, 1727, aged 73, or 69 according to ſome.

ABBANO (Peter of) a cel. phyſ. b. at Abbano, in Italy, in 1250, and profeſſor of phyſic at Bologna. It is ſaid that he would not viſit any patient out of the city under 50 crowns a day; and that he refuſed to go to Rome to attend Honorius IV. for leſs than 400 crowns per diem. He aſſumed the office of a conciliator. He was accuſed of magic, and died in 1316, whilſt the inquiſitors were preparing for his trial, who condemned and burnt him in effigy after his death. His principal works are, 1. *Conciliator differentiarum philoſophorum et præcipue medicorum.* 2. *De venenis eorumque remediis*, 3. *Expoſitio problematum Ariſtotelis*, &c.

ABBAS, ſon of Abdalmothleb, and uncle of Mahomet, whom he at firſt oppoſed, conceiving him an impoſtor; but being taken priſoner by him at the battle of Bender, in the 2d y. of the Hegira, A. D. 623, he ranſomed himſelf, and became a convert to Mahomet, and is ſaid to have gained for him the battle of Henain againſt the Thakefites, in the 8th y. of the Hegira. He was a doctor of the Muſſulman law, and died in the 32d y. of the Hegira, A. D. 652. A hundred years after his death, one of his grandſons,

ABBAS, Abul, ſurnamed Saffah, was proclaimed khalif, and in him began the dynaſty of the Abaſſides, who poſſeſſed the khalifate 524 years. There were 37 khalifs of this race, in a regular ſucceſſion.

ABBON, abbot of Fleury, eminent for his learning and piety, a zealous defender of the rights of the monks, was maſſacred, Nov. 13, 1004, as he was going to viſit an abbey on the Garonne, in France. Aimon, a ſcholar of his, has written his life. Abbon wrote in Latin *An apology for the monks*, and *The life of Edmund king of England*.

ABBOT (George) archb. of Canterbury, b. Oct. 29, 1562, at Guilford in Surry, ſon of Maurice Abbot, a clothworker, was educated at the free-ſchool at Guilford, erected by Edw. VI. In 1578 he went to Oxford; about 1597 he had a difference with Laud, which ſubſiſted as long as they lived, to their mutual uneaſineſs. Mar. 6, 1599, he was inſtalled dean of Wincheſter; in 1600 he was vice-chancellor of Oxford, and again in 1603, as alſo in 1605. He was conſecrated bp. of Litchfield and Coventry in 1609, and raiſed to Canterbury in 1611, before he was 50 y. old. He was cel. for his learning, eloquence, and diligence in preaching and writing. He died Aug. 4, 1633, at his palace at Croydon, aged 71, and was buried in the chapel of our Lady, in Trinity church in Guilford, in Surry. He was author of ſeveral valuable works, and did many charities.

ABBOT (Robert) elder brother to the former, b. at Guilford in 1560, a great ſcholar, a deep divine, admirably well read in the fathers, councils, and ſchool-men, and a moderate Calviniſt, countenancing the ſublapſarian ſcheme. He was conſecrated bp. of Saliſbury by his own brother, the archbp. Dec. 3, 1615. He died of the ſtone, with all the marks of piety and reſignation, March 2, 1617. He was author of ſeveral works, both in Latin and Engliſh, particularly *Antilogia*, againſt the Apology for Garnet; and *Lectures on the king's ſupreme power*, againſt Bellarmine and Suarez; upon the peruſal of which k. James made him bp. as above.

ABDALCADER, was ſurnamed Ghili and Ghilani, from the place of his birth, Ghilan, a province of Perſia. He was a ſcheikh or doctor, and highly eſteemed by the Muſſulmans for his ſanctity.

ABDALCAHER, a famous grammarian, author of the *Aouamel*. This book hath been commented on by Ebn Heſchain, and is in the French king's library, N° 1086. It hath been printed at Rome, with a Latin tranſlation, under the title of *Centum regentes, i. e. The hundred Arabic particles which govern the ſeveral caſes of nouns in that language*.

ABDALLA, ſon of Abdalmothleb, and father of the prophet Mahomet.

ABDALLA, ſon of Ali, huſband to Fatima, the daughter of Mahomet, and uncle to the 2 firſt khalifs of the Abaſſides, Saffah and Almanſor. He endeavoured to eſtabliſh his family on the ruins of the Ommiades; but, after the death of Saffah, not liking Almanſor, he cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed khalif, but was ſoon defeated in battle by Abu Moſlem, Almanſor's general, and ſhut up in a houſe; but khalif Almanſor, his nephew, turned a water-courſe againſt it, and deſtroyed him with it.

ABDALLA, ſon of Jaſſin, firſt doctor of the Almoravides, or African Marabouths, a kind of religious African Muſſulmans. He condemned to death Giauhar Gedali, prince of the Marabouths, for having acted contrary to his own law.

ABDALLA, ſon of Ibrahim, the ſon of Scharokh, the ſon of Tamerlan, ſtyled Mirza, i. e. Son of the Prince, as all other the deſcendants from Tamerlan were. He became poſſeſſed of the province of Fars, or Perſia, properly ſo named, in the 850th y. of the Hegira, A. D, 1481; but was diſpoſſeſſed in 854, by Mohammed Mirza, ſon of Baiſangor, another ſon of Scharokh, and obliged to fly to his uncle Uleg Beg, the eldeſt ſon of Scharokh, who reigned in Tranſoxane, who gave him his daughter in marriage. Uleg Beg being killed in battle by his ſon Abdalla, this Abdallah ſoon after took poſſeſſion of his father-in-law's dominions; but a year after, Aburaid, his couſin-german, who reigned in Khorazan, made war againſt him, and defeated him in a battle wherein he periſhed, in the y. of the Hegira 855.

ABDALLA, the ſon of Jezid or Yezid, a famous Muſſulman lawyer. He was a diſciple of Abu Hureira and Ebn Abbas, companions of Mahomet. He lived till the 100th y. of the Hegira.

ABDALLA Ben Mahomet, brother of Mondir, or Almondir, was the 17th khalif of the race of the Ommiades that reſided in Spain. He was proclaimed at Cordova in the 275th y. of the Hegira, A. D. 913, reigned 25 years, and lived 73.

ABDALLA, ſon of Muavie, and grandſon of Giaffar, the brother of Ali. The people, diſguſted at the Ommiades, would have raiſed him to the government, but the captains of Mervan, the 2d of that name, forced him to fly to Khorazan, where Abu Moſlem, who ſupported the Abaſſides, cauſed him to be aſſaſſinated.

ABDALLA, ſon of Mondir, or Almondir, was the 18th khalif of Spain, in the 295th y. of the Hegira, A. D. 893. He died in 300, and was ſucceeded by his br. Abdalrahman III.

ABDALLA, ſurnamed Motaſeb Billah, expelled the Aglabites out of Africa, placed on the throne Obeidallah, of the family of Ali, who, when well eſtabliſhed, put Abdallah, to whom he owed his advancement, to death.

ABDALLA, ſon of Omar, a learned Arabian, a companion of Mahomet, therefore called Sabaka, or companion. He was famous for his liberality. He died in the 73d y. of the Hegira.

ABDALLA, ſon of Saba; tho' he teſtified his regard for Ali with adoration, was yet ſuſpected of Judaiſm, and equally abhorred by the Sunnites and Schiites, i. e. the orthodox and heterodox Muſſulmans.

ABDALLA, ſon of Zobair; on his 1ſt coming to the khalifate, was powerfully oppoſed by Jezid; but after his death he kept peaceable poſſeſſion for 9 years, i. e. to the 73d y. of the Hegira, and 72d of his age, being the 1ſt who was born at Medina after Mahomet's arrival there.

ABDALLA, ſon of Mahomet Cheriff, and k. of Fez and Morocco, in the 16th cent. He fought the Spaniſh army in their return from Pignion de Velez, in 1564.

ABDALLA, Baronius, a Mahometan preacher of the ſect of the Mahaidins. In 1543 he rebelled againſt Cheriff Mahomet king of Fez and Morocco, but was taken and beheaded.

ABDALLA, b. at Tenmellet in Barbary, author of the ſect of the Mohavedins. He, by his preaching, collected a great number of people, and put Abdal Mumem at their head, who attacked Abraham, k. of Morocco, and dethroned and beheaded him. Abdalla died ſoon after, about the y. 1148.

ABDALMALEK, or Abdalmelek, ſon of Marvan, was 5th khalif of the race of the Ommiades. He began his reign in the 65th y. of the Hegira, A. D. 648, and ended it in the 86th. In his reign the Indies were conquered in the eaſt, and his arms penetrated into Spain in the weſt. He alſo extended his empire towards the ſouth, by taking Medina and Mecca. He reigned 15 years, and was ſucceeded by the eldeſt of his ſix ſons, Valid.

ABDALMALEK, ſon of Nouh, or Noah Ben Naſſer, 5th ſultan of the race of Samanides. In his reign Alphteghin, or Olupteghin, from whom the ſultans of Gaznevides are deſcended, roſe from a common ſoldier to be governor of the large province of Khorazan. This prince reigned 7 years, and died of a fall from his horſe, in the 356th y. of the Hegira, A. D. 961.

ABDALMALEK Ben Noah Ben Manſor, the 9th and laſt of the Samanides, ſucceeded his brother Manſor, after he had deprived him of his ſight; but 6 months after Mahmoud, ſultan of the Gaznevides, transferred the monarchy of the Samanides to that of the Gaznevides, A. D, 999.

ABDALMALEK, ſon of Saleh, ſon of Abdalla, ſon of Abbas, was related in blood to the prophet Mahomet. Khalif Harun Raſchid inveſted him with the government of Egypt; but he was diſpoſſeſſed of it in the y. of the Hegira 178, on ſuſpicion of his caballing with the Barmecides. He was confined till Harun's death, when Ainm his ſon ſucceeded him, and gave him his liberty and the government of Syria.

ABDALMALEK Ben Zoar, an eminent phyſician, called by the Europeans Avenzoar. An Arabian by deſcent, a Spaniard by birth, and of the Muſſulman religion; eſteemed by the Chriſtians for his ſkill, and was author of ſeveral books.

ABDALMOTHLEB, or Abdol Motalleb, ſon of Haſhem, and father of Abdalla, and grandfather of Mahomet the prophet, who was about 8 or 9 years old when he died. He was wonderfully handſome, as were all of his family.

ABDALRASCHID, ſon of ſultan Mahmoud. After a very long impriſonment, he was, on the death of his nephew Ali, ſon of Maſſoud, made ſultan of the Gaznevides, and was the 7th or rather 8th prince of that dynaſty. Togrul the Turk, whom he appointed to the government of Segaſtan, and to whom he had done many great favours, ungratefully murdered him and his family, in the y. of the Hegira 445, A. D. 1053. Ferokhzad, ſon of Maſſoud, who eſcaped the cruelty of the tyrant, was proclaimed khalif of that great empire.

ABDALOMYNUS, of the race of the kings of Sidon, was reduced to ſuch extreme poverty, as to be obliged to work for his bread as a gardener. Alexander took compaſſion on him, and made him king of Sidon, in conſideration of the patience with which he bore his poverty.

ABDAS, a Perſian bp. in the reign of Theodoſius, who by his raſh zeal in burning a temple ſacred to fire, occaſioned a perſecution of the Chriſtians, which laſted 30 years, and a long war between the Romans and the Perſians.

ABDELATIF, great kam of the Tartars, and the laſt of the race of Ginghis Khan, died in 1435.

ABDEMELEK, or Molei Mulek, was diſpoſſeſſed of Fez and Morocco by Mahomet his nephew; but he having obtained the aſſiſtance of Selim, emp. of the Turks, and Mahomet that of Sebaſtian k. of Portugal, they had a ſharp engagement, Aug. 4, 1578, which proved fatal to the 3 princes; for the k. of Portugal diſappeared in the battle without any body's knowing what became of him, Mahomet periſh-

ed in a moraſs, and Abdemelek in his litter.

ABDERAMA, governor of Spain, under Iſcham, khalif of the Saracens, in the 8th cent. He entered France, took Bourdeaux, ſet fire to all the churches in it, defeated Eudo, duke of Aquitain, in a bloody battle near the Dordogne, croſſed Poictou, and advanced towards Tours; but was there ſtopt by Charles Martel, aſſiſted by Eudo, when a prodigious ſlaughter was made of the Saracens, Oct. 732, and Abderama killed.

ABDERAMUS I. ſurnamed Abdelor, or the Juſt, grandſon of khalif Heſcham, of the race of the Ommiades; after the ruin of his family, was called from Africa into Spain, in 754, by the Saracens, who had revolted againſt k. Joſeph, where he defeated the latter, and took the title of k. of Cordova; and that of khalif in 762.

ABDIAS of Babylon, a fabulous legend writer, author of *Hiſtoria certaminis apoſtolici*. Wolfgang Lazius found this MS. in a cave of Corinthia, and was weak enough to publiſh it at Baſil, in 1551; it has been republiſhed ſeveral times ſince.

ABDISSI, patriarch of Muzal in Aſſyria, beyond the Euphrates. He came to Rome in 1562, and received the pallium or pall from pope Pius IV. He ſent his confeſſion of faith to the council of Trent in the 22d ſeſſion.

ABDULMUMEN or Miramolin, of the ſect of the Mohavedans. He was declared k. of Morocco in 1148, after having taken it by aſſault, and almoſt reduced it to aſhes. He cut off the king's head and ſtrangled, with his own hands, Iſaac his ſucceſſor. He afterwards conquered Fez, Tunis, Tremeſen, and prepared to go to Spain, but died in 1156; his ſon Joſeph II. carried his deſign into execution.

ABEILLE (Gaſpard) a French poet, b. at Ries in Provence. He was ſecretary-general of the province of Normandy, prior of the priory of our Lady of Mercy, and received into the French Academy in 1704. He died at Paris in a very advanced age, March 22, 1718. He wrote Odes, Epiſtles, ſeveral Tragedies, and two Operas.

ABEL, k. of Denmark, engaged ſome rebels to kill Eric the king, his elder brother, ſeized on the throne A. D. 1250, and was killed himſelf in a war 2 years afterwards.

ABELARD, a moſt famous doctor of the 12th cent. born in the village of Palais, near Nantz in Britany. He diſputed at Paris with Will. des Champeaux, a profeſſor of philoſophy, and threw him into diſgrace. Abelard afterwards made a great proficiency in divinity. He was ſtill more famous for his love of Heloiſa, neice of Fulbert, a canon, whom he inſtructed in the ſciences, who proving with child by him, he married her, more to the ſatisfaction of her uncle than hers. Abelard afterwards ſent her to the monaſtery of Argentueil, where, at his requeſt ſhe put on a religious habit, but did not take the veil. Her relations, exaſperated at this conduct of Abelard's, hired ruffians to emaſculate him; this forced him to hide his ſhame in the abbey of St. Dennis, but, offended at the irregularities of the monks, he removed to Champagne, and there ſet up a ſchool. He was afterwards cenſured by the council of Soiſſons in 1121, and again at Sens 1140, at the ſolicitation of St. Bernard, for holding ſome errors concerning the Trinity. He ſome time after retired to Troies, where he built an oratory and called it Paraclet, and had many pupils. He again fell into great trouble thro' the monks, who were his great enemies, on account of his reproving them for their groſs immoralities. The abbot of St. Dennis having expelled the nuns from Argentueil, Abelard, in pity to Heloiſa their prioreſs, gave her Paraclet, where ſhe ſettled with ſome of her ſiſter nuns. He was at length reconciled to St. Bernard and to pope Innocent

Innocent II, by means of Peter the Venerable, who received him with great humanity at his abbey of Chigny. At length being afflicted with infirmities and the itch, he was ſent to the priory of St. Marcellus on the Saone, near Chalons, where he died April 21, 1142, aged 63 years. His corpſe was ſent to Heloiſa, who buried it in the Paraclet. We have an excellent edition of his works, publiſhed by Francis d'Amboiſe, in 1616, in quarto, among which are thoſe famous letters which paſſed between Abelard and Heloiſa; and their hiſtory, with notes by Andrew du Chêne. Theſe letters were tranſlated into Engliſh, by John Hughes; upon which Mr. Pope has built his beautiful epiſtle of Heloiſa to Abelard.

ABELLI (Lewis) bp. and count of Rhodez, b. at Vexin Francois, in 1604. Having quitted his biſhopric, he retired to St. Lazare, where he died Oct. 4, 1691, aged 88. He compoſed ſeveral works, particularly *Medulla theologica, &c. On the traditions of the church with regard to the worſhip of the Bleſſed Virgin.* This work, the 2d edition of which was printed at Paris in 1675, gave the proteſtants great pleaſure, becauſe it furniſhed them with weapons againſt theſe convert-makers, and particularly againſt a work of the bp. of Condom; for Abelli became the protector of the moſt extravagant notions relating to the devotion of the Virgin, by which he defeated the effort of the other biſhop.

ABEN-EZRA (Abraham) a famous Spaniſh rabbi, b. at Toledo, died about 1174, aged 75. He ſhewed great abilities in interpreting the Scriptures, in grammar, poetry, philoſophy, aſtronomy, and phyſic, and was perfectly acquainted with Arabic. His chief works are a valuable *Commentary on the Old Teſtament*, printed with the Hebrew Bibles of Bomberg and Buxtorf. His ſtyle is clear, elegant, cloſe, and like that of the Scriptures. He generally follows the literal ſenſe, and gives leſs into the fabulous than the other rabbies, and ſhews much ſpirit and genius thro' the whole. He has, however, advanced ſome erronious opinions. The ſcarceſt of his works is his *Jeſud Mora:* Buxtorf ſays he never ſaw it. It is a theological work; the purport of which is to exhort to the reading of the *Talmud.*

ABEN MELLER, a learned rabbi, wrote a *Commentary on the Bible*, entitled in Hebrew *Perfection of beauty.* He followed the grammatical ſenſe, and the opinions of Kimchi; the beſt edition is that of Holland.

ABGARUS, or Abgar, a name common to ſeveral kings of Edeſſa in Syria. Both the Chriſtians and Muſſulmans of the eaſt have a tradition, that a king of Edeſſa of this name wrote a letter to Jeſus Chriſt, and that our Lord returned him an anſwer, with a handkerchief whereon was impreſſed the figure of his divine face. See the ſtory and letter in *Euſeb. Eccleſiaſt. hiſt.* lib. i. c. 13. It is ſtrange that theſe letters ſhould be held ſpurious by the Roman Catholics, and yet acknowleged by Proteſtants: among the former are father Simon and Du Pin; among the latter Dr. Parker, Cave, and Grabe.

ABGILLUS (John) ſon to a k. of Friſii, led ſo exemplary a life, that he was ſurnamed the Prieſt. He went with Charlemagne to Paleſtine; but, inſtead of returning home with him, he advanced as far as the Indies, gained mighty conqueſts, and founded the empire of the Abyſſins, called from his name the empire of Preſter-John. He wrote a hiſtory of Charlemagne's journey to the Holy Land, and of his own to the Indies.

ABIA, k. of the Parthians, made war againſt Izatus, king of the Adiabenians, becauſe he had embraced the Jewiſh, or according to others, the Chriſtian faith; but was defeated, and preſſed ſo cloſe, that, in deſpair, he killed himſelf.

ABIOSI (John) of Naples, a phyſician and mathematician about 1494; there are ſeveral valuable works of his.

ABLANCOURT (Nicholas Perrot Sieur D'.) See PERROT.

ABLE, or Abel (Thomas) chaplain to q. Katharine, conſort of k. Henry VIII. He was a zealous advocate againſt the divorce of the queen, and wrote, *Tractatus de non diſſolvendo Henrici & Catharinæ matrimonio.* In 1534 he was attainted of miſpriſion, for being active in the affair of Elizabeth Barton, the holy maid of Kent. Afterwards denying the king's power over the church, he was hanged, drawn, and quartered in Smithfield, July 30, 1540.

ABOU HANIFAH, a moſt cel. Muſſulman doctor, and head of the ſect of the Hanifites; he was of Couſa, and died in priſon at Bagdat about A. D. 757. He was the Socrates of the Muſſulmans, of a very humane diſpoſition, and bore injuries with great mildneſs.

ABRABANEL, Abarbanel, or Avravanel (Iſaac) a cel. rabbi, b. at Liſbon in 1437, ſaid to be deſcended from k. David, counſellor to Alphonſo V. king of Portugal: but when John II ſucceeded his father, he was obliged to ſave his life by flight. In 1484 he drew up his *Commentary on the books of Joſhua, Judges, and Samuel.* He was afterwards ſent for by Ferdinand the Catholic, and employed for 8 years, till 1492, when with the other Jews he was expelled the kingdom, and removed to Naples, where he wrote his *Commentary on the books of Kings*, in 1493. He compoſed commentaries on ſeveral other of the ſacred books, and other works, and died at Venice in 1508, aged 71. He was equal, if not ſuperior, to Maimonides. He was clear, learned, and ſincere; a great enemy in his writings to the Chriſtians, but in converſing with them the reverſe.

ABRADATES, king of Suſa in the Perſian empire. His wife Panthea being taken priſoner by Cyrus the Great, was honourably reſtored to her huſband, whom ſhe induced to join Cyrus, which he did, but was killed in a battle againſt the Egyptians. Panthea having found his corps, wept over it, Cyrus ſtanding by, and joining his tears with hers; ſhe then ſtabbed herſelf, and, reclining her head on her huſband's breaſt, expired. Cyrus erected a very ſtately mauſolæum to their memory on the ſpot which had been the ſcene of this ſad cataſtrophe, the 1ſt year of the 58th Olympiad, 548 before Chriſt.

ABRAHAH, or Abû Yacſûm, ſurnamed Al-aſhram, and Dhû-'l-Fil, governor or prince of Yaman, i. e. Arabia Felix, under the Neguſhi or Najâſhi, emp. of the Abyſſins, in the time of Abdala Motalleb, grandfather of Mahomet. In the 105th chapter of the Koran mention is made of the puniſhment of this prince, who laid ſiege to Mecca, which was, that a vaſt number of birds met his army, each carrying three ſtones, which they dropped on the heads of his ſoldiers, and killed them and him too.

ABRAHAM, k. of Ethiopia in 448. He was a zealous Chr. Father Lobo *(Voyage hiſt. d' Abyſſinie)* ſays that the Abyſſins aſſert, that Abraham was a prieſt, and that all the kings of that country are ſuch. From the ſame writer we learn, that Abraham confined all the ſons of the royal family in a ſtrong hold, on the mountain of Guxen, and enacted, that he only who was to ſucceed to the crown ſhould enjoy his liberty; which cuſtom it is ſaid ſtill prevails in Ethiopia. There were ſeveral other Ethiopian princes of this name. See Genebrad *in Chron.* Alvarez, cap. lviii. Hiſt. *Æthiop.*

ABRAHAM Ben Chaiia, a famous Spaniſh rabbi, who predicted the

the birth of an imaginary Meſſiah expected by the Jews in 1358: he died about 1303. There is a treatiſe of his on the figure of the earth.

ABRAHAM Galanti, an Italian rabbi, in the beginning of the 16th cent. His chief work is a *Commentary on the Lamentations of Jeremiah.*

ABRAHAM Ben Meier, or Eben Ezra, a famous rabbi at Toledo, in the 12th cent. a great grammarian and commentator. He viſited England, France, Italy, and Greece, and wrote an expoſition on the Hebrew Scriptures, reckoned the beſt by father Simon. He died at Rhodes, aged 75, A. D. 1165.

ABRAHAM Gedalia, a rabbi of Jeruſalem, in 1650: he wrote a *Commentary on Jalkut*, i. e. on the Bible.

ABRAHAM De Boton, a rabbi of the 17th cent. He wrote a *Commentary on the iad Chaſaka* of Maimonides, and 230 anſwers to as many queſtions on different caſes in the Jewiſh law.

ABRAHAM Schalom, a Spaniſh rabbi, who died in 1593, author of a famous treatiſe called, in Hebrew, *Neve Schalem*, i. e. *The habitation of peace.*

ABRAHAM Uſque, a Portugueze Jew, tranſlated the O. Teſtament out of the Hebrew into Spaniſh, firſt printed at Ferrara in 1553; a verbal tranſlation in obſolete Spaniſh, which was uſed only in the ſynagogues: reprinted in 1630.

ABRAHAM (Nicholas) a learned Jeſuit, b. at Lorraine in 1589, and died profeſſor of theology at Pont-à-Mouſſon, Sept. 7, 1655. Among other works, he wrote notes on Virgil and Nonnus's paraphraſe on St. John's goſpel, written in Greek verſe; a commentary in 2 volumes folio, on ſome of Tully's Orations; and a collection of theological treatiſes, entitled *Pharus Veteris Teſtamenti.*

ABSIMERUS, ſaluted emp. of the eaſt in 698 by the ſoldiers of the emp. Leontius, whom he confined in a monaſtery, after having cut off his noſe and ears. He perſecuted pope John IV; but Juſtinian the Younger having made himſelf maſter of Conſtantinople by means of an aqueduct, treated Abſimerus with great ignominy, and beheaded him in 705.

ABSTEMIUS (Laurentius) b. at Macerata in Anconitana, profeſſor of the belles lettres at Urbino, where he was librarian to duke Guido Ubaldo, in the pontificate of Alexander VI. He wrote notes on ſome difficult paſſages in anc. authors, *Hecatomythium*, or a collection of 100 fables, and a preface to *Aurelius Victor*, printed at Venice in 1505.

ABU BECR, or Abubeker, 1ſt khalif and ſucceſſor of Mahomet; he died in the 13th y. of the Hegira, aged 63. He was temperate, devout, a contemner of riches, and a great encourager of learned men. He was, ſay ſome, the firſt proſelyte that Mahomet made, and accompanied him in his flight. Niſaburi, an Arabian, collected in a little book the grave and witty ſayings of Mahomet and his ſucceſſors; and among others this of Abu-Becr; "Good actions are a guard againſt "the blows of adverſity; death is "the eaſieſt, or leaſt conſiderable, of "all things after it, and the hardeſt "of all things before it."

ABUCARAS (Theodorus) bp. of Charræ, or Haran, in Meſopotamia. He wrote above 40 diſſertations againſt all kinds of heretics. It is doubtful when he lived: he is ſaid to have begged pardon at the council of Conſtantinople, in 869, for having devoted himſelf to Photius. His works were inſerted in the ſupplement to the *Bibliotheque des Peres*, Par. edit. in 1624.

ABUDHAHER, chief of the Harmathians or Cannathians, a ſect which ſprung up in Arabia anno 278 of the Hegira; under him they profaned and laid waſte Mecca, in the 317th y. of the Hegira: they plundered the pilgrims, and killed 1700 within

in the caaba, or oratory, as they were walking round it in devotion; they committed many other great violences, and carried away the black ſtone out of the temple, which was venerated as a preſent from heaven: but 22 years after, they returned it.

ABUL PHARAJIUS (Gregory) ſon to Aaron a phyſician, and was himſelf one, b. in 1226 at Malatia, near Samoſata, towards the ſource of the Euphrates; he was ſurnamed Bar-Hebræus, and ordained bp. of Guba at 20 years of age; the next year tranſlated to the ſee of Lacebena, and afterwards to that of Aleppo; in 1266 was made primate of the Jacobites in the eaſt, and died in 1286. He wrote an *Epitome of univerſal hiſtory*, from the creation to his own time, in Arabic, divided into dynaſties. Dr. Pococke publiſhed this work in 1663, with his Latin verſion of it, to which he added a ſupplement, containing a compendious ſequel of that hiſtory with reſpect to the eaſtern princes. Abul is not ſo exact in his account of the Greeks and Romans, as in that of the Saracens and Tartar Moguls; his hiſtory contains the prodigious conqueſts of Zinghis Khan. He wrote about 30 other tracts; Aſſemannus has given a catalogue of them.

ABUL FEDA (Iſmael) prince of Hamâh in Syria, ſucceeded his brother in the y. of the Hegira 743, A. D. 1342. He was a great ſtudent in geography, and wrote a *Deſcription of Choraſmia and Mawaranalnahria*, or the countries beyond the river Oxus; Mr. Greaves publiſhed the Arabic original of it, with a Latin verſion and a preface, at London in 1650. It was again publiſhed, with notes, at London in folio, A. D. 1732, by Mr. Gagnier. He wrote among other works, a *General hiſtory from the creation to his own time*.

ABU'L OLA AHMED, a cel. Arabian poet, b. in the y. of the Hegira 363, and died in 449, A. D. 973. He loſt his ſight by the ſmall-pox at 3 years old, yet his deſcriptions are very juſt and lively; Golius publiſhed ſome part of his works with a Latin verſion.

ABU MASHAR (Jafar Ebn Mohammed Ebn Olmar) known to us by the name of Albumazar, was the prince of the aſtronomers of his time, b. at Balkh in Khoraſan, in the y. of the Hegira 190, and died in 272. He was famous for drunkenneſs, aſtronomy, and aſtrology.

ACACIUS, ſurnamed Luſcus, or Μονοφθαλμὸς, becauſe he was blind of one eye, was b. at Cæſaria in Paleſtine, and ſucceeded the famous Euſebius, whoſe ſcholar he had been in the year 340. He joined himſelf to the ſect of the Euſebians, and was depoſed by the council of Sardica. He died in 366. Acacius was a man of great genius and learning, wrote the life of Euſebius, and ſeveral other works: there was a ſect from him called the Acaciani.

ACACIUS, was patriarch of Conſtantinople 17 years and 2 months, and died in 489. He had great contentions with the popes of his times, and is ſaid, by the R. catholics, to have been very ambitious: he was excommunicated by pope Felix III, but he little regarded it. There are two letters of Acacius extant, one to Peter the Fuller, bp. of Antioch, in Greek and Latin; the other to pope Simplicius, in Latin only.

There were ſeveral others of this name: viz. a martyr under the emp. Decius; a patriarch of Antioch, who ſucceeded Baſil in 458, and died in 459; a bp. of Amida in Meſopotamia; a bp. of Borœa in Paleſtine; a bp. of Meletum, in the 5th cent. and a famous rhetorician in the time of Julian the Apoſtate.

ACAMAS, ſon of Theſeus, went to the ſiege of Troy, and was one of thoſe heroes who concealed themſelves in the wooden horſe. Laodice, king Priam's daughter, fell in love with him, and had a ſon by him called Munitus. One of the tribes

in Athens was called Acamantides, from Acamas, by the appointment of the oracle.

ACCARISI (Francis) an Italian civilian, b. in Ancona, ſtudied at Sienna, where he explained the Inſtitutes for ſix years, and afterwards the Pandects. He was raiſed to the chair of law, profeſſor in ordinary, and filled it with great reputation for 20 years. At the time of his death, in 1622, he was principal law-profeſſor in the univerſity of Piſa.

ACCARISI (Jacopo) b. at Bologna in Italy, was profeſſor of rhetoric at Mantua, and D.D. In 1627 he publiſhed a volume of orations. He was alſo author of ſome letters; *The hiſtory of the propagation of the faith*; and a Latin tranſlation of *The troubles of the Low-Countries*, written by cardinal Bentivoglio.

ACCIAIOLI (Donato) was deſcended, on the father's ſide, from Juſtin, nephew to Juſtinian, emp. of Conſtantinople, and alſo from the dukes of Athens, Bohemia, and Corinth. His anceſtors had enjoyed very honourable poſts in Naples and Florence; were related to all the princes of Morea and the adjacent iſlands; had erected ſeveral Carthuſian monaſteries, and ſignalized themſelves by the moſt glorious actions, and among others, the Acciaioli's of Vaſconcellos, who went into America. Donato was ſon to Neri Acciaioli and Lena Stozzi. He was famous for his learning and the employments he poſſeſſed in Florence, his native country. The ſmall fortune he left his children, was a proof of his probity and diſintereſtedneſs. He was buried, and his daughters, like thoſe of Ariſtides, were married, at the public expence; a teſtimony that his country was ſatisfied with his ſervices. He died in 1473, as he was going to France to ſue for ſuccour againſt pope Sixtus IV, who harraſſed the Florentines in a moſt terrible manner. His body was removed from Milan, where he died, to Florence, and buried in the church of the Carthuſians. He tranſlated *Plutarch's Lives* into Latin, wrote the *Life of Charlemagne*, and a *Commentary on Ariſtotle's Ethics and Politics*, beſides ſeveral other works and tranſlations. In the library of the Strozzi's in Florence is preſerved a MS. in folio of original Latin letters written by Donato, never publiſhed, except one to Alamanno Rinuccini, dated March 14, 1454.

ACCIAIOLI (John) ſon to Marcellus of the ſame family, was a great ſtudent in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Arabic, famous for his knowlege in the ſublime ſciences and ſcholaſtic matters. He was eſteemed an oracle in all ſciences, and anſwered all queſtions with great facility, and was therefore conſulted by the moſt eminent men of his age. He has left only one work, *Multa doctiſſimorum problematum monumenta, magno ſtudio & ingenio elucubrata.*

ACCIAIOLI (Zanobio) a dominican friar, b. in Florence, diſtinguiſhed by his works; was librarian to the Vatican, under pope Leo X, from 1518 to his death in 1520. Mr. de la Monnoie ſays of the ſeveral works of Zanobio Acciaioli the following only are extant, *A tranſlation of Euſebius's book againſt Hierocles*, that of *Olympiodorus on Eccleſiaſtes*, and that of *Theodoret on the cure of the falſe opinions of the gentiles*. His poems were never printed. Some ſay, he did not die till 1537.

ACCIAIOLI (Angelo) cardinal, legate, and archbp. of Florence, his native country; died in 1407. He compoſed ſeveral works in favour of Urban VI.

ACCIUS (Lucius) a Latin tragic poet, ſon to a freedman under the conſulate of Hoſtilius Mancinus and Attilius Serranus, was b. in the y. of Rome 583, according to St. Jerome; but we have reaſon to doubt of his chronology, for Cicero ſays, he had often

often ſpoke with Accius, and Cicero was not born till the y. of Rome 647. He wrote moſtly from the ſubjects of the Athenian ſtage, ſuch as *Andromache*, *Atreus*, though he formed one tragedy purely Roman, the title of which was *Brutus*. Donatus the grammarian, puts it beyond doubt, that he wrote comedies alſo. Accius compoſed other works, particularly *Annals*, which are cited by Macrobius and others. Decimus Brutus, conſul in the y. 615 of Rome, was his patron. He was cenſured for the harſhneſs of his ſtyle, though a good poet, and in high eſteem.

ACCIUS, a poet of the 16th cent. to whom is attributed a *Paraphraſe on Æſop's fables*, in elegiac verſe, on which Julius Scaliger beſtows great encomiums.

ACCOLTI (Bernardo) ſon to Laura Frederighi, a noble lady of Florence, and the famous Benedetto (brother to Peter the cardinal) ſecretary to the republic of Venice, was ſurnamed l'Unico, or the Non-ſuch, for his prodigious underſtanding and knowlege of the ſciences. Leo X, in reward of his great merit, created him in 1520 prince of the ſtate of Nepi. Among others of his works is a beautiful collection of poems, printed at Venice, in 1519 and 1553. He is greatly applauded by Ludovico Arioſti, Baldaſſare Caſtiglione, and other famous writers. There were ſeveral other learned men of his name.

ACCOLTI (Benedict) the elder, b. at Arezzo in Tuſcany, and flouriſhed about the y. 1376. He wrote, the ſame year, a treatiſe dedicated to the emp. Charles IV, wherein he exhorted him to undertake an expedition into Italy, to quiet the diſorders there. Lambecius ſays it is preſerved among the Latin MSS. brought from the Ambroſian library at Milan to that of the emp. of Germany, Cod. 138. and that it is marked only with the initial letters B. de A. and was never publiſhed.

ACCOLTI (Benedict) the younger, ſuppoſed to have been the grandſon of the former, b. at Arezzo in 1415. He flouriſhed about the y. 1450, and wrote 4 books concerning the war which the Chriſtians carried on againſt the Infidels to recover Judea, publiſhed at Francfort in Germany, in 1574, by R. Winter, in his *Collectaneum Variorum*, p. 1171. He made a large collection of letters and pieces that regard public affairs, ſtill preſerved in MS. among the archives at Florence, beſides other works.

ACCOLTI (Peter) b. about the y. 1455, made vicar of Rome by Julius II, and cardinal of St. Euſebius in 1511. He was alſo archb. of Ravenna, wrote ſeveral hiſtorical tracts, and died at Rome, Dec. 11, 1532.

ACCOLTI (Benedict) b. at Florence in 1496, nephew or grandſon to the preceding, and ſon of Michael Accolti and Lucretia Alemanni. He made a great progreſs in the law, and was ſo great a maſter of Latin that he was called the Cicero of his time. Leo X made him bp. of Cales, Adrian VI preferred him to that of Cremona, and to the archb. of Ravenna, and Clement VII created him cardinal in 1527. He wrote, at the deſire of the latter pope, *Rights of the papacy over the kingdom of Naples*. He left ſeveral other works, particularly ſeveral pieces of poetry. He died at Florence, in 1549.

ACCOLTI (Francis) bp. of Ancona, was brother to the laſt, a perſon of great genius and merit, but died young, of the plague, in the pontificate of Adrian VI.

ACCOLTI (Benedict) famous for being at the head of a conſpiracy againſt pope Pius IV, in conjunction with Peter Accolti his couſin, and others of deſperate fortunes and enterpriſing tempers, whom he animated with hopes of very opulent rewards; but being ſuſpected, he was ſeized with his companions, and puniſhed with them, after they had all confeſſed their crime. This happened in 1562.

ACCORDS (Stephen Tabouret ſeigneur des) advocate to the parliament of Dijon, and afterwards the king's advocate to the bailiwick and chancery of that city, b. in 1549; a man of genius and erudition, but amuſed himſelf with trifles, as is plain from his book entitled *Les bagarures*, printed at Paris in 1582. He alſo publiſhed ſome ſonnets and *Les touches*. He indulged himſelf in obſcene ſubjects, according to the depraved taſte of that age. His lordſhip of Accords is only imaginary; "having ſubſcribed a ſonnet, ſays he, to a daughter "of Mr. Begat, preſident of Burgundy, with this device, A tous accords, "i. e. chiming with all, this lady nick-named me in her anſwer, Seigneur "des Accords; for this reaſon I choſe "this ſurname."

ACCURSIUS, a cel. law profeſſor, b. at Florence. His expoſitions on the body of the law gained him very great reputation. Moſt interpreters have taken as much or more pains to explain his gloſs, than to comment on the very text of the law. He did not begin that ſtudy till he was 40 years of age. Panzirollus, *De cl. leg. interp.* lib. ii. cap. 29. p. 149. ſays, "We are told that "he had a daughter who taught the "civil law publicly in Bologna." He died in 1229, aged 78.

ACCURSIUS (Cervot) ſon to the former, made greater haſte than his father, for he demanded and was admitted Dr. of laws before he was 17. He added his expoſitions to thoſe of his father. He was a bad expounder; his gloſſes, which are called *Cervotianæ*, are moſtly rejected. He had an elder brother, named Francis, highly eſteemed at Bologna for his knowlege in the law.

ACCURSIUS, Mariangelus, a learned critic in the 16th cent. b. at Aquila in Naples, famous for ſearching for and collating of old MSS. in order to correct ancient writers. The *Diatribes*, which he printed at Rome, in folio, anno 1524. on *Auſonius*, *Solinus*, and *Ovid*, are a proof of his ability in that kind of learning. He took great pains with other works. This critic made alſo Latin and Italian verſes; underſtood French, Spaniſh, and German, muſic and optics, and travelled into the northern parts of the world. He collected a great number of antiques, which were lodged in the Capitol, and ſpent 33 years in the court of the emp. Charles V. Toppi, *Biblioth. Napolet.* p. 206. ſays he alſo wrote on the invention of printing. It was thought that he wrote with his own hand, in the firſt leaf of *Donatus Grammar*, printed on vellum, that this book and a work entitled *Confeſſionalia*, were the firſt books ever printed; and that John Fauſtus, citizen of Mentz, inventor of the art, had put them to preſs in 1450.

ACHÆMENES, ſon of Darius I, k. of Perſia, and brother of Xerxes both by father's and mother's ſide, had the government of Egypt beſtowed upon him after Xerxes had obliged the Egyptians to return to their allegiance. He ſome time after commanded the Egyptian fleet in the celebrated expedition which proved ſo fatal to all Greece.

ACHÆUS, couſin-german to Seleucus Ceranus and Antiochus the Great, kings of Syria, became a very powerful monarch, and enjoyed the dominions of Attalus, which he had uſurped, but at laſt he was ſeized on and delivered up to Antiochus, younger brother to Seleucus, and in whoſe right he had retaken thoſe dominions from Attalus of which he had made himſelf king. Antiochus cauſed the extremities of Achæus's limbs to be cut off, and afterwards his head, which were ſowed up in an aſs's ſkin, and the remaining part of his body was fixed to a croſs; all which was executed in the 540th y. of Rome.

ACHAIUS, k. of Scotland, ſon of Ethwin, began his reign in 788. He was the firſt k. of Scotland that made a league

a league with France. This alliance, which was againſt England, was ſo beneficial to Scotland, that Achaius, to perpetuate the memory of it, added a double field ſowed with lilies to the arms of Scotland. Achaius aſſiſted the Picts againſt the Engliſh with 10,000 men, and died in 819, having reigned 32 years.

ACHARD, bp. of Avranches in Normandy, canon regular of the order of St. Auguſtin, and 2d abbot of St. Victor at Paris. He was a great favourite of Hen. II of England. He died March 29, 1172; and was eminent for his charity, learning and piety. He has left ſeveral works in MS. among which is one *De diviſione animæ et ſpiritus*, in the library of St. Victor. There is a copy of it in the library of the univerſity of Cambridge, Cod. 1558; and another in Bennet college library, Cod. 291. num. 9.

ACHERI (Luke d') a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, b. at St. Quintin in Picardy, in 1609, famous for printing many works, which till then were in MS. the 1ſt of which he publiſhed (in 1645) was the *Epiſtle aſcribed to St. Barnabas*, with father Hugh Menard's notes; and 3 years after, *The life and writings of Lanfrank archbiſhop of Canterbury*. He publiſhed a collection under the title of *Spicilegium* (a gleaning) of curious and ſcarce pieces, in 13 volumes 4to. He died April 29, 1685, in the abbey of St. Germains in the Fields, where he had been librarian.

ACHILLES, ſon of Peleus and Thetis, b. at Phthia in Theſſaly, was one of the greateſt heroes of ancient Greece. He was brought up under Chiron the centaur, or Phœnix according to Homer. Thetis concealed him in female apparel, at the court of Lycomedes k. of the iſland Scyros, that he might not go to the ſiege of Troy; being ſenſible that if he did, he would never return. Ulyſſes artfully got him from thence. He afterwards went to the ſiege of Troy, and among other noble exploits killed Hector. As to Achilles's death, authors are greatly divided about it: however the reader may have ample ſatisfaction with regard to every thing relating to this hero, if he pleaſes to conſult a work of the late Mr. Drelincourt's, entitled *Homericus Achilles*.

ACHILLINI (Alexander) b. at Bologna, an eminent Dr. of philoſophy and phyſic, and wrote ſeveral books in both ſciences, all which he dedicated to John Bentivogli. He was a ſtedfaſt follower and accurate interpreter of Averroes upon Ariſtotle's philoſophy. He died 1542, aged 48.

ACHILLINI (John Philotheus) younger brother of the above, was profeſſor of polite learning; he alſo ſtudied divinity, had a natural inclination for poetry, and is reckoned among the poets of the 15th cent. He was a great promoter of learning, founded an academy, and beſides poems wrote other books: he is not to be confounded with the author of the *Somnii Vividarii*, who concealed himſelf under his name.

ACHILLINI (Claudius) grandſon of the 1ſt Achillini, one of the greateſt ornaments of Bologna, his native country. He died in 1640, aged 66. There are ſome Latin verſes of his, and a volume of ingenious poems in Italian.

ACHMET, ſon of Seirim, has left a book concerning the interpretation of dreams, according to the doctrine of the Indians, Perſians, and Egyptians; tranſlated from the Greek into Latin, in 1577, by Leunclavius, at Frankfort, in 8°. Rigaltius publiſhed it in Greek with the above verſion, and annexed to it (becauſe of the ſimilitude of the ſubjects) Artemidorus, which he printed at Paris in 1623. According to Lambecius, Achmet lived in the 9th cent. in the court of Mamoun, khalif of Babylon.

ACHMET, the 1ſt ſultan of that name, ſucceeded his father Mahomet III. in the y. of the Hegira 1013,

A. D. 1604. He died at 26 years of age. The only remarkable thing he did was the building a moſque, on which he ſpent 5,000,000 of gold. He was wholly ſunk in pleaſures, and thro' his indolence permitted the Perſians to take great advantages.

ACHMET Geduc, a famous general under Mahomet II, and Bajazet II, b. in Albania. He took Oran 1480, which was ſoon after retaken by the duke of Calabria. On the death of Mahomet II, 1482, Bajazet, by the aſſiſtance of Achmet, aſcended the imperial throne, and afterwards ungratefully ſtrangled Achmet, one of the greateſt generals the Ottoman empire ever enjoyed.

ACIDALIUS (Valens) b. at Witſtock, in the March of Brandenbourg. He viſited ſeveral academies of Germany, Italy, and other countries, where he was much beloved: he ſtopped at Breſlaw, the capital of Sileſia. He waited a time for ſome employment, but nothing offering, he turned Rom. catholic, and was made rector of a ſchool. His great application to ſtudy brought on a fever, of which he died May 25, 1595, being juſt turned of 28. He wrote *Conjectures on Plautus*, *A commentary on Quintius Curtius*, and ſome others.

ACILIA, the name of a Roman family, which was divided into three branches, Aviola, Balbus, and Glabrio. It produced ſeveral conſiderable perſons, particularly, I. MARCIUS ACILIUS GLABRIO, conſul in the y. of Rome 562, who nobly oppoſed Antiochus the Great, k. of Syria. He built the temple of Piety at Rome, in the Herb-market, in conſequence of a vow he made before the battle of Thermopylæ. It was dedicated by his ſon M. Acilius Glabrio, who placed in it a gilt equeſtrian ſtatue of his father, the firſt of that kind ever ſeen in Rome, or any part of Italy. The reaſon alleged for dedicating it to Piety is too remarkable to be omitted: Pliny ſays, this temple was built in the ſame place where a woman had lived, who had ſhewn an extraordinary inſtance of piety to her mother, or father, according to Julius Solinus, who gives us almoſt the ſame hiſtory of it with Pliny. Valerius Maximus informs us, that the Roman prætor had condemned a lady, for a capital crime, to be ſtrangled; but, during her confinement, (the jailor, in pity to her, permitting her to die of hunger,) ſhe was ſupported by ſucking her daughter's breaſt: the council of the judges being informed of this, the lady's puniſhment was remitted, and ſhe was diſcharged. II. CAIUS ACILIUS, famous for his great bravery in the ſea-fight at Marſeilles, when, having caught hold of one of the enemy's ſhips, had his right hand cut off, notwithſtanding which he leaped into the ſhip, and knocked down every one who met him with his ſhield. III. ACILIUS AVIOLA, legate of Tiberius in Gaul, in the 4th conſulſhip of that emp. and the 2d of Druſius, ſuppreſſed the commotions which were raiſed in that country by Julius Florus. The manner of his death was very extraordinary; for being ſuppoſed by his ſervants and phyſicians to be dead, and having lain ſome time, he was carried to a funeral pile; but as ſoon as the fire touched his body, he recovered, and cried out that he was alive, and deſired his tutor, who was the only perſon who ſtaid there, to aſſiſt him; but the flames had by that time ſurrounded him, ſo that he was immediately burnt to death. IV. ACILIUS BUTAS, of prætorian rank, famous for his luxury and debauchery under the emp. Tiberius. Seneca gives a humourous character of him, which he introduces with ſeveral fine reflections upon the vicious and profligate manner of life which many perſons led in his time. *Ep.* cxxii, *Operum*, tom. ii. p. 469, 470. edit. Elzevir, 1658. V. ACILIUS GLABRIO, conſul, under Domitian, with Trajan,

Trajan, who was afterwards emperor. He was baniſhed by that emp. and afterwards put to death by his order. Domitian had him accuſed of becoming a Jewiſh proſelyte, and, among other crimes, with having fought with wild beaſts; but the chief reaſon was envy: for he had obliged Acilius, even during his conſulſhip, to attend him at the youthful games, and to fight with a lion of prodigious ſize in the amphitheatre; when he was ſo fortunate as to eſcape without any wound, and killed the lion upon the ſpot.

ACINDYNUS (Gregory) a Greek monk of the 4th cent. who aſſociated with Barlaam, and both wrote againſt the Heſycaſtes, a kind of Quietiſts; but their antagoniſts being too ſtrong for them, they were cenſured and condemned in ſeveral councils, and looked upon as heretics: but Acindynus was afterwards more favourably judged of. See Maimbourg's *Hiſt. du ſchiſme des Grecs*, liv. v. Gretſer, a German Jeſuit, publiſhed at Ingolſtadt, 1616, Acindynus's two books, *De eſſentia et operatione Dei*.

ACINDYNUS, Septimius, conſul of Rome with Valerius Maximus, the ſame y. that Conſtantine, ſon to Conſtantine the Great, was killed near Aquilea. He was governor of Antioch, during which time, as St. Auſtin, *De ſermone Domini in monte*, lib. i. cap. 16. informs us, a certain man neglecting to pay his tax of a pound of gold, Acindynus threw him into priſon, and ſwore he would hang him if he did not, on a certain day, pay the money. The time drawing near, the man, being unable to pay the ſame, permitted his wife to paſs a night with a gallant, who promiſed her the money on that condition. The wife, who was very virtuous, thought herſelf guiltleſs, becauſe the Scripture ſays, *the wife has no power over her own body, but her huſband*; and ſhe had his orders to do it. The gallant gave her the money, but afterwards ſlily exchanged it for another purſe filled only with earth. Apprized of the cheat, ſhe ſued for juſtice from the governor, and ingenuouſly told him the whole ſtory: Acindynus, conſcious that his ſeverity had thus diſtreſſed the unhappy pair, paid himſelf the tax, and decreed that the woman ſhould poſſeſs the piece of ground out of which the earth in her purſe had been taken.

ACME, a Jewiſh lady, retained in the ſervice of Livia, wife of Auguſtus Cæſar. She was bribed by Antipater, ſon of Herod the Great, to forge a letter in the name of Silome, that king's ſiſter, to her miſtreſs Livia, in order to expoſe the former to Herod's reſentment. The impoſture was detected, and both juſtly ſuffered death.

ACOMINATUS (Michael Choniata) b. in Phrygia, archbp. of Athens. He flouriſhed in 1204, and was author of ſeveral works, among which are ſome of hiſtory, part of which is ſtill extant in MS. in the imperial library at Vienna, and contains 57 leaves.

ACOMINATUS (Nicetas Choniata) brother to the former, ſecretary to Alexius Comnenus and Iſaacus Angelus ſucceſſively. He was raiſed gradually to be a ſenator of Conſtantinople, great logothete, ſecretary of ſtate, and great chamberlain to the empire. When the Latins took Conſtantinople 1204, he was obliged to fly with his wife and children, to eſcape the calamities of the war. At laſt he ſettled at Bithynia, where he died 1206. He wrote, among other things, an *Hiſtory*, in 21 books, *from the death of Alexius Comnenus*, 1118, where Zonaras ends his, *to* 1203. It has been much applauded, and there has been ſeveral editions of it. In 1647 it was printed at Par. among the Byzantine hiſtorians, with a gloſſary by Carl. Annabali Fabroti.

ACONTIUS (James) called by the Italians Giacomo Contio, a philoſopher, civilian, and divine, b. at Trent in the 16th cent. He embraced proteſtantiſm,

teſtantiſm, and came into England in the reign of q. Elizabeth, who ſhewed him great favour, to whom he dedicated, beginning thus, DIVÆ ELIZABETHÆ ANGLIÆ, the celebrated collection of the *Stratagemata Satanæ*, which has been ſo often tranſlated into different languages, and borne ſo many impreſſions; firſt printed at Baſil, 1565, a little after which the author died in England. He was author of ſeveral other works, and diſcovered a penetrating genius. His opinions did not agree with thoſe of Calvin, and he was ill beloved by moſt proteſtant divines, tho' highly applauded by ſome, and indeed he was poſſeſſed of great judgment and moderation.

ACOSTA (Uriel) a Portugueze gentleman, b. at Oporto, about the cloſe of the 16th cent. He was brought up in the Romiſh religion, of which his father was a ſincere profeſſor, tho' deſcended from thoſe Jewiſh families who had been forcibly baptized. He was educated, ſuitable to his birth, in a variety of ſciences, the laſt of which was the law. He was naturally compaſſionate, modeſt, brave, and very religious; ſtudying the Goſpel and other religious books with great aſſiduity, and obeying the injunctions of the church with equal ſtrictneſs. The reſult of theſe inquiries threw him into a doubt of his ſalvation in the religion he then profeſſed; he was now 22. He nevertheleſs ſtudied the law, and at 25 was made treaſurer in a collegiate church. Thoroughly diſſatisfied with the doctrines of the Romiſh church, he ſtudied the Jewiſh with more ſatisfaction, and being diſpoſed to embrace them, yet it being impoſſible to do ſo in Portugal, he reſolved to leave it. He embarked for Amſterdam with his mother and brothers, who had imbibed the ſame principles. They were there circumciſed, when Acoſta changed his name of Gabriel for that of Uriel. But in a few days he became diſguſted, having obſerved, that the morals and rites of the Jews were not conformable to the laws of Moſes; of this he complained ſo publicly that he was excommunicated. Upon which his own brethren did not dare to ſpeak to him when they met him in the ſtreets. Acoſta wrote a book in his juſtification, to ſhew, that the rites and traditions of the Phariſees claſhed with the laws of Moſes, and embraced the opinion of the Sadducees. The Jews rejoiced as thinking this would juſtify the proceedings of the ſynagogue againſt him, with the Chriſtians, and they publiſhed in 1623 a book on the immortality of the ſoul, written by a phyſ. who endeavoured to prove Acoſta an atheiſt. The very children were ſpirited up to inſult him in the ſtreets, and to throw ſtones at his houſe; notwithſtanding this, he wrote a treatiſe againſt the phyſician, to invalidate the doctrine of the ſoul's immortality. The Jews repreſented him to the magiſtrates of Amſterdam as one who attacked the foundations of the Chriſtian as well as Jewiſh religion: he was, therefore, impriſoned, but bailed a few days after, the copies of his work confiſcated, and himſelf fined 300 florins. Afterwards thinking he had reaſon to believe the law of Moſes was not of divine original, he determined to conſult his own intereſt, and therefore returned to the Jewiſh communion, 15 years after his excommunication, recanting what he had written, and ſubſcribing what they directed. But ſome days after, his nephew, a young lad, accuſed him of not obſerving the laws of the ſynagogue, he was ſummoned before the council of the ſynagogue, who inſiſted on ſuch ſatisfaction that he found it hard to ſubmit, upon which he was again turned out. Having ſpent 7 melancholy years, loaded with inexpreſſible inſults and injuries from his own relations, he ſubmitted, on a promiſe of his puniſhment being miti-

gated. He made his confeſſion, before a numerous congregation, in the pulpit; he then ſtripped himſelf to his waiſt, pulled off his ſhoes and ſtockings, when the door-keeper faſtened his hands to a pillar, and the chief chaunter gave him 39 laſhes with a whip. The preacher then abſolved him, and he, taking up his clothes, went and laid himſelf on the ground at the door of the ſynagogue, where all who came out walked over him. This account is extracted out of a little piece (*Exemplar vitæ humanæ*) written by Acoſta, but publiſhed and refuted by Limborch, who inſerted it at the end of his *Amica collatio cum Judæo de veritate religionis chriſtianæ*, printed at Amſterdam, 1687, 4°. It is thought, that Acoſta drew this up a few days before his intended death. Deſigning to ſhoot his enemy, who was his couſin, or brother, as he paſſed by his houſe, at Amſterdam, the piſtol miſſing fire, he ſhut the door, and ſhot himſelf with another. This is ſuppoſed to have happened 1640, or 1647.

ACRO, or Acron, an ancient ſcholiaſt on Horace, who lived about the 7th cent.

ACRON, a cel. phyſ. of Agrigentum in Sicily, who lived about 473 y. before J. C. and was founder of the ſect of Empirics, who took their name from founding their phyſical knowlege on experiments. He was author of ſome phyſical tracts, and wrote in the Doric dialect. He freed Athens of the plague by burning perfumes to purify the air, which he had learned from the Egyptians.

ACRONIUS (John) taught mathematics and phyſics at Baſil with great reputation, and wrote ſome books: *De terræ motu*, *De ſphæra*, *De aſtrolabii & annuli aſtronomici confectione*; a native of Friezland, and died at Baſil in the flower of his age, 1563. There was alſo another JOHN ACRONIUS, a clergyman, of a very reſtleſs and ſeditious diſpoſition, who abandoned the church of Weſel, at a time when it was in very great danger. He likewiſe left the church of Groningen in a very unhandſome manner, and intruded himſelf into the profeſſorſhip at Franeker, where he was found not learned enough for that chair. Laſtly he was miniſter at Haerlem, where he behaved as uſual, that is, contradicted and criticiſed every thing. He wrote a book in the Flemiſh tongue, *De jure patronatus*. Konig tells alſo of one RUARD ACRONIUS, who publiſhed, *Catechetical expoſitions*, 1606; he alſo wrote againſt the Armenians, with regard to the power of magiſtrates in religious matters, and was one of the proteſtant champions for the Reformed againſt the Armenians, in the famous conference held at the Hague, 1611.

ACROPOLITA (George) b. at Conſtantinople in the 13th cent. and educated at the court of the emp. John Ducas, at Nice, till he was 17, when he applied himſelf to the mathematics, poetry, rhetoric, and logic, and became a learned, diligent, prudent, and faithful writer. He maintained a very learned diſputation with Nicholas the phyſician, concerning the eclipſe of the ſun, before the emp. John. He was employed in ſeveral important affairs, and ſent on ſeveral ambaſſies. He wrote an hiſtory and ſeveral other works, the former is a continuation of the Greek hiſtory from the taking of Conſtantinople by the Latins till it was recovered by Mich. Palæologus, 1261.

ACROPOLITA (Conſtantine) ſon of the preceding, called Νέος Μεταφράστης, i. e. the younger Metaphraſtes, was great logothete, or chancellor, flouriſhed at Conſtantinople under the emp. Michael Palæologus, and his ſon Andronicus, about the y. 1270. He was a zealous defender of the cauſe of the Greeks againſt the Latins, and wrote ſeveral works on religious myſteries.

ACTUARIUS,

ACTUARIUS, a cel. Greek phyſ. ſuppoſed to have lived in the 13th cent. He is the 1ſt Greek writer who has given an account of gentle purges, ſuch as caſſia, manna, ſenna, &c. He was author of ſeveral works, which have been printed at Paris, in one vol. folio, by H. Stephens, 1567. The moſt conſiderable are, *De actionibus & affectibus ſpiritus animalis ejuſdem nutritione, libri* ii. *De urinis, libri* vii. firſt tranſlated into Latin by Ambroſius Leo, printed at Venice, in 1519; afterwards reviſed and illuſtrated with notes by James Goupil: *De medicamentorum compoſitione*, tranſlated by Ruel: *Methodi medendi, libri* vi. tranſlated by Hen. Mathiſius of Bruges, printed 1554.

ACUNA (Chriſtopher) as the Spaniards write it, but it is pronounced Acugna; a Spaniſh Jeſuit, b. in Burgos, entered the ſociety at 15 y. of age, 1612. He was a miſſionary at Chili and Peru, and prof. of moral divinity. He was famous for *Nuevo Deſcubrimiento del gran Rio de las Amazona*, i. e. 'A 'new diſcovery of the great river of 'the Amazons.' He was ten months on that river, and was commanded by the k. of Spain, to make ſtrict inquiries concerning it, in order to facilitate the navigation of it: he was accompanied by Peter Taxeira; they embarked in 1639. The copy of this work grew extremely ſcarce, for, in the revolution of Portugal, by which the Spaniards loſt all Brazil, and the colony of Para, at the mouth of the river of the Amazons, it is ſuppoſed, they ſuppreſſed this Jeſuit's relation, that it might not be of advantage to the Portugueze. We are obliged to Gemberville for a French tranſlation of it.

ACUSILAUS, an Athenian rhetorician: he came to Rome in the time of the emp. Galba, and gained ſo much money by keeping a ſchool, that he left at his death to the Athenians 100,000 crowns.

ADA, counteſs of Holland, ſucceeded her father Thierry VII, 1203. She ſo greatly diſguſted, by marrying a count of Loes, her ſubjects and neighbouring princes, that they ſet up her uncle William I. againſt her, who made himſelf maſter of Holland, 1204.

ADA, daughter of Hecatomnus, and ſiſter of Artemiſia, queen of Caria; married her own brother Idrieus, and reigned with him in Caria, after the death of Artemiſia, who ſurvived her huſband Mauſolus but two years. Idrieus reigned but 7 y. and died without poſterity. His widow was dethroned 4 y. after, by Pexodares her younger brother, who married his daughter Ada to a Perſian lord called Orontobates, who ſucceeded his father-in-law 6 y. after, and defended Halicarnaſſus againſt Alexander, who, after he had taken that city, generouſly reſtored the firſt Ada to her kingdom of Caria. As a teſtimony of her gratitude ſhe ſent to him all ſorts of refreſhments, and the beſt of cooks; but Alexander anſwered, that he had no occaſion for them, and that Leonidas his tutor had furniſhed him with much more excellent cooks, by teaching him, 'that he who would have an 'appetite to his dinner, muſt riſe 'early and take a walk; and if he 'is deſirous of making a delicious 'ſupper, he muſt eat moderately at 'dinner.'

ADAM (John) a French Jeſuit in the 17th cent. b. in the province of Limouſin, who entered among the Jeſuits, 1622, at 14 y. of age. He was a profeſſed preacher 40 y. in the cities of France, and remarkable for preaching againſt the Janſeniſts. His bold and intriguing genius rendered him diſagreeable even to the heads of his own party. He had a controverſy in writing with Mr. Daille, moderator of the proteſtant national ſynod held at London, 1659, in which the latter ſeemed to have the advantage of that fiery antagoniſt.

ADAM (Melchior) lived in the 17th cent. than whom none has a more juſt claim to be mentioned in a work of this kind, who himſelf took ſuch great pains to collect, adjuſt, and publiſh the lives of many learned men. He was b. in the territory of Grotkaw in Sileſia, and purſued his ſtudies in the college of Brieg, where the dukes, who receive their title from thence, gave the moſt favourable protection to learning, and in particular to the reformed religion; there he was firmly riveted in proteſtant principles. He was made principal of a college in Heidelberg, in which city he publiſhed, 1615, the 1ſt volume of his *Illuſtrium men*, comprehending philoſophers, poets, &c. which was followed by 3 others, which included divines, printed 1619; that of civilians and lawyers came next, and laſtly that of the phyſicians; the 2 laſt were printed 1620. The literati, whoſe lives are comprehended in theſe 4 vols. in 8°, lived in the 16th or the beginning of the 17th cent. and are all Germans, or Flemings; but in 1618 he publiſhed the lives of 20 divines of other countries, in a ſeparate volume. All his divines were proteſtants. He did not pleaſe the Lutherans, he himſelf was a Calviniſt, who accuſed him of partiality, and will not allow his collection to be a proper ſtandard for forming a judgment of the learning of the Germans. He wrote other books, and died 1622. He is not author of *Hiſtoria eccleſiaſtica eccleſiæ Hamburgenſis & Bremenſis*, as is declared in the Catalogue of the Bodleian library; that work being written by one Adam a canon of Bremen, who lived in the 11th cent.

ADAM, a joyner of Nevers, a French poet. See BILLAUT.

ADAMS (ſir Thomas) eminent in his time for his prudence and piety, his loyalty and ſufferings, and acts of munificence. He was b. at Wem in Shropſhire, 1586, educated at Cambridge, and bred a draper in London. He received all the honours the city of London could beſtow, and was lord-mayor of that city, 1645. He was for his loyalty and unbiaſſed honeſty impriſoned in the Tower, and diveſted of all his public employments. He remitted to Charles II, during his exile, 10,000 l. and in the 73d y. of his life was ſent commiſſioner by the city of London to Breda in Holland, with general Monk, to congratulate and attend the king home, and a few days after his majeſty's return was made a baronet of England, June 13, 1660. Among many other noble works he founded an Arabic profeſſor at Cambridge. He died in the 82 y. of his age of the ſtone, Febr. 4, 1667.

ADAMSON (Patrick) archb. of St. Andrew. He was b. March 15, 1563, at Perth in Scotland, of mean but honeſt parents, who gave him the beſt education they could. In 1576 the earl of Moreton, being regent, raiſed him to the archb. of St. Andrew. The preſbyterian party ran high againſt him, and perſecuted him with the utmoſt violence. He falling ſick of a ſtrange diſorder, for which he could receive no aſſiſtance from the phyſicians, found help by a ſimple medicine adminiſtered by Aliſon Pearſone, an old woman. The preſbyterians charged her, out of malice to the archb. with witchcraft, and put her in priſon, but, by the archbiſhop's means, ſhe eſcaped; however, being taken up again, 4 years afterwards, at Edinburgh, ſhe, at the inſtance of the preſbyterian miniſters, was burnt for ſaving the archbiſhop's life. He died A. D. 1591, in very indigent circumſtances, having ſuffered from the preſbyterians every diſtreſs that malice and bigottry could inflict.

ADDISON (Lancelot) ſon of Lancelot Addiſon, a miniſter, b. at Mauldiſmeaburne in the pariſh of Croſby-Ravenſworth in the county of Weſtmoreland,

moreland, was educated at the gram-mar-ſchool at Appleby in the ſame county, and ſent to Queen's college Oxford, 1650, where he became firſt a poor-child, afterwards bache-lor of arts, Jan. 25, 1654, and maſter of arts, July 4, 1657. He was choſen for one of the *terræ filii* for the act that was celebrated in 1658; but his ſpeech reflecting ſeverely on the rigid part of the univerſity, he was brought upon his knees, and made his recan-tation. He ſoon after left the univer-ſity. Dr. Henry, then bp. of Chi-cheſter, being informed of his loyalty and ſufferings on account of his prin-ciples, would have provided for him, had not he, contrary to the biſhop's approbation, accepted of the chaplain-ſhip at Dunkirk. In 1662, when that place was given up to the French, he returned to England, and was ſent in the ſame capacity to Tangier, where he lived ſeveral years. He returned to England in 1670, and ſome time after was preſented to the ſmall recto-ry of Mileſton, or Milſton, near Ameſ-bury in Wiltſhire. He was afterwards prebendary of *minor pars altaris* in the church of Sarum, chaplain in or-dinary to k. Charles II, and 1675 took his degrees of bachelor in divi-nity. In 1683 he was archdeacon of Coventry, and afterwards dean of Litchfield. He died 1703, and left 3 ſons: Joſeph, of whom in the next article; Gulſton, who died go-vernor of fort St. George in the Eaſt Indies; Lancelot, maſter of arts, and fellow of Magdalen college Oxford: and one daughter, 1ſt married to Dr. Sartre, formerly miniſter of Mont-pellier, and afterwards prebend of Weſtminſter; and 2dly to Daniel Combs, Eſq. He wrote, *Weſt Bar-bary, or a ſhort narrative of the revo-lutions of the kingdoms of Fez and Mo-rocco, with an account of their cuſtoms*, in 8°, printed at the theatre Oxford 1671. *The preſent ſtate of the Jews, particularly relating to thoſe in Barbary*, London, 1675, 8°; and ſeveral works of piety.

ADDISON (Joſeph) ſon of the preceding, b. at Milſton, Ameſbury, or Ambroſebury, in Wilts, May, 1672, was educated at the charter-houſe, and from thence removed to Queen's college Oxford. Two years after he had been there the accidental ſight of a paper of his verſes, in the hands of Dr. Lancaſter, then dean of that houſe, occaſioned his being elected into Magdalen college, where he took the degrees of bachelor and maſter of arts. He ſpent his firſt years in ſtudying the anc. Greek and Roman writers. He ſhewed early proofs of his excellent talent in poe-try, in ſome Engliſh verſes to Mr. Dryden on his tranſlations, which were ſoon followed by his verſion of the *4th Georgic of Virgil*. He alſo wrote, *The Eſſay upon the Georgics*, pre-fixed to Mr. Dryden's tranſlation, and whilſt a youth, *A Song for St. Cecilia's day, at Oxford*; *A Tranſlation of the ſtory of Achæmenides and Polypheme*, out of the 3d Æneid, in Milton's ſtile; and *An account of the greateſt Engliſh poets*. The laſt was written 1694. He was no leſs eminent for his Latin poems printed in the 2d volume of the *Muſæ Anglicanæ*; they conſiſt of 8 pieces. In 1695 he wrote a poem to k. William on one of his cam-paigns, addreſſed to ſir John Somers, lord keeper of the great ſeal, who de-ſired his acquaintance, and procured him a penſion of 300 l. a year from the crown to ſupport him in his travels, which he begun in his 28th year. In 1701 he wrote a letter from Italy to the right hon. the lord Hali-fax, but not eſteemed equal to his other poetical performances. It was tranſlated into Italian by ſignor Sal-vini, profeſſor of Greek at Florence. His *Travels* were publiſhed 1705. The materials for the *Dialogues upon Medals* were collected in their native country, and the book begun at Vien-

na 1702. This was a poſthumous work, and publiſhed by Mr. Tickell, who rendered a great part of the Latin quotations into Engliſh. The d. of Marlborough's ſucceſs, 1704, furniſhed him with a ſubject for his *Campaign*. Lord treaſurer Godolphin had a ſight of this work when it was only carried on as far as to the applauded ſimile of the angel, and ſhewed his approbation of the poem, by beſtowing on the author, a few days after, the place of commiſſioner of the appeals. In 1706 he was made ſecretary to ſir Charles Hedges, ſecret. of ſtate, and afterwards ſecret. for Ireland by the earl of Wharton, who was Ld. lieutenant of that kingdom in 1709. A little before Mr. Addiſon wrote *Roſamond*, an opera. He afforded a conſiderable aſſiſtance to the *Tatler*, and had a large ſhare in the *Spectators* and *Guardians*, publiſhed 1711, 12, 13 and 14; his papers in the 2 laſt works, are marked with ſome one or other of the letters which compoſe the name of the muſe CLIO. Several volumes of the *Spectators* have been tranſlated into French, and met with a general approbation. In 1713 he wrote *Cato*, which perhaps owed much of the great character it had to party; however, it ran for a month, and was then only ſtopped by the indiſpoſition of one of the actors. Mr. Dennis wrote a criticiſm on it. Tho' the queen condeſcended to ſend a meſſage to the author, that ſhe ſhould be pleaſed to have it dedicated to her, yet he thought proper to refuſe, and ſent it into the world without any dedication. It was tranſlated into French and Italian, and acted in moſt of the languages in Europe. There is one remarkable anecdote concerning this play of *Cato*, which the reader may be aſſured is true; the laſt act was written within the compaſs of one week. He begun the *Freeholder* at the time that the rebellion broke out in Scotland. The ſcheme for the *Treatiſe upon the Chriſtian Religion* was formed about the end of q. Anne's reign. Mr. Addiſon was made ſecretary of ſtate in Apr. 1717; but his bad health at laſt obliged him to reſign it, and he died of an aſthma and dropſy at Holland-houſe near Kenſington, on the 17th of June 1719. He left behind him only one daughter by the counteſs of Warwick and Holland, to whom he was married, 1716. Mr. Addiſon wrote a comedy called *The Drummer, or the haunted houſe*, which did not ſucceed on the ſtage; he publiſhed it without his name, but after his death it was republiſhed with an epiſtle dedicatory to Mr. Congreve by ſir R. Steele, who informs us, that it was he who firſt recommended it to the ſtage, and carried it to the preſs, the copy of which, as he ſays, was ſold to the bookſeller for 50 guineas. At the latter end of q. Anne's reign, when Mr. Addiſon had no proſpect of any further employment, he reſolved to compoſe an Engliſh dictionary, and as he deſigned the 1ſt vol. of Tillotſon's ſermons as the chief ſtandard, he actually marked the particular phraſes after the manner of the dictionary *della Cruſca*, but being ſoon after brought again into employment, he was prevented. However great that diſappointment may be thought by ſome, it has been abundantly compenſated, ſince we have had the happineſs of ſeeing ſuch a work nobly executed by the maſterly pen of Mr. Samuel Johnſon, a performance which not only honours him, but our country. In 1710 Mr. Addiſon wrote the *Whig-Examiner*, in which he has treated the ingenious Mr. Prior, who was ſuppoſed to be concerned in the *Examiner*, with a peculiar ſeverity and contempt. We have a keen and ill-natured reproof to Mr. Addiſon, publiſhed after his death by Mr. Pope, which concludes with this line:

'Who would not weep, if A—n were he?'

See *Miſcellanies by Swift and Pope*, laſt vol.

vol. p. 219, 220. printed for B. Motte, 1731, 12°. In other editions, A—n is altered to Atticus. I mention the edition above, becauſe ſome have denied that Addiſon's name was ever inſerted in thoſe lines. His ſtyle has alſo been cenſured by another poet, Mr. Welſted, as being too *courte*, and unconnected. There are ſome other works of Mr. Addiſon's beſides thoſe already mentioned. Since the writing of this article, the public has been favoured, by a noble champion in the cauſe of religion and learning, Dr. Young, with *Conjectures on original compoſition, in a letter to the author of ſir Charles Grandiſon.* This pamphlet, as the Dr. himſelf ſays, was publiſhed for the ſake of making public the following anecdote concerning Mr. Addiſon's laſt moments: 'After a long, and manly, but vain 'ſtruggle with his diſtemper, he diſ-'miſſed his phyſicians, and with 'them all hopes of life: but with 'his hopes of life he diſmiſſed not 'his concern for the living, but ſent 'for a youth nearly related, and 'finely accompliſhed, but not above 'being the better for good impreſ-'ſions from a dying friend. He 'came; but life now glimmering in 'the ſocket, the dying friend was 'ſilent: after a decent, and proper 'pauſe, the youth ſaid, "Dear Sir, "you ſent for me: I believe, and I "hope, you have ſome commands; "I ſhall hold them moſt ſacred." 'May diſtant ages not only hear, but 'feel the reply! Forcibly graſping 'the youth's hand, he ſoftly ſaid: "See, in what peace a Chriſtian can "die." He ſpoke with difficulty, 'and ſoon expired. Thro' Grace 'divine, how great is man? Thro' 'divine Mercy, how ſtingleſs death? 'Who would not thus expire?' A few pages after the Dr. adds; 'The 'fact is indiſputably true; nor are 'you to rely on me for the truth of 'it: my report is but a ſecond edi-'tion; it was publiſhed before, tho' 'obſcurely, and with a cloud before 'it. As clouds before the ſun are 'often beautiful; ſo this of which I 'ſpeak. How finely pathetic are 'thoſe two lines, which this ſo ſo-'lemn and affecting ſcene inſpired?

'He taught us how to live; and, oh! too high
'A price for knowlege, taught us how to die.' TICKELL.

ADEODATUS, from a monk became a pope; his predeceſſor was Vitalianus. He died 677, and was ſucceeded by Domnus I.

AL ADED LIDIN was the ſurname of Abu Mohammed Abd'allah, the ſon of Yûſof, the ſon of al Hâfedh, the 11th and laſt khalif of Egypt, of the race of Ali and Fatima. He ſucceeded his couſin al Fâyer, in the Hegira 555, A. D. 1160, but was a nominal ſovereign only, the whole power and management of affairs being, during his reign, in the hands of his viziars. He died in the 23d year of his reign.

ADELME, or Aldhelm, ſon to Kenred, nephew to Ina, k. of the Weſt-Saxons; after having been educated abroad, was abbot of Malmſbury 30 years. He was the 1ſt Engliſhman who wrote in Latin, the 1ſt who brought poetry into England, and the 1ſt bp. of Sherburn. He lived in great eſteem till his death, which happened 709. He was canonized, and many miracles told of him. He is mentioned with great honour by Camden and Bale, and his life was written by William of Malmſbury. Adelme's maſter was one Maildulphus, an Iriſh Scot, a great ſcholar, eminent for his devotion and ſtrictneſs of life, who, delighted with the pleaſantneſs of the wood under the hill Ingelborne, lived there an hermit, inſtituted a ſchool, and with his ſcholars devoted himſelf to a monaſtic life; he built a little monaſtery. From this Maildulphus the town of Ingelborne was called Malmeſbury.

ADIMARI (Aleſſandro) ſon of Bernard, of the anc. and noble family of the Adimari of Florence, where he was b. 1579. From his youth he ſtudied human literature, particularly Greek and poetry, in both which he gave proofs of his ability, by tranſlating Pindar into Italian, by which he gained more reputation than by all his other works. He made a poem entitled *Clio*, conſiſting of 50 ſonnets, in praiſe of 50 illuſtrious perſons of his family.

ADOLPHUS, count of Naſſau, was elected emp. in 1291, to the diſappointment of Albert of Auſtria, who gave him battle, in which he was killed the 2d of July 1298.

ADO, a cel. archb. of Vienne in Dauphine, who died about 875. He was author of an *Univerſal chronicle and martyrology*, the beſt edit. of which is that of Roſweide.

ADOLPHUS, k. of Sweden, before the birth of Chriſt. He drove the k. of Denmark, aſſiſted by the Saxons and Vandals, out of his dominions, purſued him into his own kingdom, and compelled him to pay him tribute.

ADOLPHUS, archb. of Cologne, of the houſe of Schawenburgh, was advanced to that dignity by Charles V, 1547, was preſent at the council of Trent, 1552, and died 1556. He was a great enemy to the proteſtants.

ADOLPHUS, count of Berg. He detained Sigefrid of Weſterbourg 7 years in priſon; but was afterwards taken in battle by the ſaid Sigefrid, 1296, put naked into a cage, and anointed with honey in the heat of ſummer, which drew ſuch ſwarms of flies about him, that he died a moſt miſerable death, being allowed no kind of food.

ADORNI (Francis) a Jeſuit of an anc. family of that name, of Genoa, who of plebeians were made noble, and of above 300 years ſtanding; many of them having been dukes of Genoa. He wrote, at the deſire of St. Charles, to whom he was confeſſor, a *Treatiſe of eccleſiaſtical diſcipline*, and died the 13th of Jan. 1586, aged 56. Of the ſame family were the following:

ADORNI (John Auguſtin) founder of a congregation of minor regular clerks, approved of by Sixtus V, 1588. He died at Naples, highly honoured for his ſanctity, Sept. 29, 1590.

ADORNI (Gabriel) duke of Genoa, 1363, but expelled by the people, 1370.

ADORNI (Anthony) ſucceeded, 1383, and was placed and diſplaced three times ſucceſſively, and at laſt quitted the government to Charles VI of France. Many more of the ſame family aſſumed the government, but were depoſed one after another.

ADRASTUS, k. of Argos, ſon of Talaus and Lyſianiſſa daughter of Polybius k. of Sicyon, acquired great fame in the famous war of Thebes, in ſupport of Polynices his ſon-in-law, who had been excluded the ſovereignty of Thebes by Eteocles his brother, notwithſtanding their reciprocal agreement. Adraſtus, followed by Polynices and Tydeus his other ſon-in-law, by Capaneus and Hippomedon his ſiſter's ſons, by Amphiaraus his brother-in-law, and by Parthonepæus, marched againſt the city of Thebes; and this is the expedition of the Seven Worthies, which the poets have ſo often ſung. They all loſt their lives in this war, except Adraſtus, who was ſaved by his horſe called Arion. This war was revived ten years after by the ſons of thoſe deceaſed warriors, which was called the war of the Epigones, and ended with the taking of Thebes. None of them loſt their lives, except Ægialeus ſon of Adraſtus, which afflicted him ſo much that he died of grief in Megara, as he was leading back his victorious army.

ADRIAN I, of a noble Rom. family, was elected pope Feb. 7, 772, on the death of Stephen III. He ſent legates to the council of Nice, called by

by Conſtantine the Young, to aſſiſt in condemning the oppoſers of image-worſhip. Adrian was ſo beloved by Charlemagne, that he is ſaid to have wept at his death, and wrote his epitaph with his own hand, conſiſting of 38 Latin verſes, which are now to be ſeen in St. Peter's at Rome. Adrian ordered a branch to be made in the form of a croſs, and hung before St. Peter's altar, which held 1370 tapers. He died Dec. 26, 795, and was ſucceeded by Leo III. There are a great many letters of his writing.

ADRIAN II, a Roman, ſucceeded pope Nicholas I, againſt his own will, having twice refuſed, Dec. 14, 867, at the age of 76, and died 872. He wrote ſeveral letters, and was ſucceeded by John VIII.

ADRIAN III, ſon of Benedict, a Roman, was elected pope on the death of Martin II, Jan. 20, 884. He took the opportunity of Charles the emperor's being at war with the Normans, to paſs a law, that the popes ſhould be elected without the emperor's conſent. He died 885, and was ſucceeded by Stephen V.

ADRIAN IV, an Engliſhman; his name was Nicholas Brekeſpere, or Breakſpere, or Breakſpear, in Latin Haſtifragus. He was the ſon of Robert de Camera, a man of learning, but poor; and was b. at Langley, near St. Alban's in Hertfordſhire. His father having taken the habit in the monaſtery of St. Alban's, young Nicholas was reduced to the neceſſity of frequenting that houſe, and ſubmitting to the loweſt offices, for his daily ſupport. He at length quitted England, and went to Paris, where, tho' poor and deſtitute, he diligently applied himſelf to his ſtudies. He was afterwards a regular clerk in the monaſtery of St. Rufus, where he ſo greatly diſtingiſhed himſelf by his learning and piety, that he was choſen ſuperior of that houſe. The monks, diſguſted at his being a foreigner, accuſed him of falſe crimes before pope Eugenius III, who, ſatisfied of his innocence and great abilities, created him bp. and card. of Alba, 1146, and in 1148 ſent him as apoſtolical legate into Denmark and Norway, where he converted thoſe barbarous nations to the Chriſt. faith. He was unanimouſly advanced to the papal chair, on the death of Anaſtaſius, Nov. 1154, and took the name of Adrian. Henry II of England being informed of his promotion, ſent Robert abbot of St. Alban's and 3 biſhops to Rome, to congratulate him, on which occaſion Adrian granted very conſiderable privileges to the monaſtery of St. Alban's, and the next year ſent to Henry, at his requeſt, a bull for the conqueſt of Ireland. He had great diſputes with the Romans about the heretic Arnold of Breſſe, with William k. of Sicily, and Frederic k. of the Romans, with whom at laſt he concluded a peace at Sutrium. At this interview Frederic condeſcended to hold the pope's ſtirrup, whilſt he mounted on horſeback. Adrian alſo made a peace with the Sicilian king, granting him the title of king of the Two Sicilies. He died Sept. 1, 1159, and was buried in St. Peter's church. The learned editor of Cambden's *Britannia* tells us, that Adrian had been rector of Tydd in Lincolnſhire; and Dr. Cave informs us, that he left his mother to be maintained by the alms of the church of Canterbury. There are extant ſeveral letters, particularly the letter of licence to Henry II to conquer Ireland, in Wilkin's *Concil. Brit.* and ſome homilies written by this pope.

ADRIAN V, a Genoeſe of the family of Ottoboni of Fieſco. He was nephew to pope Innocent IV, and by him created cardinal 1251, and ſent legate into England to compoſe the differences between the king and the barons. He ſucceeded his uncle as pope, July 12, 1276, but died 36 days after his election, Aug. 18, before he was crowned.

ADRIAN

ADRIAN VI, whoſe name was Adrian Florent. He was b. at Utrecht in Holland, March 2, 1459; ſome ſay his father was a weaver, others ſay a brewer, or a boat-builder. He was made Dr. at the expence of Margaret, ſiſter to Edward IV, k. of England, then widow of Charles the Bald, d. of Burgundy. He was tutor and chancellor to Charles V, who made him vice-roy of Spain, and chancellor of the univerſity of Louvain: he was made card. July 1, 1517, by pope Leo X, whom he ſucceeded in the pontificate, Jan. 9, 1522, and died Sept. 14, 1523. It was ſaid of this pope: *Trajectum plantavit, Lovanium rigavit, Cæſar incrementum dedit*; under which was ſarcaſtically added: *Hic Deus nihil fecit.* His ſucceſſor was Clement VIII. He was of a ſincere diſpoſition, and had an averſion to pomp, expence, and pleaſure.

ADRIAN (Ælius) a Rom. emp. He was adopted by Trajan, and aſcended the throne Aug. 11, 117. Coming into Britain, he built a wall, 80 miles long, betwixt Newcaſtle and Carliſle, to hinder the barbarous Scots from invading the Britons. He ſuppreſſed a perſecution of the Chriſtians on the remonſtrances of Quadratus and Ariſtides, Chriſt. philoſophers. He died July 10, 138, aged 62. Adrian loved and ſtudied arts and ſciences, and had a very ſtrong memory. He was the firſt Rom. emp. that wore a beard, which he did to hide the warts which grew on his chin. He ſlew 500,000 Jews, who revolted under the falſe Meſſiah Bencochab, and built a city upon the ruins of Jeruſalem, which he called Ælia. The Jews having revolted a 2d time, he inſulted over them, erected a temple to Jupiter on mount Calvary, a ſtatue of Adonis in the manger of Bethlehem, and engraved the images of ſwine on the gates of Jeruſalem.

ADRIAN, a writer of the 6th cent. who compoſed an introduction to the holy Scriptures, in Greek, printed at Augſbourg, 1602.

ADRIANI (Joanni Battiſta) b. at Florence, 1511, of a patrician family, wrote a *Hiſtory of his own times*, in Italian. This is a continuation of Guicciardine, and begins 1536. Bocchi ſays, it takes in 44 years. It is written with great judgment, ſincerity, care, and accuracy. Thuanus ſpeaks well of it, and expreſſes his ſurpriſe, that the Italians do not value it according to its merit. There are extant 6 ſeveral orations compoſed by him. He died at Florence, 1579. He was ſon to the learned Marcello Virgilio, ſecretary to the republic of Florence, and profeſſor of polite literature in the academy: he ſucceeded him in that chair, and left a ſon, Marcello Adriani, a man of vaſt erudition, who exerciſed the ſame function, and aſſumed the title of il Torbido in the academy de gli Alterati.

ADRETS (Francis de Beaumont Baron des) a native of Dauphine; being diſguſted at the duke of Guiſe for protecting the ſieur Pequigny againſt him in council, he put himſelf at the head of 8 or 10,000 proteſtants, 1562, and made himſelf maſter of the greateſt part of Dauphiny, Lyonois, and Languedoc; and taking Grenoble, forced the parliament of that city to go to church and hear a proteſtant ſermon. The R. catholics, to whom he afterwards returned again, becauſe the prince of Conde took the government of Lyons from him, accuſe him of great cruelty, yet allow him to have been very brave.

ADRICHOMIA (Cornelia) a nun of the order of St. Auſtin in the 16th cent. daughter to a Dutch gentleman, acquired great fame by her poetical genius, which ſhe applied ſuitable to her character; ſhe has put David's Pſalms into verſe, and written ſeveral ſacred poems. Father Stapulenſis admired her fine ſenſe and erudition; and Corn. Muſius had an intimate, but very chaſte correſpondence with her.

ADRICHOMIUS (Chriſtian) b. at Delft in Holland, 1533, and died at Cologne, June 19, 1585, having been an exile upwards of 12 years, on account of the religious civil wars, which broke out in his own country. He was ordained a prieſt in 1561: he publiſhed in Latin *Theatrum Terræ ſanctæ*, printed with geographical maps, at Cologne, 1593, in fol. He ſometimes took the name of Chriſtianus Crucius, under which he publiſhed, at Antwerp, the *Life of Chriſt*, and an oration *De Chriſtiana beatitudine*.

ÆGISTHUS, ſon of Thyeſtes, by his own daughter Pelopeia, who, to conceal her ſhame, expoſed him in the woods. He corrupted Clytemneſtra, the wife of Agamemnon, and, with her aſſiſtance, ſlew him, and reigned 7 years in Mycenæ. He was afterwards, together with Clytemneſtra, ſlain by Oreſtes, her ſon.

ÆLFRED, or Alfrid, was the illegitimate ſon of Oſwi, k. of Northumberland. He was educated in Scotland, reſided long in Ireland, and for his eminent virtues was admired and beloved by both kingdoms, and hated by his brother k. Egfrid. At the unanimous deſire of the nobility he ſucceeded his brother in the kingdom of Northumberland, 686, governed with great reputation, and died 705.

ÆLFREDUS, ſon to k. Æthelred the Unready, by Emma his queen. He was half-brother to k. Edmund, ſurnamed Ironſide, and brother of the whole blood to k. Edward the Confeſſor. The misfortune of his father obliged Ælfred, with his brother Edward, to fly into Normandy; afterwards attempting to aſſert his right to the Engliſh crown, againſt Harold, he was betrayed by Godwin earl of Kent, had his eyes put out, and died in priſon 1036, or 1037.

ÆLIAN (Claudius) a native of Præneſte in Italy, taught rhetoric at Rome, after the time of Adrian the emp. or under Alexander Severus. He wrote Greek with the elegance of a native, and ſtudied chiefly the moſt famous writers in that language. He was high-prieſt, and called Sophiſt for his great learning and wiſdom; a man of excellent principles and ſtrict honeſty; we have not one indecent expreſſion in all his writings; he died about 66 y. of age. Beſides his *Various hiſtory*, and that of *Animals*, he wrote ſeveral other works. Of the former there have been ſeveral editions.

ÆLIANUS MECCIUS, an able Italian phyſician, the 1ſt, according to Galen, who made the treacle as an antidote for the plague, which proved ſucceſsful.

ÆLIUS PÆTUS, a Rom. prætor, who gained the love of the Romans by a very remarkable inſtance of his diſintereſted love for his country, as we are informed by Valerius Maximus, who gives this ſtory. As Ælius was upon the bench hearing cauſes, a wood-pecker ſat upon his head: the augurs being conſulted upon this occaſion, gave anſwer, that if he kept the bird alive, his family ſhould enjoy the greateſt proſperity imaginable, while the commonwealth ſhould labour under the moſt dreadful misfortunes: but if he killed it, the reverſe ſhould happen both in his family and in the commonwealth. Upon this, he immediately tore the bird to pieces, with his teeth, before the ſenate. Agreeable to this preſage, he loſt 17 of his family, all men of diſtinguiſhed valour, in one day at the battle of Cannæ, while the Rom. republic was gradually raiſed to the higheſt pitch of grandeur and magnificence.

There were ſome other eminent Romans of this name, as ÆLIUS CATUS, famous for his knowlege of the civil law, and great frugality. LUC. ÆLIUS, called Stylo, becauſe he uſed to dedicate orations to all the men of quality; he was Varro's maſter, who gives him the character

of

of a very learned man. ÆLIUS MELISSUS, the grammarian, who had more oſtentation than real knowlege. ÆLIUS SERENIANUS, a civilian, a ſcholar of the famous Papinian, councellor to the emp. Alexander Severus; and ſeveral others leſs famous.

ÆMILIUS (Paulus) a native of Verona, his great reputation made Stephen Poncher, bp. of Paris, adviſe Lewis XII to invite him to Paris, to write a hiſtory, in Latin, of the kings of France. On his arrival there a canonry in the cathedral church was given him. He retired to the college of Navarre, where he ſpent many years at that work, yet compoſed but 10 books of it, which extend from Pharamond to the 5th y. of Charles VIII, that is to 1488; the 1ſt only were left complete by him.

ÆNEAS Gazæus, a ſophiſt by profeſſion, was originally a Platonic philoſopher, but afterwards a Chr. He flouriſhed about 487, and wrote a dialogue, entitled, *Theophraſtus*, on the immortality of the ſoul and reſurrection of the body: he is of opinion, that God creates ſouls the moment he infuſes them into bodies.

ÆNEAS Sylvius. See PIUS II.

ÆSCHINES, a Socratic philoſopher, was the ſon of Charinus a ſauſage-maker. He was a perſon of great application and induſtry, and a conſtant attendant on Socrates. He wrote orations to be ſpoken in the courts of juſtice, in defence of thoſe who were injured; and ſeveral dialogues, three of which are ſtill extant, on *Virtue*, *Riches*, and *Death*.

There were 7 other eminent men of his name among the ancients: the author of rhetoric; the orator, cotemporary with Demoſthenes; an Arcadian; a Mitylenean, who was called Rhetoromaſtrix; a Neapolitan, who was an academic philoſopher, and ſcholar and minion to Melanthius of Rhodes; a Mileſian, who wrote concerning the adminiſtration of a commonwealth; and, laſtly, a ſtatuary.

ÆSCHYLUS, a tragic poet of Athens, who flouriſhed in the 2d y. of the 72d Olympiad. Calliſthenes and others ſay that Æſchylus wrote his tragedies when he was heated and enraged with wine; he is alſo reproached with being the firſt who introduced drunken perſons into a dramatic piece, as if he would juſtify his own faults by imputing them to the heroes of his tragedies. Chameleon and Plutarch alſo charge him with drunkenneſs, and that all his pieces were the effects of it. We have but 7 of his plays remaining; the beſt edition of them is that of London, 1663, folio, by Tho. Stanley, with a Latin tranſlation and a learned commentary by him. He was killed by an eagle letting fall a tortoiſe upon his head, as he was walking in the fields. He proved himſelf no leſs a ſoldier than a poet, by his bravery at the battles of Marathon, Salamis, and Platæa. His conduct with regard to religion was not always prudent; and he was once condemned as an impious perſon, and on the point of being ſtoned, on account of a play, but was ſaved by the interceſſion of his brother Amynias, who had loſt a hand in the ſervice of the ſtate at the battle of Salamis, where he had ſignalized himſelf above all the Athenians.

ÆSOP, the firſt or rather principal author of the Fables; for Heſiod, in Quintilian's opinion, ſeems to have been the firſt author of them. He flouriſhed in the time of Solon, about the 50th Olympiad. The common account of his life, with which every body is acquainted, is eſteemed by the learned to be nothing but a romance of Planudes, a Greek monk of Conſtantinople. What may be depended on is as follows: Plutarch affirms that Crœſus ſent Æſop to Periander the tyrant of Corinth, and to the oracle of

of Delphi; that Socrates turned ſome of Æſop's fables into verſe; that Æſop and Solon were together at the court of Crœſus k. of Lydia; that thoſe of Delphi put Æſop to death cruelly and unjuſtly; for, according to Plutarch, Æſop having been ſent to Delphi by Crœſus, to offer a great ſacrifice to Apollo, and to give a conſiderable ſum to each inhabitant, a quarrel ariſing between them and him, he ſent the money back. The Delphians accuſed him of ſacrilege, and, pretending they had convicted him, caſt him down from the top of a rock. A plague and famine enſuing, they ſignified, in all the aſſemblies of the Greeks, that if any one would come for the honour of Æſop to demand that his death ſhould be avenged, they would give him ſatisfaction: in the 3d generation there preſented himſelf Idmon, a native of Samos, who was not related to Æſop, but, only deſcended from perſons who had bought that fabuliſt at Samos. The Delphians gave him ſatisfaction, and thereby delivered themſelves from the diſeaſes and famine that had tormented them. It is moſt probable, that the fables which go under his name are not the ſame that he wrote, the ſubject and thought are for the moſt part his, but the words are thoſe of Planudes, who partly received them from oral tradition, and partly borrowed them from various authors, and invented ſome himſelf, and added the little explanatory appendix according to his own ſenſe. The Athenians erected a ſtatue to the memory of Æſop. Some think that by the famous Locman of the orientals, Æſop was intended. Chilo, one of the 7 wiſe men of Greece, having aſked Æſop what was Jupiter's employment? received this anſwer, 'He abaſes the 'high, and exalts the low.'

ÆSOP (Clodius) flouriſhed at Rome in the 7th cent. He and Roſcius were the beſt actors that ever appeared among the anc. Romans; Æſop in tragedy and Roſcius in comedy. Æſop lived a very expenſive life: Pliny ſays that at an entertainment he once ſerved up an earthen diſh that coſt him above 800 l. filled with birds that had learned either to ſing or ſpeak, each of which coſt almoſt 50 l. and that he once diſſolved pearls for his company to drink. This latter action is with more probability aſcribed to his ſon, who was as extravagant as his father. Notwithſtanding Æſop's expenſive living, he died worth above 160,000 l. He was ſo tranſported, on the ſtage with his part, that he was in an extaſy, and one day killed a man in thoſe tranſports.

ÆTHELSTAN, the ſon of Edw. ſurnamed the elder, the 24th k. of the Weſt-Saxons, and Edgina the daughter of a ſhepherd. He aſcended the throne 924, and died 940, or 942. He was extremely brave and an encourager of learning.

AETIUS was b. at Amida, a town of Meſopotamia, and ſtudied at Alexandria. His *Tetrabiblos* is a collection from the writings of thoſe phyſicians who went before him, chiefly Galen; but contains nevertheleſs ſome new things, for which we are entirely indebted to this author.

AETIUS (Flavius) a famous general, was b. in Mœſia, and lived in the 5th cent. In 423 he was ſent by the emp. Honorius againſt the Franks, who had entered the country of the Gauls, and routed and forced them to return to Germany; but they ſoon invaded Gaul with ſo numerous an army, that Aetius, being terrified, fled to Spain, for which Honorius deprived him of the generalſhip, and inveſted Caſtinus with it, who was ſtruck with the ſame panic. Aetius afterwards, in the reign of Valentinian, defeated the Franks, and recovered that country which lies near the Rhine, and was made general of the horſe, and created a patrician. He

alſo

alſo gained ſeveral victories over the Burgundians, Franks, and Goths, particularly over the famous Attila, who called himſelf the Scourge of God. Aetius had formed an alliance with the Franks, Sarmatians, Burgundians, Saxons, and other Celtic and German nations, and ſent to Theodoric k. of the Goths, deſiring him to join with the Romans againſt the Huns; and having formed a numerous army, he marched againſt Attila; they engaged in battle, which laſted from 9 o' clock in the morning till night. Aetius gained the day; it is ſaid 180,000 men were killed in this battle, which happened 453, in the plains of Campagne. Aetius, on his return to Rome, was received with great acclamations: this raiſed the jealouſy of the emp. Valentinian. The emp. and the general had ſworn to each other perpetual friendſhip, and Aetius was to have married one of his daughters; but one day, as he preſſed the concluſion of the match, the emp. killed him with his own hand. Aetius had been three times conſul.

AFER (Domitius) a famous orator under Tiberius, and the 3 ſucceeding emperors, was b. at Nimes, who, in order to procure employment, turned informer againſt Claudia Pulchra, couſin of Agrippina, and others, and ſo grew rich and infamous. He died under Nero, in the y. of Rome 812, and it is ſaid, at table, of exceſſive eating. He gave many perſons hopes of being his heir, and by that means was careſſed; but made his adopted daughter his heir, and left ſome legacies to his relations.

AFRANIA, the wife of Lucinius Buccio, a Roman ſenator, famous for pleading her own cauſes in the courts of juſtice. She lived till the 2d conſulſhip of Cæſar, and was perpetually involved in law-ſuits, and ſo noted for her clamorous temper, that women of her diſpoſition were ſtigmatized with her name.

AFRANIUS (Quinctianus) a Roman ſenator, who having loſt his reputation by his debaucheries, engaged in the infamous conſpiracy againſt Nero, which coſt Seneca his life, in the y. of Rome 818.

AFRAINIUS, a comic poet, praiſed by Cicero for his ſubtle genius and elegant ſtyle, but cenſured by Quintilian on account of ſome part of his comedies, which had a tendency to corrupt the morals of youth. He lived about 100 y. before Jeſus Chriſt.

AGAMEMNON, ſon of Atreus, by Ærope, captain-general of the Greeks at the ſiege of Troy. On his return home, he was ſlain, with his wife Clymneſtra's conſent, by Ægiſthus, who had corrupted her during her huſband's abſence: but Oreſtes, his ſon, revenged his death by killing them both, ſome years after.

AGAPETUS I. ſon of a prieſt, created a bp. by Thedatus, k. of the Goths, ſucceeded John II in the pontificate, April 28, 535; and died the next y. at Conſtantinople; but his body was brought to Rome. He was ſucceeded by pope Silverius.

AGAPETUS II. was ſucceſſor in the popedom to Martin II, 946, and died 956. He invited Otho, emp. of Germany, into Italy, to oppoſe Berengarius II, k. of Italy.

AGARD (Arthur) was the ſon of Clement Agard, of Toſton, in Derbyſhire. He was b. 1540. He was deputy chamberlain of the exchequer-office 45 years. Mr. Camden ſays he was a moſt excellent antiquary. Mr. Selden alſo mentions him with honour. In his time there was a moſt illuſtrious aſſembly of learned and able perſons, who ſtyled themſelves a Society of Antiquaries; one of its moſt conſpicuous members was Mr. Agard. He wrote *A treatiſe of the uſe, and of the true meaning of the obſcure words in the domeſday-book.* He died Aug. 22, 1615, and was interred near the chapter-door, in the cloiſter of

of Weſtminſter abbey, where he had in his life-time erected a monument for himſelf and his wife.

AGATHARCHIDES, a cel. Greek hiſtorian of Gnidos, who lived in the time of Ptolemy Philometer, about 180 y. before Jeſus Chriſt. He is the firſt writer who has deſcribed the rhinoceros.

AGATHARCUS, of Samos, a famous painter, who, at the deſire of Æſchylus, endeavoured firſt to embelliſh the ſtage according to the rules of perſpective, about 480 y. before J. C.

AGATHIAS, or, as he calls himſelf in his epigrams, Agathius, diſtinguiſhed by the title of Scholaſticus, a Greek hiſtorian in the 6th cent. under Juſtinian. He was b. at Myrina, a colony of the anc. Æolians in Aſia the Leſs, at the mouth of the river Pythicus. He was an advocate at Smyrna. Though he had a taſte for poetry, he was yet more famous for his hiſtory, which begins with the 26th y. of Juſtinian's reign, where Procopius ends. It was printed in Gr. and Lat. with Bonaventure Vulcanius's, at Leyden, 1594, in 4°; and at Par. at the king's printing-houſe, 1660, in folio.

AGATHO, b. at Palermo, a Benedictine monk, was elected pope April 11, 679. He condemned the Monothelites, and died 682, and was ſucceeded by Leo II. He held 2 remarkable councils at Rome. In one of them Wilfred, bp. of York, who had been depoſed, was acquitted; and in the other were choſen the legates to aſſiſt at the oecumenical council at Conſtantinople, where the Monothelites, and Honorius by name, were condemned, which Agatho had before done in his letter. On this occaſion the emp. Conſtantine releaſed the popes of Rome from the uſual payments for their confirmation, but expreſly retained the right of confirmation.

AGATHO, a tragic and comic poet, diſciple to Prodicus and Socrates, applauded in Plato's dialogues for his virtue and beauty. His firſt tragedy obtained the prize, and he was crowned in the preſence of upwards of 30,000 men, the 4th y. of the 90th Olympiad. There is nothing now extant of Agatho's except a few quotations in Ariſtotle, Athenæus, and others.

AGATHOCLES, the famous tyrant of Sicily, ſon of a potter at Reggio. He was a thief, common ſoldier, centurion, general, and a pirate, all in a regular ſucceſſion. He defeated the Carthagenians ſeveral times in Sicily, and was once defeated himſelf. He firſt made himſelf tyrant of Syracuſe, and then of all Sicily; after which he vanquiſhed the Carthagenians again both in Sicily and Africa. But at length, having ill ſucceſs, and being in arrears with his ſoldiers, they mutinied, forced him to fly his camp, and cut the throats of his children, whom he left behind. Recovering himſelf again, he relieved Corfou, beſieged by Caſſander, burnt the Macedonian fleet, returned to Sicily, murdered the wives and children of thoſe who had murdered his; afterwards meeting with the ſoldiers themſelves, he put them all to the ſword, and, ravaging the ſea-coaſt of Italy, took the city of Hipponium. He was at length poiſoned by his grandſon Archagathus, in the 72d y. of his age, 290 years before J. C. having reigned 28 years.

AGESILAUS I, k. of Sparta, ſucceeded his father Doryſſus, who was the 5th k. after Euriſthenes. His reign was long, but we know little of it with certainty.

AGESILAUS II, k. of the Lacedæmonians, ſon of Archidamus. He aſcended the throne in prejudice of Leotychides, the ſon of Agis, his elder brother.

AGESIPOLIS I, k. of Lacedæmon, ſucceeded his father Pauſanias, colleague of Ageſilaus II. He ravaged

the country of Mantinea, and ſubdued that city, and pillaged Olynthia. He died about 380 years before J. C. and was embalmed in honey, according to the cuſtom of the Lacedæmonians. He died without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by Cleombrotus his brother, the father of Ageſipolis II, who was more remarkable for his apophthegms than his actions.

AGGAS, or Augus, (Robert) a good Eng. landſcape painter, both in oil and diſtemper: he was alſo ſkillful in architecture, in which kind he painted ſeveral ſcenes for the play-houſe in Drury-lane. There are few of his pictures extant; of thoſe that are, the moſt conſiderable is a landſcape-piece preſented by him to the company of painter-ſtainers, whereof he was a member, and which picture now hangs in their hall. He is reckoned among the beſt of our Engl. painters, in his way; and became eminent, not ſo much by his labour and induſtry, as thro' the bent of his natural genius. He died in London, 1679, about the 60th y. of his age.

AGILNOTH, an Engliſhman, lived in the 11th cent. and was very much in favour with Canute I. He was ſon of a nobleman, called Agilmar. From a dean of Canterbury he was raiſed to the archiep. ſee of that city, 1020. He obtained the ſurname of Good, and died Oct. 30, 1038. Pitſeus, a R. catholic writer, ſays, 'He was a man, in whom piety ſtrove 'with learning, and mildneſs with 'humility." He wrote ſeveral books.

AGILULPHUS, duke of Turin, 586, k. of the Lombards, and died 616, having ſubdued all Italy, except Ravenna.

AGIS, k. of Lacedæmon, deſcended from Ageſilaus II; according to ſome this Agis was the fourth of this name. He attempted to reſtore the laws of Lycurgus, but was oppoſed by his colleague Lyſander, and at length was ſeized on by one of the Ephori, and condemned to death, and ſtrangled that very hour. The ephorus who was his principal enemy, and ſeized on him, did ſo to avoid paying a debt which he owed to Ageſiſtrata, mother of Agis, whom he permitted to go into the priſon, as alſo the grandmother of Agis, and then gave orders to ſtrangle them one after another. This happened in the 135th Olympiad.

AGNAN (St.) was bp. of Orleans, and implored the aſſiſtance of Aetius againſt Attila, and died in 453. On his firſt coming to his ſee, he cured the governor of the city, who rewarded him with the liberty of all the priſoners then in his cuſtody: in memory of which all the ſucceeding biſhops of that dioceſe have a right to deliver all the criminals on the firſt day of their entering that ſee.

AGLIONBY (John) an eminent and learned divine, b. in Cumberland, chaplain in ordinary to q. Eliz. and k. James I, and D. D. 1600. Wood gives a great character of him, and ſays he was concerned in the tranſlation of the N. Teſtament, appointed by k. James I, 1604. But Fuller does not mention him in the liſt of the tranſlators. He died at Iſlip, near Oxford, of which he was rector, Feb. 6, 1609, aged 43; and was buried in the chancel of the church there, with an inſcription to his memory.

AGNES Soreau, or Sorel, called the Beautiful Agnes, b. at Fromanteau, a village of Touraine, in the dioceſe of Bourges, and lady of that place. K. Charles VII of France was extremely fond of her, and gave her the caſtle of Beauté upon the Maine. She reproached that k. with his indolence, which touched him ſo, that he put himſelf in a condition of expelling the Engliſh out of his kingdom. She died Feb. 9, 1450, about 40 y. of age, at the caſtle of Menil, near Jumieges, at which laſt place her heart and bowels were buried, and her

her body in the middle of the choir of the collegiate church of Nôtre Dame, under a tomb of black marble. Her ſtatue is there, of white marble, with 2 angels holding a cuſhion, upon which ſhe repoſes her head, and 2 lambs at her feet. She had been a great benefactreſs to that church.

AGOBARD, a cel. and learned archbp. of Lyons, b. in 779. He was an able divine, and a ſtrenuous defender of the diſcipline and canons of the church; yet was not only againſt the worſhip, but even the uſe of images, according to Mr. Dupin. He was author of ſeveral works, among other things he wrote againſt the impious combats appointed by the law of Gondebaud, and againſt trials by hot iron, and hot water. His works were buried in obſcurity for ſeveral ages, till Papirius Maſſo found a MS. of them by chance in a book-binder's ſhop at Lyons, who was juſt going to cut it to pieces. Maſſo publiſhed this MS. at Paris, 1603, in 8°; and the original, after his death, was depoſited by his brother in the k. of France's library. Mr. Baluze publiſhed a more correct edit. of it at Paris, in 2 vol. 8°, 1666, from the ſame MS. and illuſtrated it with notes, and added another work of the ſame author's to it, copied from an old MS. of Peter Marneſius, and collated with another MS. of Chifflet. This edit. has been reprinted in the *Bibliotheca patrum*, tom. xiv. p. 234.

AGORACITUS, of Paros, a famous ſculptor, who made the fine Venus of Rhamnus, about 448 y. before J. C.

AGREDA (Maria d') ſo called from Agreda, a town of Spain, where Francis Coronel, her father, and Catharine, her mother, founded a convent in their houſe, Jan. 19, 1619. She was a viſionary nun, and choſen ſuperior of her convent, 1627. She was famous for a book which ſhe pretended to have written by repeated commands from God and the Virgin Mary, of the life of the latter; but it was cenſured by the Sorbonne, on account of the many abſurdities in it, tho' well adapted to pleaſe the devotees of the Bleſſed Virgin.

AGRICOLA (Cneius Julius) b. at Frejus in Provence. He lived in the reigns of Galba, Veſpaſian, and Domitian: his merit raiſed him to the higheſt employments in the government. He was ſent into Aſia, Gaul, and England, at which laſt place his arms were attended with ſuch great ſucceſs, that Domitian was jealous, and is ſuppoſed to have poiſoned him. Tacitus the hiſtorian, who married his daughter, has written his life, and given him a great character, and laments his death in a very beautiful and pathetic manner, in an elegant apoſtrophe to Agricola himſelf.

AGRICOLA (George) a German phyſ. and an eminent metallurgiſt, b. at Glaucha in Miſnia, March 24, 1494. He compoſed ſeveral works on this as well as upon other ſubjects. Ariſtotle and Pliny are thought to have been ignorant of metals in compariſon of him. He died at Chimnits, Nov. 1, 1555, a very firm R. catholic. The zeal with which he had attacked the proteſtants, had rendered him ſo odious to the Lutherans, that they ſuffered his body to remain unburied for 5 days; ſo that it was obliged to be removed to Zeits, where it was interred in the principal church.

AGRICOLA (John) a Saxon divine, b. at Iſlebe, 1492, of a very turbulent diſpoſition, quarrelled with Melancthon and Luther, and was the cauſe of great diſturbances amongſt the proteſtants. He wrote a few books, an explanation of 400 German proverbs, and was concerned, 1548, with Julius Phlug and Michael Heldingius, in a work that made a prodigious noiſe in the world, *The interim*: it was concerning indifferent points in religion.

AGRICOLA (Michael) a Lutheran miniſter at Abo, in Finland, was the firſt who tranſlated the N. Teſtament into the language of that country, which contributed very much to the propagation of Lutheraniſm.

AGRICOLA (Rodolphus) one of the moſt learned men in the 15th cent. He was of mean extraction, b. in the village of Baſſlon, 2 miles from Groningen, 1442. Italy, which then treated every thing on this ſide the Alps as barbarous, could produce no genius equal to what Friſeland could boaſt of in Agricola. He was ſcarce maſter of arts at Louvain, when he was offered a profeſſorſhip, but he choſe to travel. His love of liberty made him refuſe ſeveral honourable and advantageous ſettlements. He at laſt fixed in the Palatinate, 1482, where he paſt the reſt of his life, till 1485, when he died. He was an honeſt man, ſincere without envy, moderate and good natured. He was author of *De inventione dialectica*, and ſome other works.

AGRIPPA, ſurnamed Caſtor, flouriſhed under the emp. Adrian, about 132. He was a man of great learning, and wrote a very accurate work againſt the heretic Baſilides, but his works are loſt, and we have no conſiderable fragment of him remaining.

AGRIPPA (Henry Cornelius) ſaid to have been a man of conſiderable learning in the 16th cent. He was b. at Cologne, Sept. 14, 1486, of a noble and anc. family. He entered young into the ſervice of Maximilian the emp. was firſt ſecretary, and afterwards ſerved in the army, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf, and was honoured with knighthood. He ſome time after took degrees of Dr. of laws and phyſic. He was a very great genius, and well ſkilled in an infinite number of things, and a variety of languages. His too great curioſity, freedom of pen, and the inconſtancy of his humour involved him in a ſeries of misfortunes. He was always changing place, and, to complete his unhappineſs, he drew upon himſelf the hatred of the eccleſiaſtics by his writings. Among other places he viſited England, where he laboured upon St. Paul's epiſtles. He taught divinity at Pavia and Turin; and read lectures upon Mercurius Triſmegiſtus at Pavia, 1515. He died at Grenoble, 1535. His treatiſe of *The vanity of the ſciences*, 1530, enraged his enemies extremely; and that which he printed ſoon after at Antwerp, *Of occult philoſophy*. He wrote other works, and ſome in divinity. He was accuſed of magic, but perhaps that may be attributed to the the ignorance of the times in which he lived.

AGRIPPA I (Herod) ſon of Ariſtobulus, and grandſon of Herod the Great. He was made k. of Judea in the y. 37 of J. C. by the emp. Caligula. He was ſtruck with death by an angel for his exceſſive pride, in being pleaſed at the people's ſaluting him as a God, in the 7th y. of his reign, A. D. 44.

AGRIPPA II, ſon of the preceding, was at Rome when his father died, and was then but 17. He was 4 y. after made k. of Chalcide, on the death of his uncle Herod. Three or 4 y. after he was deprived of that kingdom by Claudius, who gave him in the room of it ſome other provinces, to which Nero afterwards added 4 other cities. The Jews having revolted, Agrippa joined his forces with the Romans, and was wounded at the ſiege of Gamala. However he did not die of that wound, but lived to the 3d y. of Trajan, and died at Rome, A. D. 100. He was the 7th and laſt k. of the family of Herod the Great. It was before him and Berenice his ſiſter, widow to his uncle Herod, that St. Paul pleaded at Cæſarea.

AGRIPPA (Menenius) conſul of Rome about 502 y. before J. C. triumphed

tamphed over the Sabines; and when the commonalty of Rome, oppreſſed with debts and other hardſhips, rebelled and had withdrawn themſelves to the Sacred Mount, he appeaſed them by the apologue of the human body and the other members, and engaged that popular magiſtrates, called tribunes, ſhould be choſen to take care of their grievances. Notwithſtanding his great employments, he died ſo poor, that he was obliged to be buried at the public expence.

AGRIPPA (Marcus Vipſanius) conſul of Rome, intimate friend and ſon-in-law of Auguſtus, who owed to him the empire of the world by the victories he obtained for him over M. Antony and young Pompey. Auguſtus having conſulted with Agrippa, he adviſed him to reſtore the republic, but Mæcenas, another friend of Auguſtus, gave him the contrary counſel, which he followed, and appointed Agrippa for his ſucceſſor, but he died in the life-time of Auguſtus, about 12 y. before J. C. Whilſt Agrippa was ædile, he adorned the city, at his own expence, with the gallery of Neptune, baths, ſewers, aqueducts, and the Pantheon.

AGRIPPINA was the daughter of Germanicus, ſiſter to Caligula, and mother of Nero. She was poſſeſſed of great beauty and ſenſe, which ſhe made ſubſervient to her debaucheries and ambition. Her laſt and 3d huſband was the emp. Claudius, her uncle, whom ſhe poiſoned to raiſe Nero to the throne, who afterwards rewarded her with death.

AGYRIS, tyrant of the Agerini, the moſt potent in all Sicily next to Dionyſius, with whom Dionyſius the Great made a league, when Mago, in the 1ſt y. of the 97th Olympiad, invaded Sicily with 80,000 men.

AJAX, the ſon of Oileus, k. of the Locrenſes, a principal general at the ſiege of Troy, remarkable for his ſwiftneſs. He raviſhed Caſſandra, daughter of Priam, in the temple of Minerva, where ſhe had fled for ſanctuary. He periſhed in a ſtorm near the iſland of Delos.

AJAX, the ſon of Telamon, the moſt valiant general among the Greeks at the ſiege of Troy. He had a diſpute with Ulyſſes for the arms of Achilles, which being decided againſt him, he ran mad, and ſlew himſelf.

AJAX, the ſon of Teucer, built a temple to Jupiter in Olbus, a city of Cilicia.

AJAX, an eccleſiaſtic famous for his piety and virtue, in the reign of Theodorus. He had a brother, Zeno, as juſtly famous for his merit as himſelf. They ſuffered much for maintaining the true faith againſt the pagans.

AIDAN, a famous Scottiſh bp. of Lindisfarne, or Holy Iſland, in the 7th cent. was employed by Oſwald k. of Northumberland, in the converſion of the Engliſh. Aidan not perfectly underſtanding Engliſh, the good k. became his interpreter. This k. and the truly pious bp. lived and died members of the Scottiſh or Britiſh church, and therefore were independent of the ſee of Rome.

AIDAN, he was ſon of Conran, or Goram, who having been murdered by Donald, Aidan fled into Ireland with his mother to eſcape the ſnares of Eugenius III, who had been raiſed to the throne. Afterwards, under the reign of Conwall, who ſucceeded Eugenius, Cholumbus, a famous abbot, who had alſo fled into Ireland, returned to Scotland, and brought Aidan with him, by the king's command, that he might be reſtored to his father's kingdom. They were ſcarce landed, when they heard of Conwall's death, and that Kinnatill, his brother, had been elected in his room; however he kindly received Aidan, and ſurrendered the cown to him, and died, having reigned but 14 months. Aidan was crowned k.

of Scotland 570. He reigned 27 y. according to Boetius, but Buchanan ſays 34. Eugenius his ſon reigned after him, but not immediately, for Kenneth, heir and ſon of Conwall, was elected after Aidan's death, but died within 4 months, when Eugenius ſucceeded.

AILLI (Peter) archbp. of Cambray, 1391, and card. was b. at Campiegne, in Picardy, 1350. His father was a butcher. He entered the college of Navarre about 1372, as a penſioner: his progreſs in learning was very rapid, and he paſſed thro' many eminent and honourable ſtations, and was author of many works. He preſided at the 3d ſeſſion of the council of Conſtance, and died 1419 or 1420. He condemned John Hus to death, but firſt exhorted him to ſubmit, telling him, that he ſpoke to him as a friend, not as a judge. Yet he appears in the *Catalogue of the witneſſes of truth*, compiled by Flacius Illyricus. He aſſerted in the council of Conſtance, that ſeveral general councils had erred, not only in point of fact, but even in right, and, what is ſtill more, in faith. His principal work was, *A treatiſe on the neceſſity of a reformation of the church.*

AILMER, or Æthelmare, earl of Cornwall and Devonſhire, in the reign of k. Edgar. He founded the abbey of Cerne, in Dorſetſhire, and, 1005, that of Eyneſham in Oxfordſhire, as alſo the priory of Bruton in Somerſetſhire. In 1013, he ſubmitted himſelf to Suane k. of Denmark, who had then invaded England; and afterwards, when Canute, the ſon of Suane, alſo invaded England, he treacherouſly joined the Dane againſt his natural prince: he died ſoon after. His ſon Æthelward followed his father's maxims, and was juſtly recompenced; for in 1018, Canute finding him, and ſome other conſpirators, no longer neceſſary to him, put them to death.

AILRED, or Ethelred, a monk of the Ciſtercian order, was abbot of Reveſby in Lincolnſhire. He was educated in Scotland, with Henry ſon of David k. of Scots. He was highly eſteemed for his ſanctity and learning. He was author of ſeveral works, particularly *Speculum charitatis.* He was born 1109, and died Jan. 12, 1166.

AINSWORTH (Henry) an eminent nonconformiſt. In 1590 he diſtinguiſhed himſelf among the Browniſts, and endured a ſhare in their perſecutions. He was eſteemed by all parties, notwithſtanding his particular errors: and his memory is ſtill highly regarded on account of his great ſkill in Heb. and his excellent commentaries on the H. Scriptures: his work was printed in 1 vol. in folio. The troubles which he drew upon himſelf, by joining the Browniſts, obliged him to retire to Amſterdam, where he and Mr. Johnſon eſtabliſhed a church; but differing afterwards, Mr. Ainſworth removed to Ireland, but ſome time after returned to Amſterdam, where he continued till he died. Beſides him was WILL. AINSWORTH, who lived conſiderably later; and SAM. AINSWORTH, a non-conformiſt miniſter in Northamptonſhire, who was alſo an author.

AINSWORTH (Robert) b. at Woodyale, in Lancaſhire, Sept. 1660, and educated at Bolton in the ſame county, and afterwards taught ſchool there. Was maſter of a conſiderable boarding ſchool at Bethnal-green. He removed to Hackney; from thence to other places in the neighbourhood of London; and after acquiring a moderate fortune, lived privately. He died at London, Ap. 4, 1743, aged 83; and was buried at Poplar. He publiſhed *A ſhort treatiſe of grammatical inſtitution.* He had a turn for both Lat. and Eng. poetry; and ſome ſingle poems of his have been printed in thoſe languages. But to this very learned perſon we are chiefly indebted for an excellent *Compendious dictionary*

of

of the Latin tongue, deſigned chiefly for the uſe of the Britiſh nations. It was about the y. 1714, that a propoſal for compiling a Lat. Dictionary, upon the ſcheme of Faber's *Theſaurus*, was under conſideration, and Mr. Ainſworth was ſoon prevailed upon to undertake this laborious and extenſive work; which, in 1736, was firſt publiſhed in 4°, and met with that univerſal approbation which it has ever ſince continued to maintain. In 1752 the 4th edit. of this work, under the care of the rev. Mr. Will. Young, with the aſſiſtance of Dr. Ward of Greſham coll. was printed in 2 vol. folio.

AIRAY (Chriſtopher) b. at Clifton in Weſtmoreland, ſtudent of Queen's college, Oxford, 1621, and B.D. 1642, and was vicar of Milford, Hampſhire; died Oct. 18, 1670, aged 69. He wrote many things.

AISTULPHUS, the 22d k. of the Lombards, ſucceeded his brother Rachis, who had retired into a monaſtery, A. D. 750. The emperors of Conſtantinople had then loſt all that they had poſſeſſed in Italy, except the exarchate of Ravenna, which Aiſtulphus took, 752, and put an end to that exarchate. He afterwards beſieged Rome, but Pepin k. of France came to the aſſiſtance of pope Stephen III, and beſieged Aiſtulphus in Pavia, and forced him to ſurrender the exarchate of Ravenna, and the region of Pentopolis, to the pope for a perpetual poſſeſſion, in the y. of J. C. 755. Aiſtulphus intended to take them again by force, but was prevented by death, being killed by a fall from his horſe as he was hunting, A. D. 756.

AITZEMA (Leo D') of Friſeland, b. at Doccum, 1600; was counſellor to the Hans-towns, and reſident for them at the Hague above 40 y. where he died, Feb. 23, 1699. He compiled an *Hiſtory of the United Provinces*, which begins 1621, and extends to 1668: there has been a continuation of it to 1692. He was a man of great probity, good-nature, and affability, charitable to the poor, well verſed in politics, and ſpoke divers languages, among others Engliſh and Italian.

AKAKIA (Martin) prof of phyſ. in the univerſity of Par. in the 16th cent. b. at Chalons in Campagne: he was named Sans Malice, i. e. Without Malice; but, according to the cuſtom of that age, he changed his name to that of Akakia, which ſignifies in Gr. the ſame as Sans Malice in Fr. He died 1551. His deſcendants have preſerved his name to this time, and moſt of them his profeſſion. He publiſhed a Lat. tranſlation of ſome parts of Galen's works, with a commentary; and was one of the phyſ. to Francis I, who highly eſteemed him.

AKAKIA (Martin) a Pariſian, ſon to the former, was admitted Dr. of phyſ. of the faculty of Par. 1572; 2 y. after, 1ſt reader and Regius prof. in ſurgery; and 4 y. after, 2d phyſ. to Hen. III, and died 1588, about 49 y. of age, having juſt before reſigned his profeſſorſhip to his ſon-in-law Peter Seguin. Martin wrote a treatiſe *De morbis mulieribus*, and *Concilia medica*.

AKAKIA (Martin) ſon to the latter, admitted Dr. of phyſ. at Par. 1598; was Regius prof. of ſurgery the y. after, on the reſignation of his brother-in-law Peter Seguin, and died 1605. His brother John Akakia was phyſ. to Lewis XIII, and died in Savoy, 1620.

AKIBA, a famous rabbi, flouriſhed a little after the deſtruction of Jeruſalem by Titus. He was a Jew only by his mother's ſide. Akiba lived in the country till the 40th y. of his age, and kept the flocks of Calba Schwa, a rich citizen of Jeruſalem. At laſt he began to ſtudy, at the deſire of his maſter's daughter, who promiſed to marry him, if he ſhould make any conſiderable progreſs in the

ſciences. He ſtudied 24 y. very cloſely in the academies, and was afterwards attended by a prodigious number of ſcholars, as one of the greateſt maſters in Iſrael; he had 24,000 ſcholars. He declared himſelf for the impoſtor Bar Cochebas, and under him committing horrid maſſacres, Adrian the emp. ſent his troops to exterminate the faction, and Akiba was taken, and put to a cruel death. He lived 120 y. It is imagined that he invented a ſuppoſititious work, the book called *Sepher Jezirah*, i. e. *The book of the creation*, under the name of the patriarch Abraham. The Jews give him great encomiums; but what are we to think of his lectures, who, among other ſubjects, gave precepts relating to the Houſe of Office; and from the Cloſe-ſtool pretended to explain the myſteries of the Law, without ſpeaking a word?

ALABASTER (William) b. at Hadley, in Suffolk. He was one of the doctors of Trinity college in Cambridge, and attended the earl of Eſſex as chaplain, in the expedition to Cadiz, in the reign of q. Eliz. It is ſuppoſed, that being pleaſed with the pomp of the Roman communion, and the reſpect with which the prieſts of it ſeemed to be treated, and not being provided for according to his deſire, occaſioned his going over to the church of Rome. However, he was diſappointed in his expectations, could not conform to the diſcipline of that church, and was diſguſted at ſome of its tenets and practices; he therefore returned to England, and reſumed his former religion. He was made a prebendary of St. Paul's, and rector of Therfield in Hertfordſhire. He was well ſkilled in Heb. but ſtrangely infatuated with the myſteries of the *Cabala*; and to ſhew his ſkill in it, once preached from theſe words, "Adam, Seth, Enoch," 1 Chron. i. 1. his preaching in general was in the ſame myſtical manner. He wrote ſome books in the ſame way, particularly *Apparatus in revelationem Jeſu Chriſti*, printed at Antwerp, 1607. He was author alſo of *Lexicon Hebraicum*, in folio; and wrote a Lat. play, entitled *Roxana*, acted in a college at Cambridge, at which a lady being preſent, was ſo terrified at the laſt word of the tragedy, 'ſequar, ſequar,' which was pronounced with a very ſhocking tone, that ſhe loſt her ſenſes, and never recovered them. Alabaſter was living in 1630.

ALAF, k. of the Saracens in Aſia, took the city of Edeſſa, then very rich, by aſſault, and ranſacked it after a moſt cruel and barbarous manner, upon Chriſtmas-day at night, 1145.

ALAHAMARE, or Mahomet Abuſard, was the 1ſt k. of Granada. The diſorders among the Moors of Spain gave him an opportunity, he being then governor of Archone, of ſeizing upon the cities of Jaen, Cadiz, and Granada, which laſt he made the ſeat of his dominion, 1237, where his ſucceſſors reigned for 250y. by the name of the Alahamares, till they were expelled by Ferdinand and Iſabella, 1492.

ALAIN de Inſulis, who, for his great learning, was ſurnamed the Great or Univerſal, a Dr. of theology of the univerſity of Paris, died 1294, aged 100 y. His works were printed 1653, in folio.

ALAMANDUS (Lewis) in French Aleman, archbp. of Arles, and card. of St. Cecilia, one of the greateſt men of the 15th cent. b. in the country of Bugei. He preſided in the council of Baſil, which depoſed Eugenius IV, and elected the anti-pope Felix V. His great genius rendered him ſuperior to the Italians, notwithſtanding all their natural ſubtlety and fineſſe. When the plague raged at Baſil, he could not be prevailed upon to leave it. He was extremely laborious and temperate. He died aged 60, Sept. 16, 1456, and his body lies at Arles. Notwithſtanding the depoſed pope Eugenius thundered againſt the council of Baſil, and deprived

deprived Alamandus of all dignities; he was beatified by Clement VII, 1527.

ALAMANNI (Lewis) b. at Florence, Oct. 28, 1495. He was a great lover of his country, and in its diſtreſs did his utmoſt to aſſiſt it; but by various misfortunes being deprived of all hopes of living in his native country, he went to France, and became a great favourite with both Francis I, and Hen. II, his ſucceſſor, and was employed by them in ſeveral embaſſies. His happy genius for poetry, enabled him to grow rich. In 1544, a peace being concluded between the emp. and the k. of France, Alamanni was ſent by the latter emb. to Charles V, when the following remarkable incident happened to him: among ſeveral poems which he had compoſed in praiſe of Francis I. was a very ſmart piece againſt the emp. among other ſatyrical ſtrokes, there was one in which the cock ſaid to the eagle,

——— *Aquila Grifagna*
Che per piu divorar due becchi porta.

That is,

'Two crooked bills the ravenous eagle bears
'The better to devour.'

The emp. had read this piece, and when Alamanni appeared before him, and had pronounced a fine diſcourſe in his praiſe, beginning every period with the word, 'Aquila, an eagle:' the emp. who had heard him very attentively, gave him no other anſwer, but the verſes quoted above. Alamanni, without being in the leaſt out of countenance, immediately excuſed himſelf for that performance, with ſo much ſenſe and ingenuity, that the emp. ſeemed highly pleaſed with it, and made him a noble compliment. Alamanni died at Amboiſe, in France, Ap. 18, 1556, in the 61ſt y. of his age. He was author of a great many Italian poems in blank verſe.

ALAMANNI (Nich.) b. of Greek parents in the 17th cent. made prodigious progreſs in learning, and was eminent for the ſtrength of his genius, and the integrity of his manners. He was keeper of the Vatican library, and publiſhed the hiſtory of *Procopius*, and a deſcription of St. John de Lateran.

ALAMAT, the 6th and laſt k. of the Perſians, of the race of Uſſan Caſſan, dethroned and killed by Iſmael, the ſon of Chec Aidart, about 1499, whom Alamat put to death, and Iſmael ſucceeding killed Alamat, and was the firſt of the Sophies.

ALAMOS (Balthaſar) who being in the ſervice of Anthony Perez, ſecretary of ſtate, on his diſgrace was impriſoned 11 y. during which he tranſlated Tacitus into Spaniſh, and wrote particular aphoriſms in the margin, which gained him a great reputation.

ALAN of Lynn, in Lat. Alanus de Lynna, a famous divine in the 15th cent. b. at Lynn in Norfolk, educated at Cambridge, where he became a Dr. and an eminent preacher. Bale blames, and Pitts commends him, for his allegorical and moral expoſitions of Scripture. He was famous for making indexes to moſt of the books he read; and was himſelf author of ſeveral works. At length he became a Carmelite, in the town of his nativity, and was buried in the convent of his order

ALAN, Allen, Allyn (William) a very learned and zealous cardinal prieſt of the church of Rome, ſon of John Allen, by Jennet Lyſter, of Weſtby in Yorkſhire; was born at Roſſal, in Lancaſhire, 1572. He was educated at Oxford, but on the acceſſion of q. Eliz. he retired to Louvain in the Spaniſh Netherlands. Here he firſt wrote againſt the proteſtant religion; particularly againſt bp. Jewell. In 1587, he was created

ed card. of St. Martin in Montibus, ſoon after the k. of Spain gave him a very rich abbey in Naples. In April 1668, he compoſed a famous work in 2 parts, the firſt explaining pope Sixtus V's bull for excommunicating q. Eliz. the 2d exhorting the nobility of England to deſert the q. and take up arms in favour of the Spaniards. He perſuaded Philip II to invade England, and was thought of ſo much conſequence to the R. catholic cauſe, that he was loaded with honours and benefices; and after the attempt of the armada, was made by the k. of Spain, archbp. of Mechlin in Flanders. He ended his days at Rome in great honour and reputation, where he was ſtiled cardinal of England, and had a revenue of 15,000 crowns per ann. then computed at 4,500 l. ſterl. But ſince, as the hopes of recovering England to the ſee of Rome has become leſs probable, few Engliſh prieſts have been raiſed even to biſhoprics. Indeed in k. Charles II's. time, Philip Thomas Howard, younger brother to the duke of Norfolk, was created cardinal, and ſometimes called the cardinal of England. Alen died in October 1597, and was buried with great pomp in the chapel of the Engliſh college at Rome. Some ſay he changed his ſentiments before his death, as to government, and was ſincerely ſorry for having promoted the Spaniſh invaſion.

ALARIC, or Alric, k. of the Swedes, was choſe without waiting for the conſent of the Goths, tho' it had been the ancient cuſtom for the nobles of Gothland and Sweden, to concur in the election of a king. This ſo offended the Goths, that they determined to be revenged, tho' Alaric uſed every mild method to appeaſe them. The Goths elected a k. for themſelves; Geſtil, or Geſtiblind, a perſon deſcended from their anc. princes: this election cauſed then in the northern kingdoms as violent a commotion as that, which was about the ſame time, occaſioned at Rome by the death of Julius Cæſar. At length Alaric was killed in a ſingle combat by Eric, who was brother to Roller k. of Norway, and afterwards k. of Sweden and Gothland, on the death of Geſtil.

ALARIC the famous k. or rather general of the Goths, was one of the crueleſt enemies of the R. empire. He laid deſolate ſeveral provinces in the Eaſt, and ravaged all Italy, and ſacked Rome 409. He afterwards took the city of Cozenſa, and died there 411; 11 y. after he had firſt entered Italy. The Goths, in order to bury him, diverted the courſe of the river Baſſento, which runs near Coſenza, and interred him in the channel of it, and then turned the river into its channel again; and that the place where he lay might never be known, they killed all the ſlaves who might have obſerved it, and then choſe Ataulphus, his wife's brother to ſucceed him.

ALARIC II, k. of the Viſi-Goths, having reigned 23 y. was killed in battle by Cloris 507, who ſlew him with his own hand. He publiſhed a book of the law, called the *Code of Alaric*, taken principally from the *Code of Theodoſius*.

ALBAN (St.) was born at Verulam, of pagan parents. He is ſtyled the protomartyr of the Britons, and ſuffered 303, on the the 10th of the kalends of July, under Diocleſian, during the 10th and laſt perſecution of the church. The place where he was beheaded was called, in the Anglo-Saxon language, Holm-hurſt. Hurſt ſignifies a wood; It was afterwards called Derſwold Wood, and was the ſpot whereon the town of St. Albans was built. Offa, k. of the Mercians, built a Monaſtery, A. D. 795, in the place where St. Alban ſuffered martyrdom, in memory of him. Pope Adrian IV, an Engliſhman, granted to the abbot of this monaſtery, that he ſhould at all times,

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be reputed the firſt in dignity of all abbots. The church of this monaſtery is ſtill in being, and greatly admired for its largeneſs, beauty, and antiquity. When the monks were turned out, it was purchaſed by one Stump, a rich clothier, for 400l. who converted it into a parochial church, for the uſe of the inhabitants.

ALBANACT, or Albanak, the ſon of Brutus or Brito, from whom this iſland is ſaid to have received the name of Britain. Brutus, k. of this whole iſland, had by his wife Ignoge, three ſons, Locrin, Kamber, and Albanact; to the 1ſt he gave the middle and beſt part of the iſland, called from him Loëgria; to the 2d, the country on the other ſide of the Severn; and to the laſt, and youngeſt, all the land on the other ſide the Humber. This was a little before his death, which happened in the y. before Ch. 1114. They all 3 governed in peace and proſperity for ſome years, till Humber, k. of the Huns, invaded the country of Albanact, ſlew him, and forced his people to fly for ſhelter to Locrin, who marched againſt Humber, and defeated him, and forced him into a river, in which he was drowned; whence it received his name, and hath never ſince been otherwiſe called than Humber. This happened 1104 y. before Ch. and from this k. Albanact, the northern part of this iſland was called Albany, as it is by its natives to this day.

ALBANI (Franceſco) b. at Bologna Mar. 17, 1578; his father trafficked in ſilk, and intended to bring him up to his buſineſs; but Albani having a ſtrong inclination to painting, devoted himſelf entirely, when but 12 y. of age, to that art; immediately after his father's death. He firſt ſtudied under Dennis Calvert, together with Guido, with whom he contracted a very intimate friendſhip, and followed him to the ſchool of the Carracche's; but the pride of Albani, or the jealouſy of Guido, or both, ſoon deſtroyed their friendſhip. His firſt wife dying in childbed, he married a ſecond, named Doralice, who was well deſcended, and poſſeſſed of great beauty, and good ſenſe. She had many handſome children by him, from whom he uſed to draw his Cupids, which were ſo finely proportioned, that it was from them, thoſe excellent ſculptors Francis Flamand and Algardi modelled their little Cupids; and by his wife Albani drew his Venus's and nymphs. He was remarkably fond of Taſſo's *Jeruſalem*, which always lay in his painting-room; and he frequently deſired his friends to read in it to him whilſt he was painting. He excelled in all the parts of painting; but was particularly admired for his performances in little, tho' he he himſelf was very much diſſatisfied, that equal notice was not taken of his great pieces, of which he had painted many, for altars. His compoſition on love pieces was eagerly ſought; he was a modeſt worthy man, and had a tender affection for his diſciples, and was very communicative to them; ſeveral of them became excellent painters. Albani died Oct. 4, 1660, aged 82 y. and a half; the whole city of Bologna lamented his death. In his life-time, he was viſited by the greateſt painters, and honoured with letters from ſeveral princes; particularly with one from that lover, and judge of arts and ſciences, Charles I. of England, who invited him to come to England, by a letter ſigned with his own hand, as appears from *Academia Picturæ*, p. 282. His memory was celebrated, both in proſe and verſe, by ſeveral eminent writers.

ALBATEGNIUS, or Albatenius, a learned Arabian aſtronomer, of the religion of the Sabians; he made his obſervations in Meſopotamia in 882; he is alſo known by the name of Mahomet of Aract, a city of Chaldea, where he ſpent the greateſt part of his

his time. There is a treatiſe of his on the *Science of the ſtars*, printed at Nuremberg, 1537, and at Bologna, 1545, in 4°.

ALBERGATI (Nicholas) a card. under the title of Santa Cruce, bp. of Bologna, in great favour with Martin V; He died 1443, having had the honour to have for two of his domeſtic ſervants, Tho. de Sarzana, and Æneas Silvius, both afterwards popes.

ALBERONI (Julius) a famous card. of the preſent cent. firſt miniſter of ſtate to the k. of Spain, b. May 31, 1664, in Parma, of which he afterwards became curate. The poet Campiſtron having been robbed and ſtript in a journey to Italy, happened to come to the village of Alberoni, who received him with great humanity, and furniſhed him with a ſuit of clothes of his brother's, and ſupplied him with money to enable him to purſue his journey to Rome. This laid the foundation of the future greatneſs of Alberoni; for Campiſtron afterwards attending the d. of Vendome to Italy, to whom he was ſecretary, and finding himſelf very near the dwelling of his benefactor, and that they wanted to be informed where the inhabitants of the country had concealed their corn, our poet took occaſion to mention Alberoni. On which the d. ſent for and examined him, and Alberoni gratified the general and the French army in all their expectations. When the d. was recalled, Alberoni finding that he was in danger, attached himhimſelf to the general, left his country and followed him to France. The d. who both loved and eſteemed him, gave him from time to time frequent marks of his gratitude. At length the cure of d'Anet becoming vacant, he was nominated thereto; but refuſed it, and choſe rather to go Spain, in ſearch of a better. The credit which the princeſs of Urſins had with Philip V, obliged the d. of Vendome to enter into a very cloſe connection with that lady. He choſe Alberoni to manage their correſpondence, while himſelf remained at the head of his armies. Madam des Urſins diſcovered a prodigious taſte for the abbot, who on his part omitted nothing that might aſſure himſelf of a powerful protectreſs in her. After the death of the d. of Vendome he devoted himſelf entirely to her intereſt, and ſuch was his influence over her, that he procured himſelf the title of agent from the d. of Parma to the court of Madrid. Alberoni ſhewed how ſenſible he was of his ſovereign's favour in conducting the k. of Spain's choice of a 2d wife, in favour of the princeſs of Parma. He was then admitted into their councils, and afterwards was raiſed to the purple, and declared prime miniſter of ſtate. He then formed ſeveral great projects, highly advantageous to Spain, which put all Europe into a commotion; he was afterwards, thro' the inſtances of a powerful prince deprived of his dignity, and baniſhed to Rome; in ſpite of his diſgrace the card. preſerved his credit with the court of Spain; he died June 26, 1752, aged 87. His political will, ſaid to have been collected from his memoirs, letters, and converſation, has been ſince printed at London. His other writings are of little conſequence.

ALBERT I, the ſon of the emperor Rodolphus, and the 1ſt of the archdukes of Auſtria (their title before being count of Hapſburg, a caſtle betwixt Bale and Zurick) by the gift of his father, who won it from Ottocarus, k. of Bohemia. Finding Adolphus of Naſſau preferred to the empire before him, he became his mortal enemy; and perceiving him forſaken by the chief of his friends, put it to the deciſion of a battle, wherein he ſlew Adolphus with his own hand, 1298, ſaying, 'here it is that you ſhall re-

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ſign the empire;' and then was crowned at Aix la Chapelle, where the concourſe was ſo great, that Albert II, d. of Saxony was ſtifled in the crowd. The pope would not ratify his election, but on condition that he ſhould conquer France, which he promiſed, but never performed. He is ſaid to have fought 12 ſet battles, but with various fortune, nor had he always the juſteſt grounds for his wars. He deſigned to have made himſelf maſter of the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia; but failed, and was at length ſtabbed by John d. of Suabia, from whom he had taken the adminiſtration of the government, as being a prodigal.

ALBERT II, was the ſon-in-law of the emp. Sigiſmund, whoſe only daughter he married, and in her right, after Sigiſmund's death, was crowned k. of Hungary and Bohemia; he drove the Polanders out of the empire, and reduced the Moravians to obedience: but going to aid the deſpot of Servia, againſt Amurath II, he fell into a a dyſentery, by the way, occaſioned by a ſurfeit of melons in the heat of ſummer, and being brought back from Buda to Vienna, died there 1435, in the 35th y. of his reign.

ALBERT, 1ſt d. of Mechelburg, was choſen k. by the nobility of Sweden, who could not endure the tyranny of Magnus IV; but afterwards through idleneſs, falling into the ſame extravagancies, he was forſaken by thoſe that raiſed him, and was overthrown in a bloody battle by Margaret, the widow of Haquin, queen of Denmark and Norway, taken, and after 7 y. impriſonment, forced to renounce all his right and title to his kingdom.

ALBERT, archd. of Auſtria, the youngeſt ſon of the emp. Albert I, ſurnamed the Ill-ſhaped, becauſe his limbs were contracted by poiſon which had been given him. He was firſt deſigned for the church; but came to the dukedom after the death of 5 brothers, who died one after another. He died 1358.

ALBERT III, ſurnamed the Aſtrologer, for his love of that ſtudy, reſtored the univerſity of Vienna, and built the fortreſs of Luxemburgh; but his immoderate hunting brought him into a diſtemper that carried him to his grave 1395.

ALBERT IV, called the Patient, ſucceeded the Aſtrologer; but being conſtrained to take arms againſt Joſſe, marquiſs of Moravia, was poiſoned, and died 1404. This prince is by ſome called Mirabilia Mundi, becauſe he travelled to the Holy Land, and took pleaſure in ſeeing the wonderful things of thoſe parts.

ALBERT VI, ſon of the emp. Maximilian II, was deſigned firſt for the church, and made card. and archbp. of Toledo. After that, Philip II, k. of Spain, made him 1ſt vice-roy of Portugal, and then governor of the Low Countries 1596. Philip dying, he threw off the purple, and married the infanta Iſabella, who brought him the Spaniſh Belgium and the county of Burgundy in dowry. Being overthrown by count Maurice of Naſſau, at Newport, 1609, he beſieged Oſtend, and at the end of 3 years, 3 months, and 3 days, took the town, reduced it to a heap of rubiſh, with the loſs of 100,000 men, and the expence of vaſt ſums, while count Maurice took Sluys, Graves, and other places at leiſure. Albert died without iſſue 1621.

ALBERT III, the Devout, d. of Bavaria, was remarkable for his prudence and moderation. He refuſed the kingdom of Bohemia, which was offered him, becauſe he would not prejudice the right of Ladiſlaus the poſthumous ſon of the emp. Albert II. He died of the gout 1460.

ALBERT I, d. of Saxony, ſurnamed the Proud, who, becauſe his mother had given the marquiſate of Miſ-

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nia to his younger brother, which his father Otho refuſed to revoke, rebelled againſt, and ſurpriſed him, 1195, and kept him in priſon; but he did not out-live his rebellion long, and died without iſſue.

ALBERT II, the Degenerate, d. of Saxony, married the daughter of the emp. Frederic II, a lady both virtuous and beautiful, by whom he had two ſons, Frederic the Strong, and Diceman. Falling paſſionately in love with a mean wench, whoſe name was Gunegunda, that he might marry her, he firſt attempted to poiſon his wife, but that not ſucceeding, would have hired a mule-driver that ſerved his houſe with wood, to have ſtrangled her, who abhorring the treachery, adviſed her of it: ſhe took leave of her children with tears in her eyes, and embraced the eldeſt ſo paſſionately, that ſhe bit his cheek ſo, that he carried the mark as long as he lived, and being let out of a window in a baſket, ſhe eſcaped to Francfort, and retiring to a nunnery, died of grief; whereupon Albert married Gunegunda, and by her had a ſon called Lewis, whom he deſigned for his heir; but after her death, her two ſons took arms againſt their father, to revenge the wrongs done to their mother; and Albert after a long conteſt with his own children, was forced to retire to a monaſtery, where he died 1314, without eſtate or honour.

ALBERT I, elector of Saxony, was advanced to that dignity by Frederic I, 1180; he governed with honour and reputation, and was much beloved by the emp. Frederic II, and undertook a croiſade beyond ſea. According to ſome authors he was ſucceeded 1260, by Albert II, his ſon, who was ſtiffled in the crowd of the coronation of Albert the emp. who killed Adolphus of Naſſau, 1298.

ALBERT III, of that name d. of Saxony, being benighted with his wife in a foreſt, where they had been hunting, and forced to take ſhelter in a peaſant's cottage, which happened to take fire the ſame night; ran out in his ſhirt, in ſuch a terrible fright, that he could not recover himſelf, but died ſoon after, 1422.

ALBERT d. of Saxony, ſurnamed the Courageous, was governor of Friſeland, in the Low Countries; which he reduced by arms from the emp. Maximilian I; in whoſe ſervice he ſignalized himſelf by ſeveral noble exploits. He lived in the 15th cent. Albert was father to George, who was the great protector of Luther.

ALBERT I, ſurnamed the Bear, ſon to Otho, prince of Anhalt, by his courage and conduct won the love of all the princes in Germany, and more eſpecially of the emp. Conrad III, who made him marquiſs and elector of Brandenburgh 1150; the houſe of Staden failing, who had enjoyed the electorate before. He diſforeſted all the march of Brandenburgh, which was nothing till that time but woods, built ſeveral towns, and peopled them with inhabitants, whom he invited out of Holland, Flanders, and other places. He alſo repeopled thoſe other parts of Brandenburgh, which the incurſions of the Swedes and Danes had laid waſte; and after he had founded ſeveral churches, monaſteries, and colleges for the inſtruction of youth, died 1169, leaving Otho, who was afterwards marquiſs of Brandenburgh, and Bernard, who was d. and elect. of Saxony; ſo that from the family of Anhalt proceeded two electors.

ALBERT the Achilles, marquiſs and elector of Brandenburg, or rather Hohenzollern, a polite and courageous captain; he had wars in Sileſia, Bohemia, Pruſſia, and Germany, and tho' engaged in ſeveral bloody combats, came off with advantage; and of 9 battles that he fought with the citizens of Norembergh, who contended for the liberty they had purchaſed of his father, won eight, but failed

failed in the laſt. He died 1486, in the 72d y. of his age.

ALBERT, marquiſs of Brandendenburg, ſon of Caſimir 1547, was ſent to Saxony by the emp. Charles V, where he received from that elector the town of Roclitz, in which he was afterwards made priſoner; but quickly releaſed. In 1552, he publiſhed a manifeſto againſt the emp. complaining of the male-adminiſtration of Charles V, and his miniſters; and entered into a confederacy againſt him; and, raiſing an army, pillaged Pruſſia, raiſed vaſt ſums from d. Alberti, took the town and caſtle of Lichtenaw on the 5th of May; and diſſatisfied with the anſwers of the Nurembergers, to whom it belonged, burnt it with 100 villages and 70 caſtles. The bp. of Bamberg was forced to reſign 20 cities to him, beſides that of Wurtſburg, and a debt of 900,000 livres. The towns of Swabia treated with him; and Nuremberg, which he beſieged, promiſed him 200,000 crowns, and 6 great battering pieces. He alſo laid waſte the territories of Mentz and Treves, took the cities of Spires and Worms, and harraſſed Lorrain and Luxemburg. At length he agreed with the emp. and aſſiſted at the ſiege of Mentz. He invaded Saxony and Brunſwick with fire and ſword, but was totally routed by Maurice of Saxony, Aug. 7, 1553, the latter dying ſoon after of his wounds, he was routed again at Schwienfurt, June 1554, put under the imperial ban and forfeited; whereupon he retired into France; but having leave to come home, and plead his own cauſe, coming to his kinſman, the Marquiſs of Baden, he there fell ſick and died, 1557. He was called the Alcibiades of Germany.

ALBERT, grandſon of Albert the Achilles, grand-maſter of the Teutonic order, and 1ſt hereditary d. of Pruſſia, ſo created by his uncle Sigiſmund. He embraced the proteſtant religion, and married Dorothy, daughter to the k. of Denmark, a princeſs of great virtue, and died 1568.

ALBERTI (Andrew) was author of a very valuable treatiſe on *Perſpective*, printed in Lat. at Nuremberg, 1670, fol.

ALBERTI (John) a cel. civilian of Widmanſtat, very learned in the oriental languages. He had printed 1556. the N. Teſtament in Syriac. He alſo publiſhed a Syriac grammar, with a a very curious preface.

ALBERTI, or de Albertis (Leo-Baptiſtus) a famous mathematician of Florence, writ 3 books on painting, and 10 on Architecture, the latter are greatly eſteemed, and reckoned one of the beſt next to Vitruvius. He died 1485.

ALBERTUS Magnus, or the Great, ſo called becauſe the name of his family was Groot, which in German ſignifies Great, a Dominican friar, bp. of Ratiſbon, b. at Lawingen, on the Danube in Swabia, 1193, or 1205, was one of the moſt famous doctors of his time. Many fabulous things are reported of him, particularly, that he was a magician, and that he made a a machine in the ſhape of a man, which was an oracle to him, and explained all the difficulties that he propoſed. He died at Cologne, Nov. 15, 1280, being 87, or 75 y. old. He was author of a very great number of books; they make 21 volumes in fol. in the Lyons edit. of 1651. Peter Jammy, a Jacobin of Grenoble was the editor. There are two works falſely aſcribed to him: *De naturâ rerum*, and *De ſecretis mulierum*; the 1ſt of which was writ by Thomas de Cantopré, a ſcholar of Albertus, and the latter by another diſciple of his, Henricus de Saxonia; under whoſe name it has been printed more than once. Albertus was bp. of Ratiſbon 1260; but reſigned to follow his exerciſes at the univerſity; he alſo aſſiſted at the general council of Lyons, 1274.

ALBERTUS,

ALBERTUS, archbp. of Mentz, the 1ſt of that name; he was ſecretary or chancellor to prince Henry, ſon to the emp. Henry IV, and was one of the chief promoters of that prince's revolt againſt his father, in order as he pretended, to reſtore the pope's authority, which Henry IV endeavoured to leſſen. When Henry V was ſettled on the throne, he was ſent ſeveral times emb. to the pope, on the diſputes which ſubſiſted between the emp. and the pope about inveſtitures, the pope refuſing to the emp. the right of inveſting the prelates. The emp. by the advice of Albertus, impriſoned the pope, and forced him to ſubmit, a. d. 1111. The next y. Albertus was made archbp. of Mentz, by Henry V, againſt whom, he, the very next y. entered a conſpiracy; but being taken he was kept priſoner 4 y. when the inhabitants of Mentz in a tumultuous manner, obliged Henry to releaſe Albertus, whom they greatly loved. He went the ſame y. to Cologne, where he was at laſt conſecrated by Otto, bp. of Bamberg. Henry having been conſecrated by the pope, Albertus, who was now entirely in the latter's intereſt, confirmed the ſentence pronounced againſt the emp. by pope Calixtus II, Gelaſius II, and Paſchal II's ſucceſſor, of which he had been himſelf the chief promoter. Albertus afterwards roſe up in arms againſt his maſter, and would not ſubmit till the emp. abandoned by his ſubjects, ſubmitted to the pope, and gave up the right of the inveſtitures. Albertus died June 23, 1137, and was ſucceeded by his brother's ſon Albertus, or Adelbertus II.

ALBERT (Charles Amanjeu D') the laſt of a family, that had been the moſt illuſtrious for many ages in France. This marquiſs was killed in Picardy, in the houſe of the marquiſs de Buſſi-Lamet. He had married the only daughter of the mareſchal d'Albert, his uncle, 1662, but he had no iſſue by his marriage. Our marquis was in the way to arrive at the 1ſt commands in the army, he was already marechal de camp, and was to have finiſhed the campaign of 1678, under the marechal de Schomberg, who was ſent upon the frontiers of Champagne, in the beginning of Aug. Whilſt his flying camp drew near to Charleville, the marquis d'Albert aſked leave to be abſent for ſome days, as is ſuppoſed on ſome affair of gallantry. Be that as it will, he was killed at the gentleman's above mentioned, who got himſelf very well out of the ſcrape, by proving he was elſewhere. On ſuch a bed of honour periſhed the only offſpring that remained of ſo many heroes. The marechal d'Albert, his uncle, died chief governor of Guienne 2 y. before, and was one of Scarron's heroes.

ALBRICIUS, b. at London in the 11th cent. ſtudied 1ſt at Cambridge and Oxford, and then travelled; he was a great philoſopher, a learned and able phyſician, and very well verſed in all the branches of polite literature. He had a happy genius, born for the ſciences, as appears from the excellent books he wrote. 1. *De origine deorum.* 2. *De ratione veneni.* 3. *Virtutes antiquorum.* 4. *Canones ſpeculativi*, and ſome others of philoſophy and phyſic, diſperſed in ſeveral libraries in England.

ALBUTIUS SILUS (Caius) a famous orator in the time of Auguſtus, was a native of Navarre; he was advanced to the office of edile. Having pronounced ſentence in a law-ſuit againſt ſome perſons, they dragged him out of his tribunal by the feet; which affront obliged him to leave his country, and go to Rome, where he pleaded; but meeting with a new diſgrace, he deſiſted. Being old and afflicted with an abſceſs, he returned to Navarre, where, having called the people together, he repreſented to them in a long harangue, the reaſons that hindered him from deſiring to

live, and then ſtarved himſelf to death. It appears from a paſſage in Quintilian. (Inſtit. lib. 2. cap. 5.) that Albutius compoſed a treatiſe on rhetoric.

ALBUTIUS (Titus) a philoſopher of the ſect of Epicurus. He went from Rome to Athens, when he was very young, and took ſuch a liking to the manners of the Greeks, that he choſe to paſs for one. Albutius governed Sardinia in quality of proprætor, was accuſed of bribery, and baniſhed, and went to philoſophiſe at Athens. He does not appear to be the ſame Albutius of whom Horace ſpeaks in the 2d ſatire of his 2d book.

ALCASAR (Lewis De) b. at Seville 1554. He entered among the Jeſuits 1569, and ſpent 20 y. in the ſtudy of the Apocalypſe. His *Veſtigatio arcani ſenſus in Apocalypſi*, is one of the beſt works that the Roman catholics have produced on the Apocalypſe, and has been printed ſeveral times. Alcaſar died at the place of his birth, June 16, 1613. Mr. Heydegger has examined ſome of his apocalyptic hypotheſes, in his *Myſterium Babylonis magnæ*, publiſhed at Leyden 1687.

ALCÆUS, b. at Mitylene, in the iſland of Leſbos, was one of the greateſt lyric poets of antiquity. Horace ſeems to think him the inventor of this kind of poeſy (Od. xxxii. lib. 1, and 3.) He flouriſhed in the 44th Olympiad, at the ſame time with Sappho, who was alſo of Mitylene. We have only ſome fragments of his poems remaining.

ALCÆUS, an Athenian and tragic poet, and according to Suidas the 1ſt compoſer of tragedies, was a different perſon from Alcæus a comic-poet, the the 5th author of ancient comedy, and ſon of Miccus. He left 10 pieces, one of which was *Paſiphæ*, which he produced when he diſputed with Ariſtophanes, in the 4th y. of the 97th Olympiad. Plutarch mentions another poet called ALCÆUS, who lived in the 145th olympiad, y. of Rome 555. There was alſo a Meſſenian ALCÆUS in the reign of Veſpaſian, and alſo under that of Titus.

ALCIAT (Andrew) a great lawyer, flouriſhed in the 16th cent. He was the ſon of a rich merchant of Milan, and b. in that city in May 1492. Francis I made him profeſſor of law at Bourges, with a ſalary of 600 crowns, which was afterwards doubled. He was a great eater, and very covetous, and continually changing place in order to gain the more money. His abilities in the law, with which he mixed polite learning, were very great. He publiſhed a great many law books, and ſome notes upon Tacitus. His *Emblems* have been much admired, tranſlated into French, Italian, and Spaniſh, and 3 or 4 learned men have written commentaries on them.

ALCIBIADES, a noble Athenian general, of great accompliſhments, being unjuſtly charged with ſacrilege, he fled to Thebes, and joined with the Lacedæmonians; but a mutual diſtruſt ariſing between them, he went to Tiſſaphernes, a general of Darius, and was re-called by the Athenians; but previous to his return, he obliged the Lacedæmonians, who had been 5 times beaten by land, and 3 times by ſea, to aſk a peace; and took ſeveral cities upon the borders of Aſia, for which he was honoured with a triumph on his return to Athens, and was repoſſeſſed in his eſtate; but his lieutenant-general fighting the Lacedæmonians, without order, and loſing the battle, gave his enemies occaſion to renew their enmity againſt him; he therefore fled to Pharnabazus, where, as he was forming a deſign againſt the Lacedæmonians, in favour of his ungrateful country, he was murdered on a journey by the means of Lyſander, the Lacedæmonian general, who had got intelligence of

what he was about. This happened in the y. of Rome, 350.

ALCMAN, a lyric poet, flouriſhed in the 27th Olympiad. He was b. at Sparta, compoſed ſeveral poems, of which only ſome fragments are remaining, quoted by Athenæus, or ſome other ancient writers. He was very amorous, accounted the father of gallant poeſy, and is ſaid to have been the 1ſt that introduced the cuſtom of ſinging love ſongs in company. He died of a ſtrange diſeaſe; for he was eat up with lice.

ALCMEON; there have been ſeveral perſons of this name. The laſt perpetual archon of Athens was ſo named. After him other archons were created, whoſe office laſted but 10 y. This alteration happened during the 6th Olympiad, a little before Romulus built the city of Rome. The Alcmeondes, that is, the deſcendants of Alcmeon, diſtinguiſhed themſelves in oppoſing the tyranny of Piſiſtratus and his ſons.

ALCOCK (John) Dr. of laws, in the reign of Hen. VII, of England, was b. at Beverly, in Yorkſhire, and educated at Cambridge. He was dean of Weſtminſter, and afterwards maſter of the rolls. In 1471, he was conſecrated bp. of Rocheſter; 1476, tranſlated to Worceſter; and 1486, removed to Ely. He was a prelate of ſingular piety and learning, and ſo highly eſteemed by k. Hen. that he appointed him lord preſident of Wales, and afterwards lord high chancellor of Engl. He founded a ſchool at Kingſton upon Hull, and a chapel on the ſouth-ſide of the church. He built the beautiful and ſpacious hall belonging to the epiſcopal palace at Ely. He alſo founded Jeſus college in Cambridge, which had been formerly a nunnery dedicated to St. Radigund, for a maſter, 6 fellows, and as many ſcholars. This prelate wrote ſeveral pieces; particularly *The Mount of Perfection, on the penitential Pſalms*; *Vulgar Homilies*; *Pious Meditations*. He died Oct. 1, 1500, and was buried with his family, in the chapel he had built at Kingſton upon Hull.

ALCRED, Alcredus, or Alfredus, k. of Northumberland, was lineally deſcended from Ida, the 1ſt k. of the Bernicia, and was b. about the y. 740. He aſcended the throne 765; but was expelled 778. Alcred was a pious and excellent prince, but was treacherouſly murdered 788, or 789, by one Siga, a powerful nobleman; who ſome y. after, ſtung with remorſe, laid violent hands on himſelf.

ALCUINUS, or Albinus (Flaccus) a famous Engliſh writer, b. in Yorkſhire. He was at firſt a ſcholar of Venerable Bede, and afterwards of Egbert, archbp. of York. He was deacon of that church, and abbot of St. Auguſtin's in Canterbury. In 793, he was ſent for to France, by Charlemagne, to oppoſe the hereſy of Felix Orgelitanus, and received by him with the greateſt honour. The next y. he attended that prince to the council of Franckfort, and was admitted a member of that council. Charlemagne gave him the abbeys of Ferrara, St. Jodocus, and St. Lupus. Voſſius ſays, that Charlemagne founded the univerſity of Paris, by his advice; and other writers inform us, that ſeveral other univerſities, as that of Tours, Soiſſons, &c. owe their original or enlargement to him. France was indeed obliged to him for the flouriſhing ſtate of polite learning in that and the following ages. He underſtood the Lat. Gr. and Heb. languages extremely well, and was an excellent orator, philoſopher, mathematician, and divine; and the moſt learned of all the Engliſh writers, after Bede and Aldhelm. He ſpent the latter part of his life in devotion and ſtudy, and in inſtructing youth at Tours, where he died on Whitſunday, May 19, 804. He wrote many books, the greateſt part of which are ſtill extant. They were

were collected and publiſhed in 1 fol. vol. by Andrew du Cheſne, at Paris, 1617.

ALDEGRAEF (Albert) of the city of Zouſt, in Weſtphalia, where he painted a great many fine pieces for the churches; and among others, a nativity, worthy the admiration of the curious; but he employed himſelf moſtly in engraving, as appears by the vaſt number of prints which are to be ſeen of his, which ſhew him to have been a correct deſigner, and that his expreſſions were graceful. He lived in the 16th cent.

ALDHELM, or Adelm (St.) bp. of Shireburn, in the time of the Saxon heptarchy. He was b. at Caer-Bladon, now called Malmſbury, in Wiltſhire, and was educated partly in France and Italy, and partly at home, under Maildulphus, an Iriſh Scot. He was author of ſeveral pieces ſome in proſe, and ſome in hexameter verſe. Among others, *De metro alterna interrogatio et reſponſio. De octo vitiis principalibus*, extant in the *Bibliotheca Patrum* of Caniſius. *Ænigmatum verſus mille*, written in imitation of the poet Symphorius. This, with the other works of St. Aldhem, were publiſhed by Martin Delrio at Mentz, 1601, in 8°. He alſo wrote homilies, epiſtles, and ſonnets, in the Saxon tongue. Aldhelm made an excellent uſe of his ſkill in Engliſh poetry; which was to poliſh the barbarous manners of the people, and to bring them to a better ſenſe of religion. Elfred informs us, ſays William of Malmſbury, that Aldhelm made the ballad, which is ſtill commonly ſung, and buſied himſelf in ſuch trifles, becauſe the people were half barbarians, and little attentive to religious diſcourſes, and were accuſtomed to run home immediately after maſs; wherefore the holy man, placing himſelf upon a bridge, that joined the town and country, uſed often to ſtop them, profeſſing himſelf ſkilled in the art of ſinging. By this means he gained the favour of the populace, who flocked about him, and inſenſibly mixing words of Scripture with ludicrous matters, he brought the people to a right way of thinking. He was the 1ſt Engliſhman that ever wrote in Lat. and that introduced poetry into England. He preferred muſic to all other worldly delights, and played ſkilfully on all ſorts of inſtruments. He lived in great eſteem, and died May 25, 709. A meadow near the town of Malmſbury is called from him, St. Aldhem's mead.

ALDHUN, or Aldun, ſucceeded Elfig, in the biſhopric of Lindisfarne, or Holy-Iſland, 990, which being much expoſed to the invaſions of the Danes, Aldhun fled, with the corps of St. Cuthbert, and ſettled at Durham, 995. He built a church at Durham, and dedicated it to that ſaint, and conſecrated it 3 y. after. Thus the eſpiſcopal ſee, which had been fixed by Oſwald, in Holy Iſland, at Aidran's requeſt, was 361 y. after tranſlated to Durham, where it ſtill remains. Aldhun died, 1018.

ALDRED, abbot of Taviſtock, was promoted to the biſhopric of Worceſter, 1046; and 1060 to the archbp. of York, and kept both for ſome time. He travelled to Rome, where he received the pallium, was embaſſador to the emp. Hen. II. In 1058, he went to Jeruſalem, which no bp. of England had ever done before him. He crowned William the Conqueror, who looked upon him as a father, and tho' imperious to every one elſe, he yet ſubmitted himſelf to this archbp. I ſhall, in order to ſhew to what a height of power the clergy of this kingdom once aroſe, give an extraordinary inſtance from a paſſage in Aldred's life, which may excuſe my enlarging on this ſubject on future occaſions. It happened one day, as the archbp. was at York, that the deputy-governor, or lord lieutenant, go-

ing out of the city with a great number of people, met the archbp's ſervants, who came to town with ſeveral carts and horſes loaded with proviſions. The governor aſked them to whom they belonged, and they having anſwered, they were Aldred's ſervants; the governor ordered, that the proviſions ſhould be carried to the king's ſtore houſe. The archbp. ſent immediately ſome of his clergy to the governor, commanding him to reſtore the proviſions, and to make ſatisfaction to St. Peter, and to him the ſaint's vicar, for the injury they had done them; adding, that if he refuſed to comply, the archb. would make uſe of his apoſtolic authority againſt him, (intimating thereby, that he would excommunicate him.) The governor offended at this proud meſſage, uſed the perſons, whom the archb. had ſent to him, very ill, and returned an anſwer as haughty as the meſſage was. Aldred thereupon went to London, to make his complaint to the king; but in this very complaint he acted with his wonted inſolence; for meeting the king in the church of St. Peter, at Weſtminſter, he ſpoke to him in theſe words: 'Hearken, O William, when thou waſt but a foreigner, and God to puniſh the ſins of this nation, permitted thee to become maſter of it, after having ſhed a great deal of blood, I conſecrated thee, and put the crown upon thy head with bleſſings; but now becauſe thou haſt deſerved it, I pronounce a curſe inſtead of a bleſſing, ſince thou art become the perſecutor of God's church, and of his miniſters, and haſt broken the promiſes and the oaths which thou madeſt me, before St. Peter's altar.' The k. terrified at this diſcourſe, fell upon his knees, and humbly begged the prelate to tell him, by what crime he had deſerved ſo ſevere a ſentence. The noblemen who were preſent, were enraged againſt the archb. and loudly cried out, he deſerved to be killed, or at leaſt to be baniſhed, for having offered ſuch an injury to his ſovereign; and they preſſed the abp. with threatenings to raiſe the king from the ground. But the prelate unmoved at all this, anſwered calmly, 'Good men, let him lie there, for he is not at Aldred's, but at St. Peter's feet; he muſt feel St. Peter's power, ſince he dared to injure his vice-gerent.' Having thus reproved the nobles by his epiſcopal authority, he vouchſafed to take the k. by the hand, and to tell him the ground of his complaint. The k. humbly excuſed himſelf, by ſaying, he had been ignorant of the whole matter, and begged of the noblemen to entreat the prelate, that he might take off the curſe he had pronounced, and to change it into a bleſſing; Aldred was at laſt prevailed upon to favour the k. thus far, but not without the promiſe of ſeveral preſents and favours, and only after the k. had granted him, to take ſuch a revenge on the governor as he thought fit.

ALDRICH, or Aldridge (Robert) was bp. of Carliſle, in the reigns of k. Hen. VIII, k. Edw. VI, and q. Mary. He was b. at Burnham in Buckinghamſhire, educated at Eaton, and afterwards at Cambridge. He wrote ſeveral pieces. J. Leland, the antiquarian and poet, who was his familiar acquaintance, has celeb. him for his admirable parts and learning. He died Mar. 25, 1555, at Horne-Caſtle, in Lincolnſhire. which was a houſe belonging to the bp. of Ely.

ALDRICH (Henry) an eminent philoſopher, poet, and divine. He was the ſon of H. Aldrich, of Weſtminſter, gent. and b. 1647. He was made dean of Chriſt-Church, in the room of J. Maſſey, who, being a R. catholic, fled beyond ſea, at the revolution. He was author of a *Syſtem of logic*, and ſome other works; he was alſo joined with bp. Sprat, in reviſing the MS. of *Lord Clarendon's hiſtory*

ſtory of the rebellion. He died 1710. He was an univerſal ſcholar, and an excellent Chriſtian; and having never been married, he appropriated his income to works of hoſpitality, beneficence, and encouraging of learning. He bore his part in the controverſy with the R. catholics, during the reign of k. James II, on which occaſion, he publiſhed ſeveral tracts. Bp. Burnet ranks him among thoſe eminent clergymen, who examined all the points of popery, with a ſolidity, judgment, and perſpicuity far beyond any thing that had appeared before that time in our language.

ALDULPH, or Ardulph, or Eardulph, k. of Northumberland, in the time of the Saxon heptarchy, ſucceeded Oſwald, and was inaugurated in St. Peter's church, at York, May 26, 796. After various ſtruggles, he was forced to fly to the court of Charlemagne. He never recovered his crown; for 2 y. after the kingdom of Northumberl. ſubmitted to the power of Ecbert, k. of Weſſex, which put an end to the heptarchy.

ALDROVANDUS (Ulyſſes) profeſſor of philoſophy and phyſic at Bologna, his native country; one of the moſt curious men in the world with regard to natural hiſt. His cares, his labours, and expences upon that ſubject are incredible. He travelled into moſt countries, to inform himſelf of their ſeveral natural productions, and died at Bologna, aged 110, 1605. His compilations are contained in 10 vol. in fol. but thoſe which appeared after his death, are ſuppoſed to have been written by another on his plan.

ALDRINGER, a famous general under the emp. Ferdinand II, of the country of Luxembourgh; he at 1ſt was a common ſoldier, but behaved ſo well that he was raiſed to be grandmaſter of the ordnance; he gave many proofs of his great valour and judgment. He was ſlain 1634 at Landſhut, a city of Bavaria, but whether by his own ſoldiers or the Swedes, is uncertain. His good qualities were accompanied with exceſſive avarice and cruelty.

ALEANDER (Jerome) archbp. of Brandiſii; he was made a cardinal by Paul III, and was librarian of the Vatican. He was appointed nuncio to Francis I, 1519, and ſhone at the council of Worms, where he oppoſed Luther. He was to have preſided at the council of Trent, but he died at Rome, Feb. 1, 1542. He was very learned in ſciences and languages, and publiſhed a great many works.

ALEANDER (Jerome) of the ſame family with the former, a famous lawyer, died at Rome about 1631: he publiſhed a *Commentary upon the inſtitutions of Caius*, and explained ſome antiques.

ALEGAMBE (Philip) a Flemiſh Jeſuit, b. at Bruſſels, Jan. 22, 1592, and died of the dropſy at Rome, Sept. 6, 1652. He compoſed the *Bibliotheque of the writers of his order*, which work had been begun by the Jeſuit Ribadeneira; but he enlarged it from a ſmall 8°, to a fol. of a morate ſize.

ALEMANNUS. a k. of the anc. Germans, who ſucceeded his father Teuta, ſo much famed for his ſtrength and courage, that he was called the German Hercules; and it is thought the Germans were called Alemanni from his name. He had uſually a lion, chained, following him, whence the princes of Germany bear one in their arms. His ſtatue was ſet up in the iſland of Reichenaw; but it was afterwards removed to Oetingen, by Maximilian.

ALES (Alexander) in Lat. Aleſius, a celeb. divine, of the confeſſion of Augſbourg, and author of many books; was b. at Edinburgh in Scotland, and died a Leipſic, Mar. 17, 1565. He was educated in the R. catholic religion, and early entered the liſts againſt Luther. He afterwards bore a part in the diſpute that Patrick Hamilton maintained in favour of the

principles of the reformers. Ales endeavoured to bring him back to the church of Rome; but he could not prevail, and only began to doubt himſelf, by the diſcourſe of this gentleman, and more ſtill by the conſtancy he ſhowed at the ſtake, where David Beton, archbp. of St. Andrews, cauſed him to be burnt. He afterwards retired into Germany, embraced Lutheraniſm, and perſevered in it to his death. He went into England 1535, and was very much eſteemed by Cranmer, Latimer, and Thomas Cromwell. The fall of theſe favourites occaſioned his return to Germany.

ALEXANDER I, k. of Macedon, ſon of Amyntas, was frequently victorious at the Olympic games. He ſlew the Perſian embaſſadors for being too licentious with the ladies of his father's court. He reigned 43 y. with great honour, and was the 1ſt that raiſed the reputation of the Macedonians. He died, A. M. 3618.

ALEXANDER II, k. of Macedon, ſon of Amyntas III, was treacherouſly ſlain by his brother Ptolemy, ſurnamed Morites, in the 103 Olympiad, about the y. of the world 3686. The uſurper enjoyed his ill-got crown but 3 years.

ALEXANDER III, or the Great, k. of Macedon, ſon of k. Philip and Olympias, was b. the 6th day of the Gr. month Hecatombeon, which anſwers to our July, in the 106th Olympiad, A. M. 3698, y. of Rome, 398, and before Chr. 356. He was b. the ſame day the temple of Epheſus was burnt. Whilſt a youth, he backed the famous Bucephalus, was made governor of Macedon, at 15, during his father's abſence, when he ſuppreſſed a dangerous rebellion, and then attending his father to the wars, ſaved his life in a battle. Having conquered Thrace and Illyrium, and taken Thebes, he declared war againſt the Perſians in the 111th Olympiad, about 420 y. after the foundation of Rome; and having vanquiſhed Darius at Granicus, ſubdued Lydia and Ionia, traverſed Caria, ſubjected Pamphylia, and reduced Cappadocia under his obedience. After which, having again overthrowed Darius, twice, he made himſelf maſter of all Syria and Egypt, and made Media and Perſia the ſeats of his empire; whence he ranged into India, conquering all before him. He wept upon the news of the death of Darius, put to death the traitor Beſus, who murdered him, and treated his wife and daughters with the greateſt humanity. A little before his death he received embaſſadors from all nations, either to ſubmit to him or congratulate his victories. He died of an exceſſive drinking, at the age of 32 y. and 8 months, 324 y. before Chriſt. His perſon was comely, his neck well raiſed, but bending a little forward; his eyes ſparkling and pleaſing, his complexion ruddy, and on the whole, majeſtic, tho' ſhort of ſtature. He was very vain and ambitious; his immoderate drinking often led him into exceſſes of which he himſelf was aſhamed, particularly the death of Clitus, whom he put to death at one of thoſe times. He was otherwiſe a moſt accompliſhed prince, a lover of the ſciences, and a friend to learned men; in the height of his conqueſts he ſent Ariſtotle his preceptor, 800 talents, to aſſiſt him in his reſearches into natural hiſtory. He was ſo fond of Homer, that he always carried one with him, and commanded the Iliads to be locked up in a cabinet overlaid with precious ſtones, which he found among the ſpoils of Darius. He permitted only 3 perſons to take his portrait, Praxiteles who carved it, Lyſippus who caſt it, and Apelles who painted it.

ALEXANDER I, k. of Epirus, ſon of Neoptolemus, and brother to Olympias, the mother of Alexander the Great, was killed in a war with the

the Lucanians, in the 113th Olymp. about 428 y. after the foundation of Rome. Being told that he ſhould die by the river Acheron, he left his own country, thinking to elude the oracle; but met with another Acheron, in Lucania, in Italy, which he never ſuſpected.

ALEXANDER II, k. of Epirus, and 2d ſon of Pyrrhus, invaded Macedon, but was not only expelled from thence by Demetrius, ſon of Antigonus, but diſpoſſeſſed of his own kingdom; which, however, he recovered by the aſſiſtance of the Arcanians.

ALEXANDER I, k. of the Jews, brother of Ariſtobulus, and ſon of Hircanus, was advanced to the throne by Salome, the widow of Philellen, who had detained him and his brothers in priſon. Alexander killed his own brother, who was his competitor for the crown. Being afterwards beat by Ptolemy Lathyrus, he was aſſiſted by Ptolemy's mother to invade Cyprus, during which his own ſubjects rebelling againſt him, becauſe of his cruelty, he ſubdued them by the aſſiſtance of Demetrius, and cauſed above 800 of the chiefeſt of them to be crucified, in his ſight, whilſt he was feaſting with his concubines, and ordered their wives and children to have their throats cut before their faces: in this civil war above 50,000 lives were loſt. Alexander being defeated by Demetrius Eucærus, and vanquiſhed by Aretas, k. of the Arabians, thro' immoderate drinking fell into a quartan, of which, after it had held him 3 years, he died A. M. 3978, and 76 y. before Chriſt.

ALEXANDER II, k. of the Jews, oppoſed the Romans, but being defeated in 2 battles by Galbinius, fled to Antioch, where Scipio, proconſul of Syria, cauſed his head to be cut off, by Pompey's order, A. M. 4005, and 45 y. before Chriſt.

ALEXANDER, ſon of Herod the Great, k. of the Jews, by Mariamne, was educated in the court of Auguſtus, where he was accuſed by his father of conſpiring to deprive him of his throne, and acquitted; but afterwards, upon new ſuſpicions, was condemned by his father at Berytus, and ſtrangled at Sebaſtia, A. M. 4049, 2 y. before Chriſt. After his death ſtarted up a Pſeudo-Alexander, ſo like the deceaſed prince, that the Jews of Crete and Melos, believing him to be the true ſon of Herod, ſupplied him with money; but coming to Rome, he was ſoon diſcovered by Auguſtus, and condemned to the gallies.

ALEXANDER, k. of Poland, was formerly d. of Lithuania. His general Glinſky ſlew 20,000 Vallachians in a battle, juſt as the k. was expiring, ſo that his laſt words were a thankſgiving for the victory.

ALEXANDER I, k. of Scotland, ſurnamed the Fierce, ſucceeded his brother Edgar, who died without iſſue, 1107. He reigned 17 y. and alſo died without iſſue: his wife was Sybill, the daughter of Will. the Conq.

ALEXANDER II, k. of Scotland, ſucceeded his father Will. 1213, at 16 y. of age. He made an expedition into England, to oppoſe the tyranny of k. John, who returned the viſit, and was offered battle by Alexander, but refuſing it, Alexander purſued him, and committed great outrages, but was afterwards forced by k. John to retreat into his own kingdom. Alexander died 1249, in the 51ſt y. of his age, and 35th of his reign, and left for his ſucceſſor his ſon

ALEXANDER III, k. of Scotland, who, on a treaty of peace with the Engliſh, had an interview at York, November 1251, with k. Henry of England, who on Chriſtmas-day created him a knight of the Garter, and next day concluded a match betwixt him and Margaret his daughter; and becauſe Alexander was but a child, Henry was appointed his guardian. Aug. 1263, Acho k. of Norway, with

160 ſail, landed 20,000 men at Air, to claim the Weſtern Iſlands, having reduced 2 of the greateſt of them. Alexander Stuart, grandfather to the 1ſt of that name, who was k. of Scotland marched againſt, and defeated him, killing 16,000 of his men, with the loſs of 5,000 Scots. Magnus, the ſon of Acho, afterwards married Margaret, Alexander's daughter. Henry of England dying, Alexander, with his queen, aſſiſted at the coronation of his ſon Edw. I. Soon after which the q. of Scotland died, and her daughter, the q. of Norway. Alexander afterwards married a French lady, daughter of the earl of Dreux, by whom he had no iſſue: falling from his horſe, as he was hunting at Kinghorn, 1285, he broke his neck, in the 45th y. of his age, and 37th of his reign. He was a prudent, juſt, and good king.

ALEXANDER, a Phrygian by birth, was inveſted with the Roman emp. by the ſoldiers at Carthage; but being timerous, and not fit for government, was at the 1ſt onſet vanquiſhed by Voluſianus, ſent againſt him by Maxentius, and no ſooner taken but ſtrangled.

ALEXANDER de Medicis, the 1ſt d. of Tuſcany, natural ſon to the d. of Urbin, was married to a natural daughter of Charles V, who eſtabliſhed him at Florence as perpetual governor. He was killed by his kinſman, Laurence de Medicis, Jan. 6, 1537. Alexander was a witty prince, and a good juſticiary.

ALEXANDER Farneſe, d. of Parma and Placentia, one of the greateſt generals of his age, was made governor of the Low Countries, 1578; and by his moderation and arms recovered thoſe countries to the obedience of Spain. He relieved Rouen when beſieged by Hen. IV of France, 1592; but died at Arras, of the wounds that he received at the ſiege of Rouen.

ALEXANDER of Aphrodiſæa, the moſt famous interpreter of Ariſtotle, flouriſhed at the end of the 2d and at the beginning of the 3d century.

ALEXANDER I, a native of Rome, according to St. Irenæus; he was the 5th bp. of Rome, and ſucceeded St. Evariſtus 109, and died 119. We know nothing of his life; and the works attributed to him are ſuppoſititious: he was ſucceeded by pope Sixtus I.

ALEXANDER II, before named Anſelm, a native of Milan, bp. of Lucca, ſucceeded Nich. II in the popedom A. D. 1061; but a faction, ſupported by the emp. Hen. IV, ſet up in oppoſition to him another pope, Cadolus bp. of Parma, who was called Honorius II, which occaſioned a ſchiſm that continued till his death. Alexander aſſiſted Will. the Conqueror in his attempt on England, and died Ap. 22, 1073, and was ſucceeded by Hildebrand, who aſſumed the name of Gregory VII.

ALEXANDER III, a native of Sienna, named Roland, card. of St. Mark and the church of Rome, was elected pope on the death of Adrian IV, and conſecrated at Ninfe, Sept. 7, 1159. The cardinals John Morton and Gui of Crema, diſſatisfied with this election, choſe Octavius, card. of St. Cecilia, who was called Victor IV, and conſecrated in the monaſtery of Farfa. The emp. Frederic Barbaroſſa acknowleged this anti-pope in a public aſſembly of the clergy, Feb. 12, 1160. Victor dying, card. Gui de Crema was placed in his room, by the name of Paſchal III. On his deceaſe, John of Struma was ſubſtituted in his place, and called Calixtus III. But at length Alexander got the better, and after 3 years abſence was recalled by the Romans, and had an interview with the emp. and a peace was concluded. The hiſtory of this interview, particularly the fabulous ſtory of the latter treading on the neck of the former, has given occaſion to ſeveral learned diſquiſitions. See the accounts of Obbo of Ravenna, Hier. Bardi, Fort. Olmo & Cyril.

Michele's

Michele's writings relating to this ſubject, in the Hamburgh *Biblioth. hiſt.* Muratori's *Antiq. Ital. med. ævi.* and M. Scheiat's *Origin. Guelf.* Calixtus abjured his ſchiſm; however, another anti-pope was elected, one Lando, who ſtyled himſelf Innocent III. Pope Alexander called the 3d council of Lateran; granted to the doge of Venice ſeveral honourable privileges, and inſtituted the ceremony of the Venetians eſpouſing the ſea, on Aſcenſion-day. He died at Rome, Aug. 30, 1181. It was this pope who appropriated to the popedom the power of canonization, which had till then been exerciſed by other metropolitans; but ſince Alexander III's time the popes only have canonized; and the canonization of St. Gautier, abbot of Pont-Oiſe, by the archbp. of Rouen, 1153, is the laſt example that hiſtory affords us of the canonization of a ſaint by any other bp. except the bp. of Rome. Alexander III was ſucceeded in the popedom by Lucius III.

ALEXANDER IV, whoſe name was Renald, card. bp. of Oſtia and Veletri, of the family of the counts of Segna, and nephew to the popes Gregory IX and Innocent III. He ſucceeded Innocent IV, Dec. 25, 1254. In his time the two factions of the Guelphs and Gibelines filled all Italy with blood and ſlaughter. He oppoſed Mainfred, natural ſon of the emp. Frederic, and inveſted Edmond, the ſon of the k. of England with the kingdom of Sicily. He favoured the religious Mendicants, and condemned the books of Will. of St. Amour, entitled, *The perils of the latter times, and the eternal Goſpel*, attributed to John of Parma. In 1255, he eſtabliſhed, in France, the inquiſitors, at the deſire of the k. St. Louis. He died of grief, being diſappointed of a war he intended againſt the Turks, at Viterbo, May 25, 1261, and was ſucceeded by pope Urban IV. Moſt of the letters of this pope are in the 2d and 3d vol. of Wadding's *Annal. ord. Minor.* We have only two lives of this pope; one by Barnard Guido, the other by an anonymous author, in *Muratori Scriptor. rer. Ital.*

ALEXANDER V, was card. Peter Philargi, a native of Candia, a Gr. a Minorite, and bp. of Vicenza and Navora, and afterwards archbp. of Milan, and pr. of the H. Empire. He was elected pope at the council of Piſa, 1409, upon the depoſal of the popes Gregory XII, and Benedict XIII, and died the next year. He is ſaid to have been educated firſt at Oxford, and afterwards at Paris, where he took his doctor's degree. He uſed to ſay, he could not be tempted to raiſe his relations, having never known any. Wadding and Oudin mention ſeveral theological works as written by Alexander, before his election. The moſt remarkable of his bulls is that in favour of the Mendicant friars, in Duhoulay's *Hiſt. Acad. Par.* Muratori, in *Script. rer. Ital*, gives two lives of this pope, and his epitaph. He was ſucceeded by Coſſa, John XXIII, who was ſuſpected of poiſoning him, tho' he himſelf was at Conſtance when Alexander died.

ALEXANDER VI, who ſucceeded pope Innocent VIII, Aug. 11, 1492, was before called Roderic Lenzolo, after his father, but changed it for Borgia, his mother's name, was card. bp. of Porto, and vice-chancellor of the Roman church, a native of Spain, and nephew to pope Calixtus III. All writers agree in repreſenting him as the worſt of popes: whilſt cardinal, he had 4 ſons, one of whom was the famous Cæſar Borgia, and one daughter, by the lady Vanoza, wife of D. Arimano. He broke both the laws of God and man, to exalt his ſon Borgia; who, by the all-wiſe and juſt diſpoſing providence of God, was made the inſtrument to puniſh him: for Borgia, in concert with his father, having invited ſeveral cardinals to an entertainment, with an intent to poiſon them, committed the

poiſoned

poiſoned wine to the care of a ſervant to give to them for whom it was appointed; but Alexander coming firſt, and being thirſty, aſked for wine, and, by miſtake, received the poiſoned, of which, in a few days, he died; aged 72, A. D. 1503. Caſar Borgia drank alſo of the poiſon, but recovered, by cauſing himſelf to be put into the bellies of beaſts ript up alive to receive him. The ingenious Mr. l'Abbe l'Advocat ſays, there are ſtrong reaſons to incline us to think the pope died of a natural diſorder. He was ſucceeded by Pius III.

ALEXANDER VII, who before was called card. Fabio Chigi, was b. at Sienna, Feb. 16, 1599, elected pope Apr. 8, 1655, in the room of Innocent X, and confirmed his bull againſt the 5 famous propoſitions of Janſenius. The beginning of his pontificate was remarkable for the ſolemn profeſſion of the Rom. faith made by Chriſtina q. of Sweden, at Inſpruck. Lewis XIV of France, being refuſed the ſatisfaction he demanded, on account of an inſult committed by the pope's guards on the perſon of his ambaſſador, the d. de Crequi and his lady, not only ſeized on Avignon, but marched into Italy. This induced the pope to ſign a peace at Piſa, not only diſgraceful, but detrimental, for he loſt Caſtro and Ronciglione. He died May 22, 1667, and was ſucceeded by Clement IX. His poems were printed at the Louvre, 1656, in folio.

ALEXANDER VIII, Peter Ottoboni, was b. at Venice, Apr, 10, 1610, and ſucceeded Innocent XI in the popedom, Oct. 6, 1689. This pope aſſiſted his native country againſt the Turks, and condemned the errors of the Jeſuits concerning philoſophic ſin. See Moſheim's *Inſtitut. hiſt. eccleſ.* On the other hand, his memory ſuffers from the exceſſes he committed in nepotiſm; one obſerving to him, with what rapidity he provided for his relations, 'Oh (ſaid he) it is the 'twenty-third hour and half of the 'day.' And indeed ſo it was was with him, for he died Feb. 1, 1691. This pope had the merit of purchaſing q. Chriſtina's library for the Vatican. See Guarnacci *Hiſt. pontif.*

ALEXANDER, bp. of Comana, about the y. 248, ſurnamed the Collier, becauſe he had choſen that dirty trade to ſecure himſelf from temptations. He proved a learned bp. and ſuffered martyrdom under Decius the emp.

ALEXANDER, bp. of Alexandria, ſucceſſor to Achillas, excommunicated Arius, aſſiſted at the council of Nice, and died in a very advanced age, A. D. 336.

ALEXANDER, bp. of Cappadocia, A. D, 212. He ſucceeded Narciſſus at Jeruſalem, and erected there a noble library, which Euſebius ſays was of great aſſiſtance to him in compoſing his hiſtory. Alexander, after various perſecutions, ſuffered martyrdom. Cave's *Hiſt. lit.*

ALEXANDER ab Alexandro, an eminent lawyer of Naples, of an anc. family famous for many great men. He wrote *De diebus genialibus*, in 6 books, and flouriſhed about 1494, and was cotemporary with Jovianus Ponſanus. Diſguſted at the iniquities of the judges, he quitted the law, and ſtudied the belles lettres. The little we know of him is chiefly from his work before mentioned. He informs us that he lodged at Rome, in a houſe that was haunted, and relates ſurpriſing things of the ghoſt that haunted this houſe. Tiraqueau publiſhed, at Lyons, a learned commentary upon his works, ſince reprinted at Leyden, in 2 vol. 8°, 1673, with notes, by Dennis Godfrey, C. Colerus, and N. Mercerus, upon the ſame text. It ſeems, from Geſner's *Biblioth.* that the edit. of his works, printed at Par. 1532, was more correct than the others, it was corrected by G. Morrius of Campen.

ALEXANDER Aphrodienſis, the 1ſt prof. of peripatetic philoſophy at Rome,

Rome, ſet up by Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, his ſon, about the end of the 2d, or beginning of the 3d cent. He was alſo the firſt who wrote commentaries upon Ariſtotle, which were tranſlated into Lat. by St. Jerome.

ALEXANDER (Noel, or Natalis) a Dominican friar, and one of the moſt laborious writers of the 17th cent. was b. at Roan, in Normandy, Jan. 19, 1639, was created Dr. of the Sorbonne 1675, and died at Paris, Aug. 21, 1724. His piety, humility, and diſintereſtedneſs rendered him the object of general eſteem. He was author of a great many works; among others, *Selecta hiſt. eccleſiaſt. capita*, in 26 vol. 8°.

ALEXANDER Trallianus, a cel. phyſ. and philoſopher of the 6th cent. a fine edit. of his works were publiſhed by Rob. Steph. *in Greek*, Par. 1548.

ALEXANDER of Abonoteichos, a famous impoſtor. When a boy, he ſerved a mountebank, of whom he learned many ſtrange tricks, by means of which, and his great knowlege of phyſic, he impoſed upon the people, and ſet up an oracle among the Paphlagonians. He was attended by two large ſerpents whom he had tamed. His fame reached as far as Rome, where he had acceſs to the emp. Marcus Aurelius, A. D. 174. Having impoſed on a multitude of people, he foretold he ſhould himſelf die thunderſtruck, as Eſculapius did, in the 150th y. of his age; but died miſerably before 70, of an ulcer in his leg, which at laſt reached to his belly.

ALEXANDER, bp. of Lincoln, in the reigns of Hen II and Stephen, was a Norman by birth, and nephew to the famous Roger bp. of Saliſbury. He rebuilt the cathedral church of Lincoln, which had been burnt down by accident the y. after his conſecration; and to prevent the like accident, ſecured it by a ſtone roof. He increaſed the number of prebends in his church, and augmented its revenues with ſeveral manors and eſtates. He built three caſtles, one at Banbury, another at Sleaford, and a third at Newark. He likewiſe founded two monaſteries; one at Haverholme, for regular canons and nuns together; the other at Tame, for White friars. When k. Stephen reſolved to take the caſtles from the barons, Newark held out againſt the king's forces, but was forced at laſt to ſurrender. The bp. was impriſoned 7 months, and with difficulty obtained his liberty. From that time he employed himſelf in governing and ornamenting his church, which he rendered the moſt ſtately and flouriſhing of any in England. He went twice to Rome, in 1142 and 1144; and came back the 1ſt time pope's legate for calling a ſynod, in which he publiſhed ſeveral good and neceſſary canons. He died 1147.

ALEXANDER (William) an eminent nobleman, ſtateſman, and poet of Scotland, in the reigns of k. James I and Charles I. He was firſt created a knight, and then viſcount, and afterwards earl of Stirling in Scotland, for which he was ſecretary of ſtate, with univerſal reputation, 15 y. to his death, which happened Feb. 12, 1640. He was author of ſeveral poems and plays.

ALEXIUS I, Comnenus, ſon of Iſaac emp. of Conſtantinople, uſurped the imperial crown, after he had ſhut up Nicephorus Botoniates, the lawful heir, in a cloyſter. He was, for his infidelity to the French croiſades, attacked and defeated by them in a bloody battle, A. D. 1097. He died 1118, abandoned by all the world. His daughter, Anna Comnena, publiſhed the hiſtory of his reign, in 14 books.

ALEXIUS II, ſurnamed Porphyrogenetes, was the ſon of Manuel Comnenus, and ſucceeded in the y. 1180, under the tuition of Andronicus his uncle, who affecting the empire, murdered

dered Xena, the emperor's mother, and then ſtrangled him, and afterwards married his widow, a daughter of France, about 1183.

ALEXIUS III, aſſumed the ſurnames of Comnenus and Porphyrogenetes, before named Angelus. He deprived his brother Iſaac of his empire and his ſight. ALEXIUS, Iſaac's ſon, aſked aſſiſtance from the Venetians, who ſailed to Conſtantinople, took the city in eight days, releaſed Iſaac out of priſon, and expelled Alexius 1203.

ALEXIUS IV, had the pleaſure of ſeeing his father reſtored to his throne, and was himſelf crowned emp. Aug. 1203; but Iſaac dying in Jan. following, ALEXIUS DUCAS ſeized upon the empire, and ſtrangled him in priſon with his own hands.

ALEXIUS V, ſurnamed Murtzuphilus, of the illuſtrious family of Ducas, having ſtrangled Alexius, as above, ſeized upon the empire; but oppoſing pr. Hen. brother to Baldwin, earl of Flanders, in his march againſt Conſtantinople, was overthrown, and the great ſtandard of the emp. with the famous image of the virgin, was taken; which the Gr. empire uſed to carry before them to battle. Alexius with his family fled to Meſſinopolis, where he was ſeized by old Alexius, who put out his eyes. But old ALEXIUS flying before the emp. Baldwin, Murtzuphilus eſcaped, and wandering about in diſguiſe, was apprehended, brought to Conſtantinople, condemned for the murder of young Alexius, thrown headlong from a high tower, and his body cut into bits by the populace.

ALEYN (Charles) an elegant hiſtorical poet, in the reign of k. Charles I, educated at Cambridge. He was afterwards uſher to Thomas Farnaby, the famous grammarian and commentator, at his great ſchool in Goldſmith's Rents, near Redcroſs-ſtreet, St. Giles's Cripplegate. He wrote 2 poems on the battles of Creſſy and Poictiers, by Edw. the Black Prince; with ſome others: he died 1640. See the *Britiſh Muſe, &c.* in 3 vol. 12°, 1738, by T. Hayward, gent.

ALFENUS Varus (Publius) b. at Cremona, 1ſt a ſhoe-maker, and afterwards a diſciple of the celeb. lawyer Servius Sulpicius, and at laſt conſul, as ſome pretend, in the 754th y. of Rome. He was very ſkilful in law affairs; his funeral was made at the public expence. He ſeems to have been no favourite with Horace, for Sat. iii. lib. 1. v. 130. we have theſe lines,

'Shuffling Alfen, tho' he loſt his awl,
'And threw away his laſt, and ſhut his ſtall,
'And broke his threads, yet was a cobler ſtill.' CREECH.

Some are of opinion, that this is the ſame Alfenus, who exempted Virgil's lands from the fate of his neighbour's, when, after the fate of Brutus, they were aſſigned to the ſoldiers.

ALFES, or Alphes, a famous rabbi, writ an abridgment of the *Talmud*, called *Siphra*, highly eſteemed by the Jews. He died 1103.

ALFRED, or Ælfred the Great, was b. at Wantage, in Berkſhire, A. D. 849, then a royal ſeat. He was the youngeſt ſon of the good Ethelwolf, k. of the Weſt Saxons. After the death of his brother, he aſcended the throne, A. D. 871; but 6 y. after the Danes obliged him to retire, and hide himſelf in a hut, that belonged to one of his ſhepherds; during which time, he built himſelf a ſmall fort, called Æthelinga-ige, i. e. the Iſle of the Nobles, now called Athelney, ſurrounded with a moraſs. From this retreat he made ſeveral ſucceſsful ſallies againſt his enemies, and diſguiſed like a harper, got into the Daniſh camp, diſcovered their real ſituation, and with the aſſiſtance of his nobles recovered his kingdom. He reſtored the city of London, which the Danes had almoſt deſtroyed, to its anc. glo-

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ty, made many good laws, and to him we owe the inſtitution of juries. He fought 56 battles by ſea and land; 8 of which in 1 y. He was beloved in his life, and lamented in his death, which happened on the 28th of Oct. A. D. 900. As a k. there is not a greater character in the Engliſh, or perhaps in any, chronicles. He divided his revenue into two equal parts, aſſigning the 1ſt to ſacred, the 2d to civil uſes. In his private life he was the moſt worthy, the moſt induſtrious, and the moſt amiable man in his dominions. As he was extremely pious, he devoted a great part of his time to the ſervice of God. He was poſſeſſed of great learning, and wrote much; was highly eſteemed abroad, and ſo famous for his knowlege in navigation and encouragement of it, that Octher, a Dane or a Norman, who had great ſkill in this art, repaired to Alfred, and was actually employed, together with Wolſtan an Engliſhman, in an attempt to diſcover the north-eaſt paſſage. He reigned glorioufly 28 y. and was buried at Wincheſter, 1ſt in the cathedral, afterwards in the new monaſtery. At the diſſolution of the monaſteries, pious bp. Fox put his bones, with thoſe of the other Saxon k. in leaden cheſts, and placed them on the top of a wall, which he had built, to encloſe the preſbytery of the cathedral of Wincheſter, of which he was bp. Here they reſted, till the wretches of the grand rebellion deſtroyed the cheſts, ſcattered the bones, and carried off ſome in fanatic triumph. As many as could be recovered were conveyed to the loyal univerſity of Oxford, which was founded by Alfred, and lodged in the repoſitory adjoining to the public library. He had 2 ſons and 3 daughters, and was ſucceeded in the throne by Edw. his eldeſt ſon, called in hiſtory, the Elder, to diſtinguiſh him from Edw. the Confeſſor.

ALFRED, or Afrid, natural ſon of Oſwi, k. of Northumland, was made by his father, k. of Deira. The Deirians on the death of Oſwi, revolted againſt Alfred, and ſubmitted to Egfrid, Oſwi's legitimate ſon, who had ſucceeded his father in the kingdom of Bernicia, and who by the revolt of the Deirians became k. of all Northumberland. Alfred retired into Ireland, where he made a conſiderable progreſs in learning. Egfrid being killed in a battle againſt the Picts, and leaving no iſſue, Alfred was invited to come and take poſſeſſion of the crown; but before his arrival the Picts ſeized on part of Bernicia, and the Welch took 2 provinces, which anciently compoſed the kingdom of Areclute, and became now the kingdoms of Lenox and Cumberland. It was with difficulty that Alfred preſerved the reſt of his kingdom. He died 705, having reigned about 20 y. after his reſtoration. Bale places him in the liſt of the learned.

ALFRED, ſon of Ethelred II, k. of England, and brother to Edw. the Confeſſor, was treacherouſly murdered by earl Goodwin in the reign of Harold, who had been make k. by his intrigues in wrong of Alfred, whoſe juſt right it was.

ALFWOLD, k. of Northumberland, ſucceeded Eardulf, and reigned but 2 y. after which the kingdom fell to pieces of itſelf; ſo many kings having been cut off by the people, that none dared to aſcend the throne.

ALI, ſon of Abu Taleb, and ſon-in-law to Mahomet, and 4th khalif from that falſe prophet, was raiſed to that dignity, y. of the Hegira 35, A. D. 655. After a life of continual wars, he was murdered in a moſque, by Abdarrahman, one of the Karegites, a little after a battle that he had gained over them, y. of the Hegira 40, A. D. 660. The Perſians relate a thouſand fictions concerning Ali,

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ſolemniſe the day of his martyrdom annually; and thoſe of his ſect wear not only a turbant, made in a peculiar faſhion, but alſo twiſt their hair in a manner different from the other Moſlems. Ali, for courage, moderation, piety, and underſtanding, was one of the greateſt men ever b. among the Arabians. He was the 1ſt of the 12 Imans. Haſan his eldeſt ſon ſucceeded him in the khalifate.

ALIGRE (Stephen of) originally of Chartres. He raiſed himſelf by his merit, and after other honourable employments was made keeper of the great ſeal, Jan. 6, 1624. Lewis XIII named him chancellor of France the ſame y. on the death of Mr. de Sellery. Two y. after he reſigned the ſeals, and retired to a houſe on the river Perche, where he died Dec. 11, 1635, aged 75. Stephen, his ſon b. at Chartres, July 31, 1592, alſo came to great honours, and was chancellor of France, and keeper of the ſeals, 1674, and died at Verſailles, Oct. 25, 1677, aged 85 y.

ALI Baſſa, was one of the greateſt captains in the Ottoman emp. Amurath II, for his noble exploits in the Perſian war, gave him in marriage one of his ſiſters. He died 1663, aged 70 y.

ALI, the ſon of Joſeph, 3d k. of Morocco, of the line of the Almoravides. In 1114, he invaded Spain, and ravaged the country. The next y. Alphonſus II, having obtained a croiſade of Paſchall II, gave him battle, and ſlew him in the field, with 30,000 of his Moors. Thoſe who eſcaped fled into Barbary, and made his ſon Bahem k.

ALIATAN, k. of the Arabians in Spain, deſigning to ravage the coaſts of Italy, was oppoſed with a fleet, by Charlemagne, who ſunk 11 of his gallies, and afterwards being joined by Alphonſus II, k. of Caſtile, took Liſbon, and ſlew 60,000 of the Barbarians. Aliatan, after many defeats by Lewis the Mild, died of a fever going to attack Barcelona 819.

ALIATES, or Haliattes, k. of Lydia, vanquiſhed the Cimmerians, by letting looſe among them a great number of maſtifs, which put them in diſorder. He defeated the Mileſians, and put them all to fire and ſword. After 5 y. war with the Medes, he made a peace with Cyaxares, and gave his daughter Ariena in marriage to his ſon Aſtyages.

ALLADIUS, k. of the Latins, was ſwallowed up in his palace by an earthquake; others ſay he was deſtroyed by lightening, for impiouſly imitating of thunder, 864 y. before Chriſt.

ALLAM (Andrew) was the ſon of Andrew Allam, a perſon of mean rank, and b. at Garſingdon, near Oxford, Apr. 1655; took his degrees in arts at Oxford, and 1683 holy orders. He was author of ſeveral works, and aſſiſted Mr. Wood in compiling the *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, who having commended him for his many eminent virtues, ſays, that as to his learning, he wanted nothing but years to make him a complete walking library; for he died of the ſmall-pox, June 17, 1685, in his 31ſt y.

ALLATIUS (Leo) a native of the iſland of Scio, one of the moſt celeb. writers of the 17th cent. was appointed keeper of the Vatican library, by Alexander VII. Both F. Simon, and Mr. Claude repreſent him as malicious, ill-natured, and inſincere. He publiſhed ſeveral MS. tranſlations of Gr. authors, ſeveral Gr. poems, and other pieces of his own compoſing. He died at Rome, Jan. 1669, aged 83.

ALLEMANT (Peter L') a famous Auguſtin monk, b. at Rheims in France, 1592. His great merit raiſed him to be chancellor of the univerſity of Paris; he was alſo prior of St. Genevieve, and died Jan. 18, 1673, aged 81. Tho' he had a great genius and extenſive

extenſive learning, yet he publiſhed only ſome books of devotion in French. The moſt conſiderable of which were, 3 ſmall treatiſes, intitled, *The death of the righteous*; *The ſpiritual Teſtament*; *and Holy deſires after death*. He collected in the 1ſt piece, inſtances of thoſe who had died in a pious and exemplary manner. M. du Pin ſpeaks highly of theſe treatiſes.

ALLEN (John) educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to Cambridge. He was 9 y. at Rome, chaplain to card. Wolſey, and judge of his court as legat à latere; in the execution of which he was ſuſpected of great diſhoneſty, and even perjury. Mar. 13, 1528, was conſecrated archb. of Dublin, in the room of Dr. Hugh Inge deceaſed; and about the ſame time was made chancellor of Ireland. He wrote, 1. *Epiſtola de Pallii ſignificatione activa et paſſiva.* 2. *De conſuetudinibus ac ſtatius in tuitoriis cauſis obſervandis*, and ſome other pieces relating to the church. Being taken in a time of rebellion by Thomas Fitz-Gerald, eldeſt ſon of the earl of Kildare; he was by his command moſt cruelley murdered, being brained like an ox, at Tartaine in Ireland, in the 58th y. of his age, July 1534. Mr. Wood ſays, ſome, whom he calls preciſe writers, conſidered his death as a judgment on him, for being concerned in the diſſolution of Daventry priory, in Northamptonſhire; being one of the 40 which were ſuppreſſed by card. Wolſey, for the erection of his college at Oxford.

ALLEN, or Allyn (Thomas) b. at Utoxeter, in Staffordſhire, Dec. 21, 1542, deſcended thro' 6 generations, from Hen. Allen, or Alan, lord of the manor of Buckenhall, in the ſaid county. He was educated at Oxford, and at length became an eminent antiquary, philoſopher, and mathematician. He was highly eſteemed and courted by the great and learned, not only at home but abroad, and his ſkill in the mathematics was ſo great, that the vulgar looked on him as a magician. He was curious in collecting of MSs. relating to every faculty, which he left to Sir Kenelm Digby, who gave them to the Bodleian library; but moſt of them now, if not all, are in obſcure hands. He wrote, 1. *De aſtrorum liber ſecundus cum expoſitione.* 2. *C. Ptolomei de aſtrorum liber tertius cum expoſitione.* *C. Ptolemei Pluſienus* fell into the poſſeſſion of Lilly, the aſtrologer. He alſo wrote notes on many of Lilly's books, and ſome on J. Bale's book, *De ſcriptoribus M. Britannæ*. Having lived to a great age, he died at Glouceſter hall, Sept. 30, 1632.

ALLAN (Thomas) b. 1573, educated at king's ſchool, Worceſter, and afterwards at Oxford. He was a learned divine, but chiefly applied himſelf to the abſtruſe and critical parts of learning. He wrote, *Obſervations on St. Chryſoſtom's book upon Iſa.* which is printed in ſir H. Savile's edit. of St. Chryſoſtom's works, vol. viii. p. 139, &c. Sir Henry was alſo aſſiſted by Mr. Allen, in his *Annotations on St. Chryſoſtom's homilies on St. Matthew*, and the other evangeliſts, as he acknowleges in his preface to thoſe annotations, and in which he gives a great character of Mr. Allen. He died Oct. 10, 1636, and was buried in Eton college.

ALLEN (William) See ALAN.

ALLEIN (Richard) a learned, pious, and moderate non-conformiſt, ſon of a clergyman, who was 50 y. rector of Dicket, in Somerſetſhire; at which place Richard was b. 1611. He ſtudied at Oxford, where he took his degrees of maſter of arts, was rector at Batcomb, in Somerſetſhire, and, with his father, was one of the aſſiſtants to the commiſſioners appointed by the parliament for ejecting ſcandalous miniſters 1654. After having loſt his living, and ſuffered much for his principles; death finiſhed the whole in Dec. 2, 1681, in the 65th y. of

y. of his age. He wrote ſeveral books of piety.

ALLEIN (John) b. at the Devizes, in Wiltſhire. He was famous for learning and piety, and tho' a nonconformiſt, on which account he ſuffered greatly, yet preſerved great reſpect for the church, and loyalty for his prince. He was educated at Oxford, and was bachelor of arts, and afterwards aſſiſted Mr. G. Newton, in the miniſtry, at Taunton Magdalen, Somerſetſh. He died 1668, aged 35. He wrote ſeveral books of piety, which are highly eſteemed; but more famous than the reſt is his *Alarm to unconverted ſinners*. There have been many edit. of this little pious work, the ſale of which has been very great; of the edit. 1672, there were 20,000 ſold, of that 1675, with this title, *A ſure guide to heaven*, 50,000. There was alſo a large impreſſion of it, with its firſt title, 1720.

ALLESTRY, or Alleſtree (Richard) b. at Uppington in Shropſhire, 1619. Tho' he was A.M. and a fellow of Chriſt-Church, Oxford, he yet took up arms in defence of his k. during the grand rebellion, and ſuffered much for his loyalty. On the reſtoration he was made canon of Chriſt-Church, took the degree of D. D. 1660, was made king's chaplain, and 1665, provoſt of Eton college, and died Jan. 1680-1, and was buried in Eton chapel. He was a learned and pious divine, remarkable for his great charities; and was a very extraordinary benefactor to Eton. Among other ſervices he built the grammar-ſchool, which coſt him 1500 l. He alſo induced the k. to paſs a grant, that for the future 5 of the 7 fellows ſhould be ſuch as had been educated at Eton, and were fellows of King's college, which has ever ſince been obſerved; whereas fomerly they were diſpoſed of to perſons of foreign education. In his laſt moments he received the euchariſt, being attended by the abp. of York, the bp. of Lond. Lincoln, Exeter, and St. Aſaph, Dr. Buſby, and Mr. Fell, one of the fellows of Eton, and took his leave of them with great ſerenity and compoſure of mind. There are extant 40 ſermons of his, printed at Oxford in fol. 1684. The 1ſt 18 were originally publiſhed for the benefit of his ingenious kinſman, James Alleſtry, bookſeller, who from a plentiful fortune, was reduced to great poverty by the fire of London.

ALLESTRY (Jacob) ſon to the bookſeller, mentioned in the laſt article, was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, took his degrees at Oxford as A. B. and A. M. was muſic-reader 1679, and terræ filius 1682, which office he executed with great applauſe, being then eſteemed a good philologiſt and poet. He was, ſays Mr. Wood, exceedingly given to the vices of poets, and died in a poor condition, and of a loathſome diſtemper, in an obſcure houſe in Fiſh-row, in St. Thomas's pariſh, in the ſuburbs of Oxford. He wrote ſeveral pieces of poetry, one of which entitled, *What art thou love!* was printed in *Examen poeticum*. He had, ſays the ſame author, as I was informed, the chief hand in the verſes and paſtorals, which were ſpoken in the theatre at Oxford, May 21, 1681, by Mr. W. Savile, 2d ſon of the marq. of Hallifax, and G. Cholmondley, 2d ſon of R. viſcount Kellis, before the d. of York, his dutcheſs, and the lady Anne; which were afterwards printed in the abovementioned *Examen poeticum*.

ALLEN (William) a native of Great Wycomb in Bucks, he was educated at Eton, went from thence to Cambridge, and afterwards to Oxford. He was married and poſſeſſed of a benefice at the acceſſion of q. Mary, 1553; but he being a zealous reformer was obliged to quit his cure, and travel in the north of England; where being unknown, he ſubſiſted his wife and ſelf by practiſing phyſic, and

and educating youth. When q. Elizabeth aſcended the throne, he came to London, where he acquired ſuch reputation by his divinity lectures at St. Paul's, that he obtained the biſhopric of Exeter, July 14, 1560. The next y. he was created D. D. at Oxford. He wrote, 1. *The poor man's library*, 2 vol. containing his 12 lectures on the 1 epiſt. of St. Peter, read at St. Paul's. 2. *An Hebrew grammar*. He tranſlated the Pentateuch, when the verſion of the Bible was undertaken by q. Elizabeth's command. He died Ap. 15, 1570, and was buried at Exeter, in the middle of the choir. He was, ſays his monumental inſcription, a zealous advocate for the truths of the Goſpel, eminent for his virtues, and remarkably ſkilled in all the uſeful parts of learning.

ALLEYN (Edward) b. in St. Botolph's, without Biſhop's-gate, Lond. Sept. 1, 1566. He became a celeb. comedian; Ben Johnſon highly praiſes him in one of his epigrams, no. 89. He was one of the original actors in Shakeſpear's plays; he was alſo a principal performer in ſome of Ben Johnſon's plays. He was not only an actor, but likewiſe a maſter of a company of players, and of a play-houſe of his own; the Fortune play-houſe, near Whitecroſs-ſtreet, by More-fields, which he built, or rather rebuilt: for Mr. Prynne, 1633, mentions the burning to the ground of the Fortune play-houſe. He was alſo maſter, by patent, of the king's royal bear-garden; the the profits of which, are reported to have ſometimes been 500l. per an. He had beſides, a ſmall paternal eſtate, for he was b. of reputable parents, who lived in good faſhion and credit. He had excellent natural parts, corporal agility, lively temper, great memory, fluent ſpeech; and, as appears by his picture at Dulwich college, of a ſtately port and aſpect. That he was a man of great piety, as well as benevolence, appears from his acknowleging, ſo devoutly and conſtantly, at the cloſe of his quarterly accounts, all he was poſſeſſed of to be the gift of God; that he had deliberately reſolved upon the moſt grateful and acceptable ways of reſtoring it, thro' the hands of innocent and indigent men. He began the building of his college at Dulwich, in Surry, on the borders of Kent, about 5 miles ſ. of London-bridge, after the deſign and direction of Inigo Jones, as is ſuppoſed, 1614. He deſigned it for 6 men, 6 women, 12 boys from the age of 4 to 6, to be maintained till 14 or 16, and then to be put to honeſt trades, a maſter and warden whoſe name muſt always be Allen, or Alleyn, and 4 fellows; 3 of whom to be eccleſiaſtics, and the other a ſkilful organiſt. Mr. Allen obtained letters patent, dated at Weſtminſter, June 21, 1619, for ſettling his benefaction in his own way. He accordingly, on the 13th of Sept. following, publicly read, in his hoſpital at Dulwich, called, The College of God's Gift; a writing quadrupartite, dated the ſaid day and year, whereby he created and eſtabliſhed the ſaid college, according to the above authority, ſubſcribed it with his name, and fixed his ſeal to each part, in the preſence of many honourable perſons; then ordered thoſe writings to 4 ſeveral pariſhes. So great was Mr. Alleyn's humility, that when his college was finiſhed, he became his own penſioner; humbly ſubmitting himſelf to that proportion of diet and cloaths, which he had beſtowed on others. How perfectly ſatisfied he was with this ſettlement of his ſubſtance, appears from this memorial of his own writing, which is preſerved among his papers: 'May '26, 1620, my wife and I acknow-'lege the fine at the Common-pleas 'bar, of All our Lands to the col-'lege: Bleſſed be God, that hath 'given us life to do it.' He was twice married, and lived happily with both

both his wives, the laſt ſurvived him, for whom he made a handſome proviſion in his will; he left many legacies beſides; he alſo appointed 20 alms houſes to be built for 20 poor people, and a comfortable maintainance for them. He died Nov. 25, 1626, in the 61ſt y. of his age, and was buried in the chapel of his own college. I ſhall conclude this amiable article with the laſt words of the inſcription, written over the door of the hoſpital, by Mr. J. Hume, once ſchool-maſter of the college;

Beatus ille qui miſertus eſt Pauperum:
Abi tu, et fac ſimiliter.

ALLIX (Peter) b. at Alençon, in France, 1641. Having received a liberal education, which was highly improved by his great natural parts, he became a miniſter of the reformed church at Rouen, where, before he was 35, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſome very learned and curious pieces in Latin and French. He was afterwards called to Charenton, little more than a league from Paris, which was the principal reformed church in France. On the revocation of the edict of Nants 1685, he removed to England, where he was well received, and highly eſteemed for his knowlege in the church hiſtory. He attained a great perfection in the Engl. language, in which he wrote, *Remarks upon the books of the h. Scriptures, to eſtabliſh the truth of the Chriſt. religion.* He publiſhed ſeveral valuable pieces in defence of proteſtantiſm, dedicated to k. James II. He was ſoon honoured with the degree of D. D. and 1690, was made treaſurer of the church of Saliſbury. In 1699, he publiſhed a very learned book in defence of the Trinity, of great value in reſpect of Heb. literature, entitled, *The judgment of the anc. Jewiſh church, againſt the Unitarians*, in the controverſy upon the h. Trinity, &c. by a divine of the church of England, 8°. Mr. Whiſton, previous to his writing in ſupport of his own opinions, conſulted Dr. Allix; but having given a diſingenuous account of that converſation (hiſtor. preface, p. 8.) the Dr. publiſhed, *Remarks upon ſome places of Mr. Whiſton's books*, either printed or in M. S. London 1711. This treatiſe is now extremely ſcarce, but worthy of the reader's peruſal. Dr. Allix was eſteemed a firſt-rate genius by the moſt unbiaſſed critics. He died at London, Feb. 21, 1717, aged 75.

ALMABERGE, wife of Hermenfroy, k. of part of Thuringia, brother to Baudry and Berthier, who had an equal ſhare with him. Hermenfroy having cauſed Baudry to be aſſaſſinated, his wife made uſe of this means to induce him to deſtroy Berthier alſo. She ordered the table to be half covered at dinner, of which he demanding the reaſon, ſhe boldly anſwered, 'That he who had but half 'a crown, ſhould have his table but 'half ſerved'. Hermenfroy ſtruck with theſe words, joined Thierry, k. of Metz, made war againſt Berthier, and killed him, but did not long enjoy his ſucceſs, for proving falſe to Thierry, he cauſed him to be thrown down headlong from the walls of Tolbiac, 531. The cruel Almaberge ſeems to have met a milder fate than her crimes deſerved, for ſhe fled to Athalaric, k. of the Oſtro-Goths, where ſhe led a private life; but perhaps ſhe ſuffered more from the ſtings of conſcience, than thoſe who meet a ſpeedy puniſhment in a violent death; and therefore by a juſt judgment ſuffered to live.

ALMAGRA (Diego) a Spaniard of obſcure birth, having no other name than that of the town where he was born; his education was as mean, for he could neither write nor read. He joined with Pizaro, who diſcovered, and conquered, Peru, and both exerciſed unheard-of cruelties upon the Indians. They afterwards quarrelling, and Almagra being taken by Pizaro was put to death. Almagra's death

death was revenged by his ſon, who effected Pizaro's ruin, and was the means of his being beheaded 1546.

ALMAIN (James) a native of Sens, one of the moſt ſubtle logicians and beſt ſchool-men in his time. He was a doctor of the Sorbonne, and profeſſor of divinity in the college of Navarre at Paris, in the beginning of the 16th cent. He was appointed to write againſt pope Julius II, in favour of Lewis XII, and to maintain the authority of councils againſt a book publiſhed by card. Cajetanus. He died 1515, being very young, and all his works were publiſhed at Paris, by Oliver Lugduneus. The moſt celeb. works are 4 moral treatiſes: *Expoſitio circa deciſiones quæſtionum magiſtri Gullielmi Occam. De poteſtate ſummi pontificis. De auctoritate eccleſiæ et conciliorum. Dictata ſuper ſententias magiſtri Rob. Halcot.*

ALMANSOR, k. of Cordova, uſurped that kingdom after the death of Alhaca. He took Barcelona 985, and beſieged Leon for a whole y. He was ſucceſsful againſt the Chriſtians, reigned 26 y. and died 1002.

ALMANSOR (Joſeph) k. of Morocco, being invited by the Spaniſh Moors, croſſed the ſea with 60,000 horſe, and 100,000 foot, 1158, and was ſoon acknowleged by the infidel princes; but being ſeveral times defeated by the Chriſtians, he ſeized on the territories of thoſe who called him in to revenge their cauſe. Afterwards repaſſing into Africa, he returned with a more numerous army, attended by 13 Mooriſh k. but was killed by an arrow at the ſiege of Santaren in Portugal.

ALMANSOR (Jacob) II, ſon of the laſt. He poſſeſſed himſelf of Morocco, Fez, Tremeſen, and Tunis, croſſed over into Spain, with 40,000 Moors, whom he had aſſembled by the publication of the gazie, (which was the ſame among the Moors, that the croiſade was among the Chriſtians) and gained the famous battle of Alarcos, in Caſtile, about 1199. In the ſame y. pope Innocent III ſent a a brief to him, to facilitate the redemption of Chriſt. ſlaves.

ALPAIDE, concubine to Pepin of France, and mother of Charles Martel.

ALP-ARSAN, 2d ſultan of the dynaſty of the Selgiucides, one of the braveſt and moſt powerful monarchs of Aſia, ſucceeded Togrul-Beg, his uncle, 1063. He gained a great many victories, and died at Meru in Coraſan.

ALPHERY (Mikepher) a native of Ruſſia, and of the imperial line. In the latter end of the 16th cent. that country being torn to pieces by inteſtine quarrels, and the royal houſe, in particular, ſeverely perſecuted by impoſtors, this gentleman and his two brothers were ſent over to England, recommended to the care of Mr. Joſeph Bidell, a Ruſſia merchant. They, when of a proper age, were ſent to Oxford, where two of them died of the ſmall-pox, which then prevailed there. The ſurviving brother entered into holy orders, and 1618, had the rectory of Wooley, in Huntingtonſhire, a very poor living, being rated in the k. books at under 10 l. Here he did his duty with great chearfulneſs, tho' he was twice invited to return to his native country, with a view of reſtoring him to the throne of his anceſtors; yet he choſe rather to ſerve God in the humble ſtation of a poor pariſh prieſt. In 1643, he was deprived of his little living, and barbarouſly inſulted by the fanatics; for, having procured a file of muſqueteers to pull him out of his pulpit, as he was preaching on a Sunday, they turned his wife and ſmall children out into the ſtreet; into which alſo they threw his goods. Thus diſtreſſed, he put up a tent under ſome trees, in the church-yard, oppoſite his own houſe, where he and his family lived for a week. One day, having got a few

eggs, he picked up ſome dry ſticks, and made a fire in the church-porch to boil them, when ſome of his adverſaries came and kicked about his fire, threw down his ſkillet, and broke his eggs. Having a little money, he built a houſe in the neighbourhood, and lived there ſome years. The preſbyterian miniſter who ſucceeded him in his church, encouraged him to this, and honeſtly paid him the 5th part of the annual income of the living, which was the allowance made by parliament to ejected miniſters, treated him with great humanity, and rendered him all the ſervices in his power. Mr. Alphery afterwards reſided at Hammerſmith, till the reſtoration reſtored him to his living, at which he made but a ſhort ſtay; for, being upwards of 80, and very infirm, he put in a curate, and retired to his eldeſt ſon's houſe, at Hammerſmith; where, full of years and honour, he ſoon after died.

ALPHONSUS I, k. of Arragon and Navarre, about the y. 738 united thoſe 2 kingdoms to Leon and Caſtile.

ALPHONSUS II, k. of Arragon, ſon of Raymond Berenger, count of Barcelona, a chaſte, wiſe, virtuous, and couragious prince, and very ſucceſsful againſt the Saracens, died at Perpignan, 1196. He obliged the count of Toloufe to quit his claim to Provence.

ALPHONSUS III, ſurnamed the Benefactor, k. of Arragon, expelled the Moors from Majorca, and died, young, of the plague, 1285.

ALPHONSUS IV, ſurnamed the Mild, ſon of James the Juſt, ſucceeded his father 1327, founded the univerſity of Lerida, in Spain, and died 1336.

ALPHONSUS V, ſurnamed the Wiſe and Magnanimous, ſon of Ferdinand the Juſt, whom he ſucceeding in the throne of Arragon 1416. Being adopted by Joan, q. of Naples, he beſieged and took the city of Naples, and the whole kingdom, and died 1458.

ALPHONSUS I, k. of Leon and Caſtile, ſon of Peter, d. of Biſcay, and Navarre, reigned 18 y. and died 757. The pope beſtowed on him the title of Catholic, which Julius II, in the beginning of the 16th cent. reſtored to the king's of Spain.

ALPHONSUS II, ſucceeded Veremund in the kingdoms of Leon and Caſtile. He ſlew 70,000 Saracens in one battle, and took from them Liſbon, and ſeveral other places, and died about 824.

ALPHONSUS III, the Great, k. of Leon and Caſtile. His ſon Garcia, forced him to reſign his crown, after an honourable reign of 48. y. he died 912.

ALPHONSUS IV, k. of Leon and Caſtile, 914, about 6 y. after he was expelled the throne by his brother Ramir II.

ALPHONSUS V, came to the kingdoms of Leon and Caſtile at 5 y. of age, 1200. He corrected the laws of the Goths, in an aſſembly at Oviedo, 1220. He was killed with an arrow at the ſiege of Viſco, in Portugal, 1228.

ALPHONSUS VI, k. of Leon and Caſtile, quitted a cloiſter to ſucceed Sancho, his brother, who was ſlain at the ſiege of Zancora, 1072. He diſpoſſeſſed the Moors of Toledo, Madrid, and ſeveral other places, 1085. He died in the 70th y. of his age.

ALPHONSUS VII, k. of Leon and Caſtile. He reſigned the latter to his wife, Urraca, in right of whom he held it, on divorcing her for incontinency. He was called the Warrior, and is ſaid to have been in 29 battles; in the laſt he took from the Moors, Cordova, Saragoſſa, and ſeveral other places; he periſhed 1122, having reigned 12 y. He aſſumed the title of emp. of Spain.

ALPHONSUS VIII, or IX, ſurnamed the Noble and Good, ſucceeded

ed his father Sancho the Deſired, in the kingdoms of Leon and Caſtile, in 1158, at 4 y. of age. He obtained a croiſade againſt the Moors, and greatly diſtreſſed them. He overthrew Mahomet Emir, who broke his truce with him, with a ſlaughter of 150,000 foot, and 30,000 horſe at Madurat, 1212. He married Eleanor, daughter to Hen. II, of England, and died 1214.

ALPHONSUS IX, k. of Leon and Caſtile, of whom I find nothing memorable, but that he had a peaceful reign; he died 1230.

ALPHONSUS IX, or X, k. of Leon and Caſtile, ſurnamed the Wiſe, and the Aſtronomer, ſucceeded his father Ferdinand III, 1252. He was author of the famous aſtronomical tables called, *Tabulæ Alphonſinæ*, in the compoſition of which he is ſaid to have expended 400,000 crowns. Leſs attentive to politics than to ſciences, he took no advantage of his being elected emp. 1257. He was dethroned by his ſon, Sancho, and died of grief, Apr. 12, 1284. He is ſaid to have read the Bible 14 times, with ſeveral commentaries upon it. Lipſius falſely repreſents him as having ſaid, that if he had been of God's council, he could have adviſed him better in the creation of the univerſe; whereas, the truth is, he only cenſured the ridiculous ſyſtems of certain aſtronomers.

ALPHONSUS XI, k. of Leon and Caſtile, ſucceeded his father, Ferdinand IV, whilſt yet in the cradle, 1312. He, with the k. of Portugal, ſlew 200,000 Moors in one battle, Oct. 30, 1340; ſo that the fields, for 3 miles round, were covered with corps, and the booty ſo very great, that the price of gold fell one 6th. He died of the plague, at the ſiege of Gibraltar, Mar. 27, 1350, aged 38.

ALPHONSUS I, k. of Naples, and V of that name k. of Arragon, of whom ſee above.

ALPHONSUS II, k. of Naples, 1494. His ſubjects diſtreſſed with his cruelties called in Charles VIII of France, upon whoſe taking of Naples, Alphonſus reſigned his crown to his ſon Ferdinand, and retiring into a monaſtery died ſoon after.

ALPHONSUS I, k. of Portugal, ſon of Hen. of Bourgogne, of France, defeated 5 Mooriſh k. at the battle of Ouriques 1139, and was crowned the ſame year, and took for his arms 5 crown pieces, or bezants, being equal to the number of k. whom he had vanquiſhed, which are the arms of Portugal to this day. He inſtituted the order of Avis, and died at Coimbra, Nov. 9, 1185, aged 76.

ALPHONSUS II, ſurnamed the Fat, ſucceeded his brother Sancho I, in the kingdom of Portugal. He took Alcacer de Sal from the Moors, maintained a bloody war with the k. of Leon, at length terminated by Innocent III, and died 1233.

ALPHONSUS III, k. of Portugal, ſucceeded his brother Sancho II. Alexander IV, and Gregory X, put his kingdom under an interdict, but he, paying little regard to it, continued the war he was engaged in, with ſucceſs. He died in 1279. In this k. reign, Algarve, a ſmall part of Spain, was added to Portugal, with the title of kingdom.

ALPHONSUS IV, k. of Portugal, ſurnamed the Brave, made war with the Moors and Caſtillians, and afterwards aſſiſted the latter to gain the famous battle of Tariffa, Oct. 30, 1340. He died 1357, in the 65th y. of his age, and 32d of his reign.

ALPHONSUS V, k. of Portugal, ſurnamed the African, becauſe he took Tangier, Arzile, Alcacer, and Sequer from the Moors. In his reign the Portugueſe diſcovered Guinea, from whence they brought a great quantity of gold.

ALPHONSUS (Henry) k. of Portugal, ſucceeded John IV, his father, 1656, and gained great advantages over the Spaniards, but at length, for his ill qualities and incapacity, was baniſhed to the iſland of Tercera, and died 1683.

ALPHONSUS d'Eſte, d. of Ferrara and Modena, ſuffered much from the popes Julius II and Leo X: he married, 1501, Lucretia Borgia, a daughter of pope Alexander VI, and died Oct. 31, 1534.

ALPHONSUS II, d. of Ferrara and Modena, 1559, ſignalized himſelf in the emperor's ſervice againſt Solyman the Turk, in Hungary, and died 1597.

ALPHONSUS III, d. of Modena and Reggio in 1628. After the death of his wife, Iſabella of Savoy, he took upon him the habit of a Capuchin, and died in 1644.

ALPHONSUS IV, d. of Modena and Reggio, 1658. He was ſeveral times general of the French army in Italy, and died 1662. He married card. Mazarine's daughter, by whom he had Francis II, who was duke after him.

ALPHONSUS Spina, a Spaniard, who of a Jew became a Franciſcan monk, rector of the univerſity of Salamanca, and inquiſitor: he lived about 1459, and is famous for his book entitled *Fortalitium fidei contra Judæos, Saracenos, alioſque Chriſtianæ fidei inimicos.*

ALPHONSUS of Zamora, a Jew converted to Chriſtianity, 1506, employed by card. Ximenes, in the Complutenſian Polyglot. He alſo wrote a Heb. grammar, vocabulary, and lexicon, and a treatiſe on the points.

ALPINI (Proſpero) was b. at Maroſtica, a little town in the ſtate of Venice, Nov. 23, 1553, ſon of Franciſco Alpini, an eminent phyſ. He was Dr. of philoſophy and phyſic, Aug. 28, 1578. He travelled into Egypt, to gain a perfect knowlege of exotic plants, eſpecially of balm, where he had the opportunity of confirming the anc. doctrine of the generation of plants; was prof. of botany at Padua. He wrote ſeveral books in phyſic and botany. 1. *De medicina Ægyptiorum*, lib. iv. in 4°. 2. *De plantis Ægypti liber* i. in 4°. 3. *De balſamo dialogus*, in 4°. 4. *De præſagienda vita & morte ægrotantium*, lib. vii. in 4°, the moſt conſiderable of all his works. 5. *De medicina methodica*, lib. xiii. 6. *De Rhaphontico diſputatio in gymnaſio Patavino habita*, in 4°. 7. *De plantis exoticis*, lib. ii. He left ſome other works, which have never been printed. He died Feb. 5, 1617, being 63 y. old: he had been twice married, and had 4 ſons by his 1ſt wife, one of whom, Alpino Alpini, practiſed phyſic at Venice, and was prof. of botany at Padua 1633, and died 1637.

ALPINUS, k. of Scotland, ſucceeded Dongallus, the ſon of Solvathius in the 9th cent. he was ſon to k. Achaius, who died 809. His reign was troubled by a fatal war with the Picts, in which he was, at firſt, ſucceſsful, but was afterwards defeated in 834; and he, and many of his nobles, taken, and put to a cruel death. His head was faſtened to a pole, and ſet up in Abernethy, which was afterwards ſeverely revenged by the brave Scots, who called the place where he was ſlain, Bas Alpin.

ALREDUS, or Alfredus, or Aluredus, of Beverley in Yorkſhire, an anc. Eng. hiſtorian, ſaid to have been educated at Cambridge. He was a ſecular prieſt, one of the canons and treaſurer of the church of St. John of Beverley. He wrote an abridgement of our hiſtory, from Brutus to the 29th y. of Hen. I, one of the moſt valuable pieces that has eſcaped the rage of time: it is written in a conciſe, elegant, Latin ſtyle, with great perſpicuity, and an unuſual accuracy as

to dates and authorities. Mr. Hearne publiſhed it at Oxford, 1716, and called it the *Annals of Alured of Beverley*, from a MS. which belonged to the famous Tho. Rawlinſon, eſq. He alſo wrote *Libertates eccleſ. S. Joban. de Beverlek*, &c. In this treatiſe are contained the Saxon charters of the kings Adelſtan, Edw. the Conf. and Will. the Conq. granted by them to this church. Biblioth. Cotton Otho, c. xvi. *Cod. Chartaceus*, 4°; this has never been printed. He died, in all probability, in 1128, or 1129.

ALSOP (Vincent) b. in Northamptonſhire, took the degree of A. M. at Cambridge. He received deacon's orders of a bp. but marrying Mr. B. King's daughter, he became a convert to his principles, and received ordination in the preſbyterian way. He was ſettled at Wilbee, in the ſame county, and ejected in 1662. He made himſelf well known by a book he wrote, in a humourous ſtyle, againſt Dr. Sherlock. He was a learned and elegant writer: he is ſuppoſed to have drawn up the addreſs to k. James II, for his general indulgence. He died May 8, 1703.

ALSTEDIUS (John Henry) a proteſtant German divine, prof. of philoſophy and divinity at Herborn, in the county of Naſſau: he died 1638. He was one of the fathers of the ſynod of Dort. He was very indefatigable, and applied himſelf chiefly to digeſting all the parts of arts and ſciences into certain ſyſtems. His *Encyclopædia* is valued even by the R. catholics. His *Chronological Theſaurus* has gone thro' ſeveral editions. He alſo wrote *Triumphus Biblicus*, to ſhow that the principles of all arts and ſciences are to be found in the Scriptures. He was a millenarian, and publiſhed, 1627, a treatiſe *De mille annis*, in which he aſſerted that the reign of the ſaints on earth was to begin 1694.

ALTENSTAIG (John) D. D. in the 16th cent. b. at Mindelheim in Germany, author of a tolerable *Lexicon theologicum*.

ALTHAMERUS (Andrew) a Lutheran miniſter at Nuremburgh: he publiſhed there, before the middle of the 16th cent. ſome works in divinity, and notes upon Tacitus *De ſitu, moribus, & populis Germaniæ*; they are alſo inſerted by S. Schardius, in the 1ſt vol. of the *German writers*. He was at the conferences at Bern in 1528, which paved the way to the reformation of that canton.

ALTHUSIUS (John) a proteſtant German civilian, who flouriſhed about the end of the 16th cent. He wrote a book of politics, entitled *Politica methodice digeſta*; and is highly cenſured by ſome of his own countrymen, for having maintained, that the ſupreme power is lodged in the people, and that kings are but mere magiſtrates. He alſo wrote *De juriſprudentia Romana*, *De civili converſatione*, and *Dicæologia*. After having been prof. of law at Herborn, he was raiſed to the dignity of ſyndic in the city of Bremen. The Jeſuits, in their anſwer to the *Anti-Coton*, have placed him in their catalogue among the other proteſtants who have ſpoken diſreſpectfully of the regal power.

ALTILIUS (Gabriel) b. in Naples, flouriſhed about the end of the 15th cent. The credit of his Latin verſes raiſed him to the biſhopric of Policaſtro, after which advancement he is ſaid to have wrote no more poems. His *Epithalamium* on Iſabella of Arragon, is the moſt celebrated of his pieces, and the only one inſerted in the *Deliciæ* cc. *Ital. poetarum, collect. Ranutio Gero*, and *Carmina illuſt. poetarum Ital. G. Matt. Toſcani*. There are 3 or 4 pieces of his inſerted in the notes upon Sannazarius.

ALTING (Henry) prof. of divinity at Heidelberg and Groningen, b. at Embden, Feb. 17, 1583, of a family which had been long conſpicuous in Friſeland. His father, Menſo

Alting, was the firſt, who, with 2 others, preached the reformation in the territory of Groningen, about the y. 1566, under the tyrannical government of the d. of Alva, and the 1ſt that preached in the great church of Groningen, after the reduction of that town by the States General, 1594. Henry was choſen, 1605, preceptor to the three young counts of Naſſau, Solms, and Izenberg. He was at the ſynod of Dort, where he gave great proof of his learning. He was at Heidelberg when count Tilli took it, by ſtorm, Sept. 1622, and allowed his ſoldiers to commit all imaginable diſorders; but Alting happily eſcaped, and in a miraculous manner; for he was ſitting in his ſtudy when news was brought him that the enemy was maſter of the town; upon this, bolting his door, he had recourſe to prayer. Soon after, as he was attempting his eſcape, he was met by an officer, who addreſſing himſelf to Alting, 'With 'this axe (ſaid he) I have killed to-'day 10 men; and Dr. Alting ſhould 'be the 11th, did I but know where 'he has hid himſelf. Who are you?' Alting very readily anſwered, 'I 'have been regent in the college of 'the Sapience.' Thus, tho' he told no lie, he happily concealed himſelf, and eſcaped. After ſome difficulties, he ſettled at Groningen, where he continued to his death, Aug. 25, 1644. He was a ſound proteſtant divine, a pious Chr. and a uſeful member of ſociety in many reſpects, and one who ſuffered much for the truth. Moſt of his works were never publiſhed: thoſe that have been, are the following: *Notæ in decadem problematum J. Behm*, 1618. *Loci communes explicatio catecheſeos Palatinæ*, 1646, in 3 vol. *Exegeſis Auguſtanæ confeſ.* 1647. *Methodus theologiæ*, 1650. It appears from the catalogue of his works, annexed to his life, that the *Medulla hiſt. prophanæ*, publiſhed by D. Pareus, was compoſed by Alting. The moſt remarkable piece among Alting's MSS. is *The eccleſiaſt. hiſt. of the Palatinate, from the reformation to the adminiſtration of John Caſimir.*

ALTING (James) ſon of the above mentioned Alting, was b. at Heidelberg, Sept. 27, 1618. He travelled into England, 1640, where he was ordained a prieſt, by the learned Dr. Prideaux, bp. of Worceſter. He afterwards accepted of the profeſſorſhip of Groningen, vacant by the death of Gomarus; but his ſituation was rendered very diſagreeable by the continual diſputes which he had with his colleague Sam. des Marets, who favoured the ſchool divinity. He made a pious exit, Aug. 20, 1679, recommending the edit. of his works to Menſo Alting (author of *Notitia German. Inſer. Antiquæ*, fol. Amſt. 1697) but were publiſhed, in 5 vol. folio, with his life, by Mr. Bekker, of Amſterdam. They contain divers analytical, exegetical, practical, problematical, and philoſophical tracts, which ſhew his great induſtry and knowlege. Alting was a divine greatly addicted to the text of the Scripture, to Cocceianiſm, and Rabbiniſm. He preached well in German, Dutch, and Engliſh.

ALVARES de Luna, natural ſon of Alvaro de Luna, lord of Canete, in Arragon, where he was b. 1388. His 1ſt name was Peter, but changed to that of Alvares by pope Benedict XIII, who was charmed with his wit when he was but a child. He became a great favourite with k. John II of Caſtile, in Spain, who raiſed him to the higheſt pitch of authority. In 1427, he was obliged to retire; but being ſoon recalled by the k. he influenced him to baniſh his enemies, which in the end proved Alvares's deſtruction. He ſpent 45 y. at court, 30 of which he ſeemed to be poſſeſſed of more power than the k. himſelf. But at laſt, being accuſed of the moſt ſhocking crimes, he was ſeized and condemned, July 5, 1453, to loſe his head;

head; which was executed at Valladolid, with all the circumſtances of infamy imaginable. His head was fixed upon a pole, and his body left upon the ſcaffold for 3 days, with a baſon near it, in order to receive the charity of thoſe who were willing to contribute to the burying of it, which was at length done in the church of St. Andrew, where criminals uſed to be interred. It was removed thence to the church of St. Francis, in that city; and, ſeveral years after, it was brought to the church of Toledo, and a funeral made for him by his friends, with the king's permiſſion.

ALVARES (Emanuel) b. in the iſland of Madeira, June 4, 1546, a Jeſuit, eminent for his integrity and prudence, as well as for his knowlege. He died in the college of Evora, Dec. 30, 1582. Notwithſtanding his great ſuperiority in all kinds of polite literature, he condeſcended to inſtruct youth in Lat. Gr. and Heb. for ſeveral years together; and wrote a Lat. grammar, entitled *De inſtitutione grammatica*, which has been publiſhed in ſeveral capital cities, and is extremely approved of.

ALVARES (Francis) a Portugueſe prieſt, chaplain to Emanuel k. of Portugal. David, k. of Ethiopia, or Abyſſinia, having ſent Matthew the Ethiopian, embaſſador to Emanuel, he in return ſent Alvares and Edw. Galvanus, who died during the journey, in an embaſſy to the k. of Ethiopia. Alvares continued 6 y. in that country, and brought back letters to k. John, who ſucceed Emanuel, and to pope Clement VII; and gave an account of his embaſſy to the latter, at Bologna, Jan. 1533, in the preſence of the emp. Charles V. He died 1540. He wrote an account of his voyage, in folio. There is a French tranſlation of it, by Anth. Verdier, *Deſcription de l'Ethiopie*, giving a deſcription of Ethiopia, an account of the dominions of the great k. and emp. Preſter John, their cuſtoms, laws, and religions, with draughts of their temples; to which is prefixed the voyage of Andrew Corſel, a Florentine: written 1ſt in Spaniſh by Francis Alvares, and tranſlated into French; printed by John Bellere, at Antwerp, 1558, in 8°. Alvares was the 1ſt who gave a true account of Ethiopia, approved of by the foreign, and all the beſt, writers, and read with the greateſt ſatisfaction.

ALVARES de Paz (James) an eminent Jeſuit, born at Toledo, in Spain. He made a great progreſs in literature, read lectures in philoſophy and divinity at Lima; was rector of the colleges of Quito, Cuſco, and Lima, governed the whole province for 6 y. and died at Potoſi, 1620. He was author of ſeveral devotional treatiſes; and among others, *De vita ſpirituali ejuſque perfectione*, in 5 books folio. Father John a Gorcum, of Boiſleduc publiſhed an abridgment of this work at Antwerp, in 8°, 1620.

ALVAROT (James) a learned civilian, and prof. of law at Padua, where he died, June 27, 1452. That treatiſe of his, which is moſt known, is entitled *Commentaria in libros feudorum*.

ALYPIUS of Antioch, lived under the reign of Julian the Apoſtate; who being diſpoſed to rebuild the temple of Jeruſalem, called him from England, where he commanded, to undertake the care of it. Alypius haſtened the work, but was obliged to deſiſt on account of the fires which iſſued out of the earth, and rendered the place inacceſſible. Eight years after, his goods were confiſcated, and himſelf baniſhed, in conſequence of a horrid perſecution, in which an infinite number of perſons were involved: it was ſtirred up againſt thoſe who ſought by magic to know who ſhould be the ſucceſſor of Valens.

ALYPIUS, a philoſopher of Alexandria, one of the moſt ſubtle dialecticians

ticians of his time; was as little as a dwarf, but a giant in genius. He had many followers, whom he taught viva voce, which made many of them leave him, as they could profit more by the lectures and writings of Jamblicus, who was his cotemporary, and wrote the life of Alypius, who died very old at Alexandria.

ALYPIUS, bp. of Tagaſte, a city in Africa, his native country, 394: had been baptized at Milan, 388. He was one of St. Auguſtin's good friends, was preſent at the council of Carthage 403, and was the only one of the 7 catholic prelates who diſputed, in 411, with 7 Donatiſt biſhops, in the famous conference at Carthage. Whilſt St. Auguſtin employed all his ſtrength in refuting the Pelagians, Alypius ſtill more ſtrongly confuted them by the ſevere ſentences that he obtained againſt them at the court of Honorius the emp. of the Weſt.

ALYPIUS (Faltonius Probus) brother of Q. C. H. Olybrius, was preſect of Rome in the reign of the emp. Theodoſius. Baronius conjectures that he was the ſame with Alypius the governor of Egypt, with whom John the Anchoret had a conference, in conſequence of which Alypius was converted to the Chr. faith.

AMABLE, lived in the 5th cent. and was prieſt of Riom in Auvergne. He was, according to Gregory of Tours, a man of extraordinary piety, which probably may be true; but not ſo the wonderful accounts which the legends give of him, particularly that when he travelled to Rome on foot, the ſun attended him as a ſervant, carrying his gloves and cloak over his head like an umbrella; agreeable to which fabulous tradition his picture is uſually drawn with his cloak and gloves ſuſpended in the air by a ſunbeam.

AMADEDDALAT I, ſultan of the race of the Buides: he, in a ſhort time conquered Perſia, Iracus, and Karamania. He fixed his metropolis at Schiras 933, and died 949. He was a brave and generous prince, and his enterprizes were always attended with ſucceſs.

AMAJA (Francis) of Antequiera, one of the moſt cel. civilians and prof. of law at Oſſuna and at Salamanca: he died at Valladolid about 1640. A comment on the 3 laſt books of the *Codex*, and ſome other writings are attributed to him.

AMAK, a cel. Perſian poet, who flouriſhed under the reign of Khedber Khan, greatly reſpected by this prince. He came from Bochara. He excelled in his profeſſion, but chiefly in compoſing elegies.

AMALARIC, or Amaury, k. of the Viſigoths, ſon and ſucceſſor of Alaric. He married, 517, Clotilda, daughter of Clovis and Clotilda. Amalaric, who was an Arian, treated Clotilda with ſuch barbarity, that ſhe ſent her brother a veil, dyed with her blood. Childebert, to puniſh his cruelty, entered his territories, and defeated Amalaric, who was ſlain 531.

AMALARIUS Fortunatus, archbp. of Treves, one of the moſt illuſtrious prelates who flouriſhed under Charlemagne. That monarch ſent him as his ambaſſador to Michael Curopalatus, emp. of the Eaſt. He died on his return, 814, and wrote a treatiſe on baptiſm, which was printed with the name of Alcuin.

AMALARIUS, a deacon of the church of Mentz, and afterwards abbot. He was a cel. writer in the 9th cent. and is ſometimes improperly confounded with Amalarius Fortunatus. He compoſed a book of *Eccleſiaſtical offices*, and other treatiſes, and lived to the y. 840.

AMALASONTA, or Amalaſunta, the daughter of Theodoric k. of the Oſtrogoths. This princeſs poſſeſſed an excellent underſtanding; ſhe was well read in the Gr. and Lat. languages; and was put to death by her couſin Theodatus,

Theodatus, 534: but Belisarius revenged her death.

AMALRIC (Arnold) archbp. of Narbon, and a great friend of Innocent III. He distinguished himself by his zeal against the poor Albigenses, towards the 13th cent. He united the princes of Spain against the Moors, in consequence of which they gained a famous victory, July 16, 1212, at which Amalric was present, and has given an account of it. He died in 1225.

AMALTHEUS (Jerome, John Baptista, and Corneille) three cel. Latin poets of Italy, they flourished in the 16th cent. Their compositions were printed at Amsterdam, 1685. The most beautiful piece in that collection is an epigram on two children, whose beauty was very extraordinary, though each of them was deprived of an eye:

'Lumine Acon dextro, capta est Leonilla sinistro:
'Et poterat formâ vincere uterque deos.
'Parve puer, lumen quod habes concede sorori,
'Sic tu cæcus amor, sic erit illa Venus.'

AMAMA (Sixtinus) b. in Friesland, studied under Drusius, and was prof. of Heb. at Franeker. He designed to have writ a criticism to censure the Vulgate translation, which the council of Trent had declared authentic: it was to have been contained in 2 parts, but he published only the first. He also undertook to collate the Dutch translation of the Scripture with the originals and the exactest translations: that translation had been done from Luther's German version. He died 1629.

AMAND (Mark Anthony Gerard sieur de St.) a French poet, b. at Roan in Normandy, 1594. His father commanded a squadron of ships in the service of q. Eliz. of England, for 22 y. and was 3 y. a prisoner in the Black Tower at Constantinople. There are a great many burlesque and amorous poems of St. Amand's, entitled *Les Oeuvres de St. Amand*, 3 vol. 4°. Tho' there are great faults in his poems, yet he had the talent of reading them in so agreeable a manner, that every one was charmed with them. His last and best verses are those on Corneille's translation of the imitation of J. C. He was admitted a member of the French academy, from the first foundation of it by card. Richelieu, 1633. Mr. Pelisson informs us, in his history of the French academy, that St. Amand undertook the comic part of the dictionary which the academy had undertaken, and the collecting of the grotesque and burlesque terms. He travelled most part of his life. He died of grief, 1661, aged 67, because the k. of France had refused to hear a poem of his called *The moon*, in which he praised the k. for his great ability in swimming.

AMASEUS (Romulus) b. at Udine in Friuli, but originally of Bologna, at which place he was prof. of Gr. and Lat. in the 16th cent. He was preceptor to Alexander Farnese, grandson of pope Paul III; and afterwards employed in affairs of greater consequence, and highly esteemed for his learning, and was secretary to pope Julius III. He translated Pausanias, and the expedition of Cyrus the Younger, from Xenophon; he wrote also a vol. of *Orations*, and *Scholas duas de ratione instituendi*. Some say he died 1558, aged 69. He left one son, Pompilius, no way his inferior, who translated, and taught, Greek at Bologna.

AMASIS, from a private centinel was advanced to the throne of Egypt, about 569 y. before J. C. His subjects despised him at first on account of the meanness of his extraction; but he overcame their aversion by his good-nature and policy. He is said to have made a law, that every one should

ſhould give an account, yearly, of his manner of living to a magiſtrate appointed for that purpoſe.

AMAURI de Chartres, condemned by Innocent III as a heretic, in the 13th cent. His diſciples maintained 'that there was no other heaven but 'a good conſcience, nor any hell but 'a bad one; and that the ſacraments 'were uſeleſs; and that all actions done 'from a ſpirit of charity, even adultery 'itſelf, cannot be bad.' They were condemned in a council at Paris, 1209, and a great number of them burnt.

AMBIGATUS, ſole monarch of Gaul, in the time of Tarquin the Elder, 590 y. before the Chr. æra. Livy ſpeaks of him as a very powerful prince.

AMBOISE (George) a cel. card. and archbp. of Roan, and miniſter of ſtate to Lewis XII, after he had been bp. of Montaubon and of Narbon. It was he who adviſed Lewis XII to conquer the Milaneſe, 1499. It was thought that on the demiſe of Alexander VI, he would have been elected pope, had not the intrigues of card. de la Rovere procured the triple crown for himſelf. Card. Amboiſe governed with mildneſs, and ſeemed to have no other view than the advancement of religion, the glory of his prince, and the good of the people. He beſtowed many tokens of his affection on the city of Roan, protected men of letters, and reformed the monks. He never held more than one benefice at once; two thirds of the revenues were employed, according to the canons, in relieving the poor, and in repairing churches. He died at Lyons, May 25, 1510, aged 50 y. to the inexpreſſible grief of all France. During his ſickneſs, he would often ſay to a Celeſtin brother, who waited on him, and was a good ſort of a recluſe, 'Brother 'John, I wiſh I had throughout 'my whole life been brother John.' Among his many noble actions, it is recorded of him, that a Norman gentleman offering to ſell him ſome land at a very low price, to portion his daughter, the card. generouſly advanced the ſum, and left the gentleman in full poſſeſſion of his land.

AMBOISE (Emeri d') 40th great maſter of the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, whoſe reſidence was then in the Iſle of Rhodes. He was grand prior of France; and, though abſent, was appointed to ſucceed Peter d'Aubuſſon, July 10, 1503, and made his public entry into Rhodes the y. following. He gained, 1510, a famous naval victory over the ſultan of Egypt, on the confines of Syria, near Monte Negro, where the ſultan's nephew was ſlain. He died, greatly regretted by all the knights, Nov. 13, 1512. He was brother to the famous card. Amboiſe, and was ſucceeded by Guy of Blanchefort. The houſe of Amboiſe is one of the moſt illuſtrious and anc. houſes in France: it derives its name from the city of Amboiſe, the lordſhip of which it poſſeſſed. It has produced ſeveral great men.

AMBOISE (Frances) ducheſs of Britany, and foundreſs of the Carmelites, towards the 15th cent. The abbe Barrin has written her life.

AMBROSE, a deacon of Alexandria, a man of quality and rich: he was married to St. Marcella; and upon going to hear Origen, out of curioſity, was by him converted to the Chr. faith. Ambroſe had a great deal of wit and eloquence: he was perpetually urging Origen to labour in the H. Scriptures, for which end he employed 4 amanuenſes under him. He alſo induced Origen to anſwer Celſus. Ambroſe witneſſed a noble confeſſion of his faith before the emp. Maximinus, and died about the y. of Chr. 250.

AMBROSE (St.) archb. of Milan, a very eminent father of the church, the ſon of Ambroſe a pretorian prefect of Gaul, and b. according to the moſt received opinion, in his father's palace

lace at Arles. If the account which Paulinus has given of this ſaint be true, a ſwarm of bees ſettled in his mouth when he was yet in his cradle. This prodigy was formerly remarked of Plato, when he was an infant. To the ſtudy of letters he joined an extenſive piety. Ancius Probus, a pretorian prefect, ſent him to govern in Emilia and Liguria, ſaying, 'Go, 'and govern rather like a biſhop than 'a judge.' This was looked upon as a preſage of what ſoon after followed; for Auxentius bp. of Milan being dead, there aroſe a great conteſt between the orthodox and the Arians, about the right of electing a ſucceſſor. Ambroſe went to the church in order to appeaſe the tumult, and addreſſed the people with ſo much wiſdom, that he was proclaimed bp. with one voice. Valentinian confirmed this election, and Ambroſe was conſecrated Dec. 7, 374. He impoſed three things on himſelf; not to paſs one day without celebrating the holy myſteries, to preach the Goſpel every Sunday, and to omit nothing that might propagate the Chr. religion. He converted St. Auguſtine, and cauſed the Arians to be condemned in the council of Aqueleia, 381. He courageouſly refuſed to let the emp. Theodoſius enter the church till he had done penance for the maſſacre of Theſſalonica. St. Ambroſe poſſeſſed ſuch a ſweetneſs of expreſſion, that he is not undeſervedly ſtyled the Melliſluous Dr. He died Ap. 4, which was Eaſter-eve, 397, aged 57. Paulinus, a prieſt of Milan, who wrote his life, muſt not be confounded with St. Paulinus. The beſt edit. of his works, ſays abbe l'Advocat, is that of Paris, done by the Benedictines, and publiſhed in the y. 1691, in 2 vol. folio.

AMBROSE, a native of Portico, a little town in Romania, a cel. general of the order of Camaldoli, and one who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the councils of Baſil, Ferrara, and Florence, where he was admired for that eaſe with which he expreſſed himſelf in the Greek language. All the learned men coveted his friendſhip: 'His 'learning (ſays P. Jovius) did not 'render him unſociable, neither did 'his piety ſower his diſpoſitions.' The tranſlation of ſundry Gr. pieces, and ſeveral other works are attributed to him. He died Oct. 21, 1439.

AMBROSE (Iſaac) a clergyman's ſon, deſcended from the Ambroſes of Ambroſe-hall in Lancaſhire. He was educated at Oxford, and took holy orders; but in 1641 he quitted the church, joined the preſbyterian party, took the Covenant, preached at Garſtang, and afterwards at Preſton, in his own county. He was very zealous and active againſt the eſtabliſhed clergy. He died ſuddenly of an apoplexy. His works are, 1. *Prima, media, & ultima; or, the firſt, middle, and laſt things.* The authors whom he abridges in the *Media*, were moſtly ſeparatiſts. 2. *Looking upon Jeſus.* 3. *War with the devils, and miniſtration of, communion with, angels*; printed with the former.

AMBROSIUS Aurelianus, or Aurelianus Ambroſius, a famous general of the ancient Britons, of Roman extraction, whoſe ſucceſs againſt the Saxons was ſo great, that the Britons choſe him for their king, obliging Vortigern to yield to him all the weſtern part of the kingdom, divided by the Rom. highway called Watling-ſtreet. Vortigern ſome time after periſhed in a caſtle, to which he had retired, and which Ambroſius ſet on fire, who now became ſole monarch of Britain. Some ſay Ambroſius was poiſoned, but the truth ſeems to be, that he was killed in a battle, which he loſt in 508, againſt Cerdric, one of the Saxon generals, near a place from thence called by the Saxons Cerdic's Ford, afterwards Cerdeford, and now by contraction Chardford.

AMEDEUS,

AMEDEUS, the name of ſeveral princes of Savoy, the principal of whom were,

AMEDEUS IV, created vicar-general of the emp. by Frederic II.

AMEDEUS V, the Great, earl of Savoy; he lived in 1285. This prince was wiſe and warlike; he conducted no leſs than 32 ſieges, and never miſcarried in any of his enterprizes. In 1311 he aſſiſted the knights of St. John in the Iſle of Rhodes againſt the Turks; and from that time the dukes of Savoy have borne the croſs in their arms, which is the enſign of Malta. He died at Avignon in Italy, whither he went to perſuade pope John II to undertake a croiſade againſt the infidels, in favour of Andronicus emp. of the Eaſt, who was his ſon-in-law; he died 1323, aged 74 y.

AMEDEUS VI, called the Green Count of Savoy, 1343, one of the moſt illuſtrious princes of his age. He went into Greece to ſuccour John Palæologus, and was the arbiter of Italy. He died 1383, after a glorious reign of 40 y.

AMEDEUS VII of Savoy, ſurnamed the Red, enlarged his dominions by the conqueſt of Nice, aſſiſted Charles VI of France, and died by a fall from his horſe as he was hunting a wild boar.

AMEDEUS VIII, the Pacific, ſucceeded to Amedeus VII, 1391, and erected Savoy into a duchy, 1416. He was in ſo great reputation for wiſdom, that he was called the Solomon of the age: the greateſt princes often made choice of him for an arbitrator. In 1434 he relinquiſhed his eſtates to his ſon, and retired to the priory of Ripaille, where he founded the military order of St. Maurice. While he was enjoying, in this retirement, the innocent pleaſures of the country, he was elected pope, in oppoſition to Eugenius IV, by the council of Baſil, June 24, 1440. He took the name of Felix V; but in 1449, being at Lyons, he reſigned the pontificate to Nicholas V, who made him dean of the ſacred college and legate of Germany. At length he died at Geneva, in great reputation for the holineſs of his life, Jan. 7, 1451, at the age of 69.

AMEDEUS IX, of Savoy, moſtly diſtinguiſhed by his piety, leaving the care of government to his princeſs, Yoland of France, which provoked his nobles to rebel; but, aſſiſted by Lewis XI of France, he overcame them. He died 1503.

AMELIUS, a Platonic philoſopher, in the 3d cent. and a native of Tuſcany. His true name was Gentilianus, and he preferred the ſurname of Amerius to that of Amelius. He was 24 y. a diſciple of Plotinus at Rome, from whence he retired to Amapea, a city of Syria, and was there when Plotinus died. He adopted one Juſtin Heſychius of the ſame city, to whom he preſented 100 treatiſes, which conſiſted of whatever he had heard in philoſophic conferences. He afterwards compoſed 40 books againſt Zoſtrianus a heretic. He was much addicted to paganiſm, and a great obſerver of new moons. In one of his books he quoted the beginning of St. John's Goſpel, to confirm Plato's doctrine. Plotinus being accuſed, as if he adorned himſelf with the ſpoils of Numenius; Amelius, in defence of his maſter, in 3 days time, compoſed a work, which he delivered to Porphyrius, entitled, *Of the difference between the doctrine of Numenius and that of Plotinus.*

AMELOT de la Houſſay (Abraham Nicholas) an author who has wrote much upon political affairs, was b. at Orleans, 1634, and died at Par. 1706. His principal works were, 1. A French tranſlation of *The courtier* of Balthaſar Gratian. 2. A tranſlation of the *Annals* of Tacitus, with remarks. 3. An edit. of the *Letters of card. d'Oſſat*, with notes. 4. A tranſlation of *The hiſtory of the council of Trent*, by Fra. Paolo, &c.

AMELOTTE,

AMELOTTE (Dennis) a devout preacher of the Oratory, b. at Saintes, 1606, and died a Paris 1678. He tranſlated the N. Teſt. into French, compoſed a compendium of divinity, the life of father de Gondron, and ſome other works.

AMENECLES, a Corinthian, was the firſt among the Greeks who built, at Corinth and Samos, gallies with 3 ranges of rowers, which enabled them to move with greater ſwiftneſs.

AMERBACH (John) a native of Reuthlingua in Suabia, a learned printer of Baſil, in the 15th cent. whoſe editions are very exact, and much eſteemed. Boniface, his ſon, was a famous civilian at Baſil, and died 1562.

AMERICUS Veſpuſio, encouraged by Emanuel k. of Portugal, made, in 1497, many diſcoveries in the new world, which from him was called America: it had already been diſcovered by Chriſtopher Colombus, a Genoeſe.

AMES, or Ameſius, (William) an Engliſhman, and prof. of divinity at Franeker, 1662; wrote againſt the Arminians and Bellarmin, and for the puritans, of whom he was one. He wrote *Medulla theologiæ*, and lectures on the Pſalms, and an explanation of St. Peter's Epiſtles. Having ſerved the profeſſorſhip at Franeker 12 y. he obtained leave to ſerve the ſame office at Rotterdam.

AMHURST (Nicholas) b. at Marden in Kent, educated at Merchant-taylor's ſchool, by the direction of Mr. Amhurſt, a clergyman, his grandfather, and removed from thence to St. John's college, Oxford, from which, on account of the libertiniſm of his principles, and ſome offence he gave to the head of the college, he was expelled. All we know of this affair is from his dedication of his poems to Dr. Delaune, preſident of the college to which Mr. Amhurſt belonged, in which he rallies the Dr. with a great deal of ſharp irony. He was deeply engaged in the *Craftſman*, a political paper well known, in which ſome illuſtrious perſons were ſuppoſed to be concerned, and which much contributed to its great ſucceſs. He wrote ſome poems, ſacred and profane; the firſt of them is a beautiful paraphraſe on the Moſaic account of the creation; and the laſt a humourous tale upon the diſcovery of that uſeful utenſil, a bottle-ſcrew. Mr. Amhurſt died of a fever, at Twickenham, Ap. 27, 1742. He tranſlated *The reſurrection*, and ſome other of Mr. Addiſon's Latin poems, and wrote an epiſtle (with a petition in it) to ſir J. Blount, bart. one of the directors of the S. Sea company, 1720. *Oculus Britanniæ*, an heroi-panegyrical poem, on the univerſity of Oxford, 8°, 1724.

AMILCAR, the name of many Carthagenian captains, the moſt famous of which, Amilcar Barcas, the father of Hannibal, ravaged the coaſts of Italy, and his fleet was deſtroyed near Trapani, 242 y. before J. C. which put an end to the firſt Punic war. Amilcar began a ſecond, and paſſed over into Spain, where he ſubdued the moſt warlike nations. He was killed in a fight, when he had made preparations to enter Italy, 228 y. before J. C. He left three ſons, which he had brought up, he ſaid, as three lions, to tear Rome in pieces. It was he who made Hannibal, his eldeſt ſon, ſwear eternal enmity againſt the Romans.

AMMIANUS Marcellinus, an hiſtorian, a native of Antioch, died about 390, compoſed, in very difficult Lat. an intereſting hiſtory, of which there remain only 18 books: altho' a pagan, he ſpeaks with moderation, and even in praiſe of the Chriſt. religion. His hero is the emp. Julian. The beſt edit. of this hiſt. is that of Gronovius, Lugd. Bat. 1693.

AMMIRATI, or Ammirato (Scipio) of Lucca, chancellor of Florence, and a celeb. hiſtorian, removed to Florence,

Florence, where the grand-duke loaded him with favours. There he compoſed in Ital. the hiſt. of Florence, and the greateſt part of his other works, and died, there, the 30th of Jan. 1600.

AMMONIUS (Andrew) b. at Lucca, came into England in the beginning of the 16th cent. He applied himſelf to the *Belles lettres*, and Lat. poetry. There was a great friendſhip and epiſtolatory correſpondence between him and Eraſmus. He lodged for ſome time in Sir Thomas Moor's houſe, and afterwards at St. Thomas's college. He was ſecretary to Hen. VIII, and honoured by pope Leo X, with a public character at the court of that prince. He was in the army 1513, when the Engliſh gained the battle of the Spurs, and made themſelves maſters of Terouenne and Tournay. He wrote verſes on theſe victories. One of the chief ſervices he did Eraſmus, was to ſend him now and then down to Cambridge ſtore of wine, of which he was no little lover, as appears from a letter of Ammonius to Eraſmus (*Epiſt. ad Eraſm. inter Eraſmianas*, Ep. 40. lib. viii.) in which he tells him, he heard that tho' he had fled from Cambridge on account of the plague, that he had returned, dreading the want of wine worſe than the plague itſelf. Ammonius died before he was 40, of the ſweating ſickneſs, 1517; a ſickneſs which infected the Engliſh in all parts of the world; it began firſt 1483, and returned 1485, 1506, 1517, 1528, and 1529, and then only infeſted the Netherlands and Germany; the laſt return in England was 1551. This wonderful plague, which always appeared in the ſummer, uſually killed the party affected with it in a few hours.

AMMONIUS of Alexandria, ſurnamed Saccas, becauſe his firſt employment was to put corn into ſacks. He was a celeb. philoſopher, maſter of Origen and Plotinus. He compoſed a harmony of the 4 goſpels, which was very much eſteemed. Altho' he was a Chriſtian, Plotinus, Longinus, Porphyry and Hierocles ſpeak very highly of him. He taught philoſophy at Alexandria 243.

AMMONIUS, the Lithotomiſt, a famous ſurgeon of Alexandria, ſo called becauſe he invented the operation of extracting the ſtone from the bladder.

AMONTONS (William) an ingenious mechanic, b. at Paris 1663. He was the ſon of a lawyer in Normandy, and employed his youthful days in making of machines. He was received into the academy of ſciences 1699, and died the 11th of Oct. 1708, at the age of 42. He publiſhed a book upon barometers, thermometers and hygrometers, and a theory of frictions. His works are eſteemed.

AMPHIARAUS, one of the moſt celeb. prophets among the pagans, ſon of Oïcleus; he uſurped the crown of Argos, in wrong of Adraſtus, whoſe ſiſter Eriphyle he afterwards married, and reſtored him to his kingdom. The earth is ſaid to have ſwallowed him up, as he was engaged in the war of Thebes. The pagans believed, that Amphiaraus returned from hell, ranked him among the gods, and dedicated temples to him. His oracle, as well as the ſports that were in honour of this new god, were very famous. He was believed to excel chiefly in divining by dreams; and Pliny (lib. vii. cap. 56) ſays, he was the firſt that divined by fire. He left a great many children, one of whom founded the city of Tibur in Italy; now Tivoli.

AMPHICTION, the ſon of Deucalion, and the 13th k. of Athens, about 1399 before J. C. inſtituted the judges called Amphictions, whoſe buſineſs it was to attend to the public welfare

welfare of Greece, and who formed a ſupreme council in the manner of the States General. This council was compoſed of deputies from 12 ſtates. Mr. Valois has given, in the 13th vol. of the Memoirs of the Academy of Inſcriptions, a curious diſſertation upon the Amphictions. Coelius ſays, this prince was the 1ſt who taught men to dilute their wine.

AMPHILOCUS (St.) the illuſtrious bp. of Iconium in the 4th cent. a great defender of the faith, a friend of St. Baſil, St. Gregory Nazianzen, and of all the great men of his time, aſſiſted at the firſt general council at Conſtantinople 381, and preſided at the council of Sydæ, in Pamphilia. This bp. ſeeing that Theodoſius gave ear to the Arians, went to the emperor's palace, and approaching Arcadius, his ſon, careſſed him as a young infant, without performing the uſual reſpects. Theodoſius provoked at it, as an affront offered to him in the perſon of his ſon, ordered the bp. to be ſent out of the room; but as they were thruſting him out, he turned towards Theodoſius, and ſaid, 'Sir, you will not ſuffer an injury to 'be done to your ſon, and you are 'angry with thoſe who do not treat 'him with reſpect: do not doubt but 'the God of the univerſe is angry 'with thoſe who blaſpheme his only 'ſon.' Theodoſius being affected by the wiſdom of the bp. called him back, aſked his pardon, and publiſhed ſoon after ſevere laws againſt the Arians aſſembling. He died about 394.

AMPHILOCUS, ſon of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle, was a celeb. diviner; he had an altar erected to him at Athens, and an oracle at Mallus, in Cilicia, which city was founded by him and Mopſus. Pauſanias ſays, (lib. i. p. 33.) that this oracle was the trueſt extant in his time. From whence we may infer that all the oracles were not ſilenced by the eſtabliſhment of the Chr. religion. The anſwers of this oracle were given by dreams; the party inquiring uſed to paſs a night in the temple, and that night's dream was the anſwer. Dion Caſſius mentions a picture done by order of Sextus Condianus, repreſenting the anſwer he received of the oracle, in the reign of the emp. Commodus, Xiphilini epitome Dionis, p. 285, 286. There is a paſſage in Lucian (in Philopſeude, p. 500. tom. ii.) which ſhews us, that in his time, Amphilochus was looked upon as a great prophet.

AMSDORF (Nicholas) of Miſnia, a famous diſciple of Luther; he wrote with heat againſt the R. Catholics. Luther made him bp. of Naumburg, conferring on him a dignity which he had not himſelf. He died at Magdeburg 1541. His followers were called Amſdorfians.

AMULO, or Amolus, or Amularius, or Hamulus, archbp. of Lyons, famous for his learning and piety; he wrote againſt Goteſcalcus, and died about 854. His works are printed with thoſe of Agobaad, publiſhed by Baluze, except one againſt the Jews, with notes, from whence they were transferred into the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, tom. xiv. p. 329.

AMURAT I, the 4th emp. of the Turks, and one of the greateſt Ottoman princes, ſucceeded Solyman 1360, and of the Hegira 761, and fixed the ſeat of his emp. at Adrianople. He took from the Greeks, Thrace, Gallipoli, and obliged all the adjacent parts upon the Helleſpont to ſubmit to him. This was him who formed the body of janizaries. He made many conqueſts; but was at laſt ſtabbed in the midſt of his troops, by Milo, 1389, in revenge of the death of his maſter Lazarus, deſpot of Servia, whom, Amurat had ſtrangled. He gained 36 battles.

AMURAT II, the 10th emp. of the Turks, and one of the greateſt of that nation. He was the eldeſt ſon of

Mahomet I; and ſucceeded his father 1421, and of the Hegira 824. He beſieged Conſtantin. and Belgrade without ſucceſs; but he took Theſſalonica from the Venetians, and compelled the pr. of Boſnia, and John Caſtriot, pr. of Albany to pay him tribute. He obliged him to ſend him his 3 ſons as hoſtages, among whom was George, celeb. in hiſt. by the name of Scander-Berg. John Hunniades defeated Amurat's troops, and obliged him to make peace with the Chr. princes, 1442. Theſe princes afterwards breaking the peace, Amurat defeated them in the famous battle of Varna, the 10th of Nov. 1444, which proved ſo fatal to the Chriſtians, and Ladiſlaus, k. of Hungary was killed. He afterwards defeated Hunniades, and killed above 20,000 of his men; but George Caſtriot, more known by the name of Scander-Berg, being re-eſtabliſhed in the eſtates of his father, defeated the Turks ſeveral times, and obliged Amurat to raiſe the ſiege of Croia, the capital of Albany. Amurat died, chagrined with his ill ſucceſs, and infirm with age, the 11th of Feb. 1451, at the age of 75 y. or 85, and in the 31ſt of his reign, at Adrianople. The Greeks commend him much for his juſtice, and indeed he always kept his treaties with great fidelity.

AMURAT III, the 16th emp. of the Turks, a cruel and debauched pr. and a very formidable enemy to the Chriſtians, ſucceeded his father Selim II, 1575, and of the Hegira 983. He cauſed 5 of his brothers to be ſtrangled, and took Tauris 1585. His troops were defeated by the Croats, and by the army of the emp. Rodolph II. He died in 1594, at 40 y. of age. Q. Eliz. of England, 1583, ſent an embaſſy to Amurat, the 1ſt which this kingdom ever ſent to the Turks, in order to ſettle a trade with the Port.

AMURAT IV, ſon of Achmet, emp. of the Turks, aſcended the throne 1623, and took Bagdat 1638. He died of his debauches the 8th of Feb. 1640, at the age of 42.

AMYNTAS I. k. of Macedonia, ſucceeded his father Alcetas, about 556 y. before J. C. and reigned about 50 y.

AMYNTAS II, k. of Macedonia, and father of Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, ſucceeded Pauſanias, about 392 y. before J. C. His army was defeated by the Illyrians, and the Olynthians. He died about 367 y. before J. C.

AMYOT (James) bp. of Auxerre, grand almoner of France, and one of the moſt learned men of his age, was the ſon of a mercer of Melun, where he was b. the 30th of Oct. 1513. He was naturally dull and heavy; but his diligence made amends for thoſe natural defects. He ſtudied at Paris, in the college of card. le Moine, and was tutor to the children of William Bouchetel, lord of Saſſi, then ſecretary of ſtate. He was after that public lecturer in Gr. and Lat. for 10 y. in the univerſity of Bourges. During that time he began his tranſlation of the *Amours of Theagenes and Chariclea*. Francis I, was ſo pleaſed with this tranſlation, that he gave him the abbey of Belloſane, vacant by the death of Francis Vatable. Amyot followed M. de Morvillier into Italy, where he got into the good graces of card. de Tournon, and of Odet de Selve, ambaſſador from Venice, and ſpoke in the Council of Trent, 1551, a declaration ſo noble, and ſo judicious, that it is recorded in the public acts of that council. At his return to Italy, Hen. II made him preceptor to his children. Charles IX being come to the crown, nominated him grand almoner of France, the 6th of Dec. 1560, and gave him the abbey of St. Corneille de Compeigne, and the biſhopric of Auxerre. Hen. III, to whom he had been tutor, gave him the charge of the grand almonry,

almonry, and added to it the order of the Holy Ghoſt for ever, out of regard to him. Amyot died the 6th of Feb. 1593, at 79 y. of age. His tranſlation of Plutarch, and of the paſtoral of Longus are the moſt eſteemed among his works.

AMYRAUT (Moſes) b. at Bourgueil in Touraine, Sept. 1596, of a good anc. family, originally from Orleans. He was an eminent proteſtant divine, and profeſſor of divinity at Saumur. He was ſent as deputy to the national council of Charenton, 1631, and appointed by the aſſembly to addreſs the king, on account of the infraction of the edicts, and particularly charged not to make his ſpeech kneeling, as the deputies of the former national ſynod had done. He managed this buſineſs ſo well, as to be admitted to the k. according to the anc. cuſtom, and the deſire of the aſſembly. Not long after he publiſhed a piece, wherein he explained the myſtery of predeſtination and grace, according to the hypotheſis of Camero, under whom he had ſtudied. This occaſioned a civil war among the proteſtants of France, and Mr. Amyraut had like to have been depoſed, at a national ſynod, held at Alençon 1637, as a favourer of Arminianiſm. He knew men as well as books, and was poſſeſſed of many amiable accompliſhments, and was highly reſpected not only by the greateſt proteſtant lords, but alſo by many of the R. catholic ones, and biſhops; particularly by the card. Richlieu and Mazarine. Richlieu had a deſign of reuniting the two churches, in conſequence of which, a Jeſuit, father Audebert, had a conference with Mr. Amyraut. The Jeſuit began, by owning that he was ſent by the k. and his eminence, to propoſe an agreement in point of religion, and declared that the R. catholics were ready to ſacrifice to the public tranquility, the invocation of ſaints, purgatory, and the merit of good works; that they would ſet bounds to the pope's power, and that in caſe they ſhould meet with oppoſition, as to that from the court of Rome, they would lay hold on that occaſion, to create a patriarch: that the laity ſhould be allowed the communion in both kinds; and that they would give up ſeveral other points, provided they found in the proteſtants a ſincere deſire of peace and union. But, when Amyraut touched upon the doctrines of the euchariſt, Audebert proteſted, that, as to that tenet no alteration would be admitted of: whereupon, the other anſwered, that if ſo, they could come to no agreement. Their conference laſted about 4 hours. Mr. Amyraut had great compaſſion for the poor, without diſtinction. He died piouſly, giving clear proofs of his belief, in the preſence of divers perſons of different religions, Jan. 8, 1664, and was interred with the uſual ceremonies of the academy. He left one ſon, who was one of the ableſt advocates of the parliament of Paris, and fled to the Hague, after the revocation of the edict of Nantz. His ſon cauſed his portrait to be engraved ſome y. after his death. Mr. du Boſc wrote with his own hand, under Mr. Amyraut's print, this diſtich,

'A Moſe ad Moſem par Moſi non
'fuit ullus:
'More, ore, et calamo, mirus uter-
'que fuit.'

Aluding to what the Jews have ſaid in commendation of Moſes Maïmonides, a celeb. rabbi.

AMYTHAON, ſon of Cretheus, and k. of Pilos, re-eſtabliſhed the Olympic games.

AMYRUTZES, b. at Trebizond, a peripatetic philoſopher, once in great eſteem at the court of the emp. David his maſter, who ſignalized himſelf by writing in favour of the Greeks, againſt the deciſions of the council of Florence. He accompanied David to

Conſtantinople, whither that prince was carried by order of Mahomet II, after the reduction of Trebizond, 1461. This philoſopher, ſeduced by the promiſes of the ſultan, renounced Chriſtianity, and embraced Mahometiſm, together with his children; one of which, under the name of Mehemet-Beg, tranſlated many books of the Chriſtians into Arabic, by order of Mahomet II, who honoured Amyrutzes with conſiderable employments.

ANACHARSIS, a famous Scythian philoſopher, went to Athens, where, by the converſation he had with Solon, by his learning, contempt of riches, and the auſterity of his life, he rendered himſelf famous. At his return from his travels, he was killed by the k. of the Scythians, for endeavouring to introduce the Grecian laws into his country. Anacharſis lived in the time of Crœſus, about 548 y. before J. C. They aſcribe to him the invention of the potter's wheel; but that cannot be, for Homer, who lived long before him, ſpeaks of this invention.

ANACLETUS I, or according to ſome, Cletus, for that they are one perſon has been acknowledged among R. Catholic writers themſelves, by *Valeſius*, *Natal. Alexander*, *Dupin*, *Tillemont*, *Halloix* & *Bollandus* himſelf. And this is alſo the opinion of the beſt proteſtants. See *T. Ittig. diſſertat. de patribus Apoſtolicis.* The lateſt writer who denies it is *A. Sandini in diſſ.* IV. *ad hiſtor. pontif.* Anacletus ſucceeded St. Linus in the ſee of Rome 77. We know nothing certain of his life: he was ſucceeded by St. Clemens.

ANACLETUS II, an anti-pope. Whilſt Rome was diſtracted, about the y. 1130, with 2 parties, one having choſe Gregory, a Roman card. of St. Angelo, who took the name of Innocent, the other declared for Peter Leonis, card. of St. Maria, in Traſtevere, who took the name of Anacletus II; and by his ſuperior force, made himſelf maſter of the Vatican. Anacletus made a league with Roger of Sicily, on whom he conferred the title of k. Innocent, who had been obliged to retire to France, was, by his friendſhip with Bernard, ſupported by Lotharius emp. of Germany, Lewis, k. of France, Hen. k. of England, and others. A council at Rheims excommunicated Anacletus. Innocent returned to Rome, took poſſeſſion of the Vatican, and crowned the emp. and this while Anacletus himſelf was at Rome, and kept poſſeſſion of the Vatican, and caſtle of St. Angelo. At length Anacletus died, after which all animoſities ſubſided.

ANACREON, a Gr. poet, b. at Teos, a city of Ionia, flouriſhed during the reign of Polycrates, at Samos. He had a delicate wit, was very amorous, and beſides was given to drinking; but notwithſtanding his debaucheries, lived to the age of 85, when we are told he was choaked by a grape ſtone, which ſtuck in his throat as he was drinking ſome new wine. There has been a late edition of his works publiſhed at Utrecht 1732, in 4°, entitled *Anacreontis odæ et fragmenta, Gr. et Lat. cum notis J. Cornelii de Pauw.* The editor in his preface inſinuates, that theſe odes were compoſed by different authors, and doubts whether Anacreon was author of any of them.

ANANIA (John Lorenzo D') a native of Taverna, (in Lat. Taberna, and hence he took the name of Tabernas) in Calabria, he lived about the end of the 16th cent. He wrote in Italian, *Coſmographia, overo l'univerſale fabrica del mondo*, Venice 1576, 4°; and in Lat. *De natura dæmonum*, Venice 1582, 8°.

ANASTASIUS, an abbot, was librarian of the R. church, and one of the moſt learned men of the 9th cent. aſſiſted in 869, at the 8th general council, whoſe acts and canons he tranſlated

tranſlated out of the Gr. into Lat. He wrote the lives of many of the popes, and other works, the beſt edit. of which, is that of the Vatican.

ANASTATIUS I, emp. of the eaſt, ſucceeded Zeno, 491 (a native of Durazzo, ſurnamed the Silentiary), by the intrigues of Ariadne, Zeno's widow, with whom he held a ſecret correſpondence, and whom he afterwards married. He at firſt gave marks of his piety, moderation, and juſtice; but at laſt was deteſted for his cruelty and avarice. He drove away Euphemius from the patriarchal ſee, perſecuted the catholics, and purchaſed a peace from the Perſians with money. It is ſaid he ſent ambaſſadors to Clovis, to bring him the imperial ornaments, and the letters of his conſulſhip. He died the 10th of July, 518, in the 88th y. of his age, having reigned 27 y. and odd months.

ANASTASIUS II, emp. of the eaſt, a learned, moderate, and orthodox prince, ſucceeded Bardanes, 713. He was ſhut up in a monaſtery, 716, and died 719.

ANASTASIUS I, ſucceeded Siricius in the popedom, Mar. 14, 398. We know little more of him than that he ſuffered himſelf ſo far to be miſlead by Theophilus bp. of Alexandria, and St. Jerome, as to condemn the great Origen, and to exclude Rufinus from his communion. He died 402; his ſucceſſor was Innocent I.

ANASTASIUS II. elected pope, Nov. 28, 496, on the deceaſe of Gelaſius I. He was peaceably inclined, and endeavoured to terminate the diſputes occaſioned by the affair of Accaſius, and died Nov. 16, 498, and was ſucceeded by Symmachus. There is a famous letter of this Anaſtatius, to the emp. of Conſtantinople of the ſame name, inſerted by Hardouin *Concil.* tom. ii. as alſo a congratulatory epiſtle to Clovis, k. of the Franks, on his converſion in Dacher's *Spici leg.*

ANASTATIUS III, a Roman, was elected pope 910, after the death of Sergius III, and died in 2 y. and was ſucceeded by Lando.

ANASTATIUS IV, the ſucceſſor of Eugenius III, in the potificate, July 9, 1153, was before called Conrad, b. at Rome, and had been card. of Sabina; he died about 14 months after his election, and by his death made way for Nicholas Breakſpear, an Engliſhman, who aſſumed the name of Adrian IV.

ANASTATIUS, an anti-pope, ſet up in oppoſition to Benedict III, who notwithſtanding maintained his ground.

ANASTATIUS, the Sanaite, a cel. monk of Mount Sinai, was elected patriarch of Antioch 561, and died 599. He was a virtuous man, and a learned writer. His principal work was Ὁδηγὸς, i. e. the Guide.

ANAXAGORAS, b. at Clazomenæ, in Ionia, about the 70th Olympiad, was a diſciple of Anaximenes, and became himſelf one of the moſt celeb. philoſophers of antiquity. His noble extraction, riches, and generoſity in reſigning his whole patrimony to his relations; and his inattention to public affairs, that he might entirely give himſelf up to the ſearch of truth, gained him a high character. Being aſked, whether he had any concern for his country, 'Yes, ſaid 'he, lifting up his hands towards 'heaven, I am extremely concerned 'for my country.' He was but 20 when he began to philoſophiſe in Athens, where he had for his diſciples Pericles and Euripides. He was of opinion, that there were hills, vallies, and inhabitants in the moon; and that the ſun was a maſs of fire, or red hot ſtone, bigger than Peloponneſus. He taught that our ſenſes are fallacious, and conſequently that we ought to be led by reaſon, and not by them. He was the firſt who maintained that an intelligent being had

given motion to matter, and digeſted the chaos; whereas all the former philoſophers had only admitted on one ſide, an indigeſted maſs of matter, and on the other, meer chance, or a blind fatality to put it in order. This occaſioned his being ſurnamed Νοῦς, i. e. Mind, or Underſtanding. However Tertullian, *De anima*, and Ariſtotle, *De anima*, lib. i. c. 2. were diſſatisfied with Anaxagoras's doctrine of mind; and avers that he confounds it with ſoul, and that he ſpeaks of it as exiſting in all animals, and as a meer machine. His doctrine of the Homæomeriæ, or that every thing is compoſed of ſimilar parts, ſeems to be made up of contradictions. Anaxagoras believed that the heavens were of ſtone, and prevented from falling down by the ſwiftneſs of their motion, *Diog. Laert.* lib. ii. num. 12. Others ſay, that he believed the heavens to be of the nature of fire, as to their eſſence; but that by their violent revolution, having drawn up ſtones from the earth, and kindled them, theſe ſtones became ſtars, Plutarch, *De placitis philoſoph.* lib. ii. c. 13. Anaxagoras is ſaid to have foretold, that the ſtone which fell into the river Ægos, would fall from the body of the ſun. It is mentioned by Diogenes Laertius, lib. ii. num. 12, and by Plutarch, *in vita Lyſandro*; his words are, 'Some ſay, that this overthrow '(meaning the deſtruction of the A-'thenian fleet by Lyſander) was prog-'noſticated by the falling of a ſtone; 'for about that time, a ſtone of a vaſt 'bigneſs fell from heaven (as many 'believed) near the river Ægos. This 'ſtone is to be ſeen to this day, and is 'highly valued by the people of Che-'roneſus.' The philoſopher Anaxagoras is ſaid to have foretold, 'that 'one of the bodies, faſtened to the 'vault of heaven would fall down 'upon the earth, by a ſliding and 'ſhaking which was to happen.' There is a paſſage, much to the ſame purpoſe in Pliny, lib. ii. c. 58. 'The 'Greeks (ſays he) record that Anaxa-'goras the Clazomenian, in the 2d 'y. of the 78th Olympiad, foretold 'by his knowlege of the heavens, on 'what day a ſtone would fall from 'the ſun; which happened at the 'river Ægos, in Thrace. The ſtone 'is now to be ſhewn, as big as a cart, 'of a burnt colour, there having 'appeared a burning comet when it 'fell.' The particulars and iſſue of the action that was entered againſt him at Athens for impiety, are too variouſly related to be admitted here. According to D. Laertius, our philoſopher received the news of his condemnation, and the death of his ſons with an amazing firmneſs. He died, aged 72, at Lampſacus, where he was honourably interred. He held the doctrine of predeſtination.

ANAXANDRIDES, k. of Lacedæmon, 563 y. before J. C. He was the only man of his country who had 2 wives at one time. The ephori wanted him to divorce his wife, becauſe ſhe was barren, and marry another; but as he was very fond of her, he refuſed; they then propoſed that he ſhould take another, which he did, and had by his new ſpouſe, Cleomenes; and at the ſame time, his firſt wife proved with child, and was delivered of Dorieus, ſhe afterwards had twins; whereof the one was the brave k. Leonidas, who died ſo gloriouſly at the ſtreights of Thermopylæ, and the other Cleombrotus. In Anaxandrides's reign, the Lacedæmonians began to conquer the Tegeates.

ANAXANDRIDES, a comic poet, b. at Camirus, the 1ſt, according to Suidas, who introduced love adventures upon the ſtage. He affected pomp, and wore fine clothes. He won but 10 prizes, tho' he wrote in all 65 plays. The Athenians condemned him to death for cenſuring their government; in one of his comedies he inſerted this verſe:

Ἡ πόλις

Ἡ πόλις ἐβούλεθ' ἥ νόμων οὐδὲν μέλει.
That is,
'The city would have it ſo, that city
'which has no regard to laws.'
Wherein he had only altered a word in the following verſe of Euripides, (*Eurip.* ver. 295. inter incerta. edit Barnefii)

Ἡ φύσις ἐβούλεθ' ἥ νόμων οὐδὲν μέλει.
That is,
'Nature which hearkens to no laws,
'would have it ſo.'

ANAXIMANDER, a famous Gr. philoſopher, b. at Miletus, in the 33d y. of the 42d Olympiad; he demonſtrated the compendium of geometry, was the 1ſt who publiſhed a geographical table. He diſcovered, in the 58th Olympiad, the obliquity of the zodiac, invented the gnomon, and ſet up the 1ſt dial, in an open place at Lacedæmon, (*Laertius in vita Anax.*) found out the equinoctial ſolſtices, and horologies, and framed horoſcopes to denote the tropics and equinoxes. From whence Salmaſius (*Plinian. exercitat. in Solinum*) obſerves, that the uſe of his dial was only to delineate the tropic and equinoctial points; and that they did not ſerve to diſtinguiſh the hours, or 12 parts of the day he proves from this conſideration, that the very name Ὥρα in that ſenſe, or the diviſion of the day in 12 equal parts, was not known till a long time after. Laertius tells us alſo, that Anaximander formed a ſphere. He adviſed the Lacedæmonians to abandon their city, and to lie armed in the open field, foretelling an earthquake, which demoliſhed the whole city, and broke off part of the mountain Taygetus, (Cicero *De divin.* Plin. *Nat. hiſt.* l. xii. c. 79.) He wrote ſeveral books, particularly one περὶ φύσεως; that is, *Of nature*, and died, aged 64. Laertius mentions another Anaximander, a Mileſian, who was an hiſtorian.

ANAXIMENES of Miletus, a philoſopher; he was the friend, diſciple, and ſucceſſor of Anaximander. His philoſophy was very little different from that of his maſter. He was ſo far from allowing that the gods created the world, that he believed them to have taken their riſe from the air. There are two very ſhort epiſtles of his to Pythagoras, extant in Laertius.

ANAXIMENES, a celeb. orator, b. at Lampſacus, a diſciple of Diogenes, the cynic, and of Zoilus, and preceptor to Alexander the Great, whom he attended in his wars. Alexander, being incenſed againſt the people of Lampſacus, becauſe they had taken the part of the Perſians, threatened them with grievous puniſhments, and ſeeing Anaximenes approaching, as he ſuppoſed, to interceed for them, ſwore by the gods, that he would do the reverſe of what he deſired of him. Upon this Anaximenes ſaid to him, 'Grant me the favour, O king, to enſlave the wives and children of the people of Lampſacus, to burn their temples, and lay their city even with the ground.' Thus Alexander was obliged to pardon, contrary to his intention.

ANCILLON (David) b. at Metz, 1617, was miniſter of the reformed church there. His library was very curious and large, and the nobleſt collection of any private perſon in the kingdom. He was a miniſter in his own country, from 1653, till the revocation of the edict of Nantz, 1685, and afterwards lived at Berlin till his death, 1692. He was a learned, charitable, and pious Chriſtian. I ſhould have mentioned, that when he was obliged to leave Metz, a company of monks and eccleſiaſtics came and took away a large number of his books. Thus was that valuable treaſure diſperſed, which Mr. Ancillon had been ſo many y. collecting.

ANCILLON (Charles) ſon of the former, born at Metz, 1659, ſtudied the civil law, and was admitted an

advocate at Paris. The elector of Brandenbourg being crowned k. of Pruſſia, made him his hiſtoriographer and ſuperintendant of the French ſchool at Berlin, where he died, 1715, aged 56.

ANCOURT (Florent Carton D') an eminent French actor, and comic writer, b. at Fontainbleau, 1661. He ſtudied at Paris, in the Jeſuits college, where they had ſo high an opinion of his parts, that they would have gladly detained him; but his averſion to a religious life determined him otherwiſe. He ſtudied the civil law, and was admitted advocate at 17; but falling in love with Thereſe le Noir, he was induced to go upon the ſtage, and in 1680, married that actreſs, who firſt inſpired him with that reſolution. He ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf upon the theatre; but not content with the applauſe of an actor, he wrote 52 pieces for the ſtage, many of which were attended with great ſucceſs. At laſt, being weary of the ſtage, he retired, 1718, to his eſtate of Courcelles le roy, in Berry, where he applied himſelf wholly to devotion, turned David's Pſalms into verſe, and compoſed a ſacred tragedy; never printed. Finding himſelf near his death, he ordered his tomb to be made in the chapel belonging to his ſeat, and went to ſee it with all the reſolution and firmneſs of a ſoul abſolutely diſengaged from the objects of this world, and aſpiring only after thoſe of the other life. He died Dec. 6, 1726, aged 65.

ANCUS MARTIUS, 4th k. of the Romans, ſucceeded Tullus Hoſtilius, 640 y. before J. C. He defeated the Latins, ſubdued the Fidenates, Sabines, Volſci, and others; enlarged Rome, in joining to it the mount Janiculum, and made the port of Oſtia. He died about 615 y. before J. C.

ANDERSON (ſir Edmund) of Lincolnſhire, youngeſt ſon of Thomas Anderſon, eſq; who had a very conſiderable eſtate in that county, and who left our Edmund 1000 l. After his grammatical ſtudies in the country, he ſpent ſome time at Oxford, in Lincoln college, from whence he removed to the Inner-temple, where he ſtudied the law, and became a barriſter. He was appointed q. Elizabeth's ſerjeant at law. Some time after he became judge, or one of the juſtices of aſſize; for, in 1581, he went the Norfolk circuit, and at Bury exerted himſelf againſt the famous Browne, author of the opinions of a ſect, called from him Browniſts, for which it is thought he received the queen's thanks; he afterwards diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſupport of the eſtabliſhed church. In 1582 he was raiſed to the dignity of lord chief juſtice of the Common-pleas, and took his ſeat there on the 4th of May. In the y. 1583 he was knighted. In 1586, he was one of the commiſſioners for trying of Mary, q. of Scots, and on the 12th of Oct. ſat in judgment upon her; and on the 25th, he ſat again, when ſentence was pronounced againſt her. He was a man of great integrity, and not to to be biaſed by any party. In the reign of k. James I he was continued in his office, which he held in all upwards of 24 y. till his death, which happened at London, Aug. 1. 1605, and was interred on the 15th of Sept. following, at Eyworth in Bedfordſhire, with great funeral pomp.

ANDERTON (Henry) a face painter, and ſcholar of Streater, in great eſteem about the y. 1665, which he did not long ſurvive. He travelled to Rome, where he ſtudied ſome y. after the antique, and at his return drew the beautiful ducheſs of Richmond, which recommended him to draw k. Charles II, and moſt of his court. He alſo painted landſcapes and ſtill life, and was a good imitator of ſerjeant Streater, till he left this way to follow face painting.

ANDRADA (Diego de Paiva D') a celeb. divine, b. at Coimbria, of an illuſtrious family, made the Scriptures and the fathers his principal ſtudy, and appeared with luſtre at the council of Trent. He died, 1578. He wrote a defence of the council of Trent, againſt the examination of Chemnitius, and many other works. His brothers, Francis and Thomas Andrada were alſo men of merit. The laſt called Thomas of Jeſus, overturned the foundation of the barefooted Auguſtines, and died the 17th of Apr. 1582.

ANDREA DEL SARTO, of Florence, was a taylor's ſon: who put him to a gold-ſmith, with whom he ſerved 7 y. but attended more to deſigning than to his trade. From his maſter he removed to an ordinary painter, Giovanni Barile, whom he quitted to go to Florence, where he lived with Pietro Coſimo; whilſt with him, he employed himſelf on Sundays and holidays in deſigning after the beſt maſters, which in a few y. taught him his art. One of the beſt things he ever did, was a St. Sebaſtian, for the church of St. Gal. He came into France, upon the invitation of Francis I, and painted ſeveral things there, obtained leave to return to Florence to fetch his wife, as he pretended; but inſtead of returning, he ſpent the money intruſted with him to buy pictures for the king. At laſt, having worked ſome time with Franciſco Bigio for ſubſiſtance, he died of the plague at Florence, abandoned even by his wife and friends, 1530, aged 42 y.

ANDREAS (John) a celeb. Mahometan, a native of Xativa in the kingdom of Valentia, and alfaqui of that city; he became a Chriſtian, 1487. He wrote a book, called, *The confuſion of the ſect of Mahomet:* this work is very much eſteemed.

ANDRE (Valere) a famous librarian of the univerſity of Bouvain, b. at Deſſer, a village of Brabant, the 25th of Nov. 1588, has made his name immortal, by the great number of his works. The moſt eſteemed is his *Bibliotheque of the writers of the Low Countries*, which he publiſhed, 1643, with additions.

ANDREINI (Iſabella) a famous comedian, poſſeſſed of many qualifications, a native of Padua, one of prettieſt, wittieſt, and if we may believe her huſband, one of the moſt virtuous women of her age. She was received into the academy of Intenti, or Academiſts, at Padua. Died of a miſcarriage, 1604, aged 42 y. She wrote ſeveral poems, printed at Venice, 1610, which are much eſteemed.

ANDRELINUS (Publius Fauſtus) b. at Forli, in Italy, profeſſor of poetry at Paris, and poet laureat to Lewis XII. His poems are inſerted in the 1ſt tom. of the *Deliciæ poet. Ital.* He alſo wrote in proſe moral and proverbial letters, which have been printed ſeveral times. Beatus Rhenanus added a preface to them, in which he commends theſe epiſtles as learned, witty, and uſeful. He died, 1518.

ANDREWS (Lancelot) bp. of Winchester, in the reigns of James I, and Charles I, b. at London, 1565, in the pariſh of All-Hallows, Barking; being deſcended from the anc. family of the Andrews, in Suffolk. He ſtudied firſt at Cambridge, but afterwards removed to Oxford, where he read lectures on the Ten Commandments. K. James I, having written his *Defence of the rights of kings*, Bellarmin, under the name of Matthew Tortus, attacked him with great bitterneſs; the k. ſet Andrews to anſwer the cardinal, who did it with great ſpirit and judgment, in a piece entitled, *Tortura Torti*, printed at London, 1609, 4°. Caſaubon ſays this book was written with great accuracy and diligence. The k. promoted Andrews to the ſee of Chicheſter, 1605, and made him lord almoner; he was removed

to Ely, 1609, in which ſee he ſat 9 y. and was then made bp. of Wincheſter, and dean of the king's chapel, in which he continued till his death, which happened at Wincheſter-houſe, in Southwark, Sept. 25, 1626, in the 71ſt y. of his age. He was buried in St. Saviour's church, Southwark; and a fair monument of marble and alabaſter was erected to his memory, with a Lat. inſcription. There is a pleaſant ſtory related of him, in the life of Waller, the poet. That gentleman going to ſee the k. at dinner, overheard a very extraordinary converſation between his majeſty and 2 prelates, this bp. of Wincheſter, and Dr. Neale, bp. of Durham, who were ſtanding behind the king's chair. 'His majeſty aſked the biſhops, 'My "lords, cannot I take my ſubjects "money when I want it, without all "this great formality of parliament?' 'The bp. of Durham readily an-'ſwered, 'God forbid, ſir, but "you ſhould; you are the breath "of our noſtrils.' Whereupon the 'k. turned, and ſaid to the bp. of 'Wincheſter, 'Well, my lord, what "ſay you?' 'Sir, replied the bp. I have "no ſkill to judge of parliamentary "caſes.' The k. anſwered, 'No "put-offs, my lord; anſwer me pre-"ſently.' 'Then, ſir, ſaid he, I "think it lawful for you to take my "brother Neale's money, for he of-"fers it.' Mr. Waller ſaid, the 'company was pleaſed with this an-'ſwer, and the wit of it ſeemed to 'affect the k. For a certain lord 'coming in ſoon after, his majeſty 'cried out, 'O my lord, they ſay "you lig with my lady.' 'No, ſir, "ſays his lordſhip in confuſion; but "I like her company, becauſe ſhe "has ſo much wit.' 'Why, then, "ſays the k. do not you lig with "my lord of Wincheſter there." He publiſhed 2 books of devotion, a fol. of ſermons and ſeveral Engl. and Lat. tracts. He had a ſhare in the tranſlation of the Pentateuch, and the hiſtorical books of Joſhua, to the 1ſt book of Chronicles, excluſively. This biſhop's character, both public and private, was great and ſingular. Mr. Iſaacſon, the author of his life, celebrates him in particular for his great zeal and piety, his charity, and compaſſion, and indeed for every virtue; he was alſo very learned, and an excellent preacher. Milton wrote a Lat. elegy on his death, when he was but 17 y. old. His private alms alone, in his laſt 6 y. amounted to 1300 l. and at his death, he left 4000 l. to purchaſe 200 l. per ann. for ſeveral charitable purpoſes; beſides what he left to his poor ſervants.

ANDREWE (Euſebius) b. of a good family in Middleſex, was barriſter at law. In 1642 he nobly quitted the gown, to take up arms for his ſuffering maſter, Charles I, and ſerved him as a colonel with great loyalty and courage, till the ſurrender of Worceſter, 1645; when ſuppoſing the king's affairs irretrievable, he went to London, where he lived privately and inoffenſively. But 1649 the parliament employed a wretch, one John Barnard, who had been the colonel's major, and ſome others, artfully to engage him to attempt to ſeize on the Iſle of Ely, in the king's favour, in conjunction with ſome others, who Barnard pretended were diſguſted at the parliament. The colonel was induced to draw up an engagement for this purpoſe, which he ſigned himſelf. He was ſoon after taken up, and after a kind of mock trial, at which he was ſcarce allowed to ſpeak, was ſentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered; but, on petitioning, was beheaded on Tower-hill, Aug. 22, 1650. He died with great reſolution, leaving only one daughter, Mavilda, to whom he bequeathed a great deal of good advice, and a very narrow fortune. Barnard the evidence, betrayer, and informer, was rewarded with

with 300 l. and a troop of horſe, but he was afterwards much better rewarded; for he was hanged at Tyburn, for robbing colonel Winthorp's houſe at Weſtminſter. *Lloyd's memoirs.*

ANDRISCUS, a man of the loweſt rank, who pretended to be the ſon of Perſeus, the laſt k. of Macedonia, aſſumed the name of Philip; for which reaſon he was called Pſeudo-Philippus. His ſtory was ſo plauſible, that he had great reaſon to believe he ſhould ſucceed, eſpecially as the Macedonians had been lately conquered by the Romans. He applied to Demetrius, who had married Perſeus's ſiſter, but he ſent him priſoner to Rome, where not being very ſtrictly guarded, he eſcaped, and returned to Macedonia, where many reſorted to him; and having raiſed an army, he made himſelf maſter of the kingdom. Being ſeated on the throne, he exerciſed his power with the utmoſt cruelty and tyranny, and was immerſed in the moſt ſordid avarice, and in all manner of vice. At laſt the Romans came with a powerful force, and defeated his army. He then fled to Byſes, a petty k. of Thrace, by whom he was betrayed, and delivered into the hands of Metellus, the R. general. Thus Macedonia came again into the hands of the Romans. This victory, in which the Romans killed 25000 men of Andriſcus's army, gained Metellus the ſurname of Macedonicus, and the honours of a triumph, which Andriſcus adorned, walking in chains before the general's chariot; in this particular he was treated like a real k. if that gave him any comfort. This happened not much above a y. after Andriſcus had gained the kingdom, and 148 y. before J. C.

ANDROMACHUS, b. in the iſland of Crete, phyſician to the emp. Nero; he invented an antidote, known by the name of Theriaca Andromacha, made by mixing vipers fleſh with Mithridate. This medicine has ſuperſeded the uſe of Mithridate, which till then had been in great eſteem. Andromachus wrote the deſcription of this antidote in elegiac verſe, which he dedicated to Nero. Damocrates turned it into iambic verſe, in a poem which he wrote upon antidotes.

ANDRONICUS, b. in the iſland of Rhodes, a peripatetic philoſopher, came to Rome in the time of Pompey and Cicero, revived the character of Ariſtotle. Plutarch aſſures us, that Andronicus, having obtained of Tyrannion, the works of Ariſtotle and Theophraſtus; he publiſhed them with proper indexes. The peripatetics owe much to him, as they perhaps would never have become ſo famous, if they had not been ſo extremely careful of the works of their founder.

ANDRONICUS I, cauſed Alexius II, his pupil, to be ſtrangled, and poſſeſſed himſelf of the throne at Conſtantinople, 1183; but the people provoked with his cruelties, proclaimed Iſaac the Angel, emp. and put Andronicus in irons. They afterwards pulled out his eyes, and having carried him through the city with ignominy, they hanged him the 12th of Sept. 1185.

ANDRONICUS of Cyrrhus, built at Athens, an octogon tower, and engraved on every ſide figures, which repreſented the 8 principal winds. A braſs tryton turned round upon a ſwivel at the top of the tower; this tryton holding a wand in his hand, pointed to the wind that blew. It is from this model the invention came of putting cocks on the tops of ſteeples.

ANDRONICUS (Livius Andronicus) the 1ſt Roman dramatic poet. His plays were the firſt acted at Rome, 52 y. after the death of Menander, the inventer of new comedy, and 240 y. before J. C.

ANGE-ROCCA, a religious, of the order of St. Auguſtin, veſtry-keeper to the pope, and biſhop of Tagaſta,

Tagaſta, one of the moſt learned men of the age, was employed by Sixtus V, in the printing of the Bible, the councils and fathers. He compoſed works enow to make a library. He died at Rome the 7th of April, 1620, in the 75th y. of his age.

ANGELI (Merici) or Angele of Breſcia or Brexa, founder of the Urſulins; was b. at Dezenzano, upon the lake de Garde. She founded her order at Breſcia, 1527, and died 1540, aged 34 y.

ANGELI (Peter) or Angelus Barges, a famous poet, b. at Barges, a village in Tuſcany, defended courageouſly the city of Piſa, with his ſcholars, againſt Peter Strozzi, who beſieged it, and died, 1596, at the age of 79. His poem on hunting is eſteemed a good one.

ANGELICO (Giovanni) a Dominican, a native of Fieſole, immortalized himſelf by his virtue, and by his painting. Pope Nicholas V employed him to paint his chapel, and offered him the archbiſhopric of Florence; but he humbly refuſed it. His pictures are religious ſubjects. He died at Rome, 1455, aged 68, and was buried at St. Maria della Minerva, where his tomb and his portrait are to be ſeen. There are ſome groſs faults in his beſt pictures, which leſſen the praiſe that they might otherwiſe deſerve.

ANGELIS (Dominico de) b. Oct. 14, 1675, at Lecce, the capital of Otranto in the kingdom of Naples, of one of the moſt noble and conſiderable families of that city. He was honoured with many eccleſiaſtical preferments, and hiſtoriographer to k. Philip, whilſt he was maſter of Naples. He was author of a great many lives, and ſome other pieces, and died at Lecce, Aug. 9, 1719.

ANGELUS (Chriſtopher) a learned Greek, in the 17th cent. b. at Peloponneſus, and obliged by the Turks to abandon his country on account of his religion, having before ſuffered a variety of troubles in defence of it. He came afterwards to England, and was ſupported by the bp. of Norwich, and others of his clergy. The bp. recommended him to Cambridge, where he ſtudied 3 y. in Trinity College. In 1610, he removed to Baliol College, Oxford, where he taught Greek till his death, which happened 1638. He was an excellent Grecian, and a man of integrity. He wrote an account of his ſufferings, Cuſtoms of the Greeks, Rites of the Gr. church, An encomium on G. Britain and the 2 univerſities, Of the apoſtacy of the church, and Of the man of ſin.

ANGIOLELLO (John Mario) a native of Vicenza, compoſed in Italian and in the Turkiſh language, the hiſtory of Mahomet II, which was well received by the ſultan to whom he preſented it.

ANGLUS (Thomas) he went by ſeveral names; but Baillet, in his life of Des Cartes, ſays his true name was White, and that he lived in great voluntary poverty. Des Cartes called him Mr. Vitus. He was an Engliſh prieſt, b. of a good family, famous for the ſingularity of his opinions, and the multitude of little books he wrote, in the 17th cent. He lived in moſt countries of Europe at times, was principal of the college at Liſbon, and ſubprincipal of that at Douay. He was a conſiderable time a domeſtic of ſir K. Digby's, and teſtified to the public his great eſteem for the opinions of that gentleman. Anglus piqued himſelf upon perſiſting in the peripatetic philoſophy, and oppoſing the lights Des Cartes was willing to have given him. He buſied himſelf in the doctrines of free will and grace, and pleaſed neither the Moliniſts nor Janſeniſts. He had a very penetrating and extenſive genius, but no talent at diſtinguiſhing the ideas, which ſhould have ſerved as the rule and foundation of his

his reaſonings. Four of his treatiſes were cenſured at Rome, in the *Index expurgatorius*, and at ſome univerſities. He diſcovers in his book *De medio animarum ſtatu*, a very peculiar notion concerning the ſtate of ſouls ſeparated from the body, and the eaſineſs of obtaining ſalvation.

ANICETUS, a franchiſed ſlave, tutor to Nero in his infancy, and afterwards commander of his fleet. Anicetus was violently hated by Agrippina, Nero's mother; and he with equal violence returned the hatred: for Nero intending to get rid of his mother, was at a loſs how to carry his deſign in execution; Anicetus proferred his ſervice. He propoſed that it ſhould be made neceſſary for her to go to ſea, and that a veſſel ſhould be prepared for that purpoſe, and ſo contrived, that the part in which ſhe was to be ſhould burſt at ſea. This was attempted, but ſhe eſcaped with her life. Anicetus afterwards, with two others, ſet upon her in her houſe, and murdered her. Anicetus falſely accuſed himſelf of adultery with Octavia, Nero's wife, in order to furniſh him with an excuſe for deſtroying her; and was to ſubmit to being baniſhed to Sardinia; for which he received from Nero a great reward. This wretch died a natural death in the place of his baniſhment. Gordon's *Tranſlation of Tacitus*.

ANICETUS. Tacitus ſays he was a barbarian, and a freedman to Polemon k. of Pontus, and once a commander of his navy, and in great power. Being greatly concerned at the kingdom of Pontus becoming a Rom. province, he gathered, in the name of Vitellius, the ſeveral nations that dwelt in Pontus, aſſailed and entered Trapeſund, a city of Aſia: there a cohort was ſlain. He alſo burnt the Rom. fleet, and ſcoured the ſea. But his meaſures were at laſt diſconcerted by Veſpaſian, and he forced to ſeek protection of Sedochus, k. of the Lazians, who at firſt pretended to defend him; but as ſoon as a reward was offered, he ſurrendered him up, and all the other fugitives. Gordon's *Tacitus*.

ANICETUS ſucceeded Pius I in the pontificate, A. D. 158; under whom the difference between the Eaſtern and Weſtern churches, about the celebration of Eaſter, firſt excited the attention of the clergy. It occaſioned Polycarp's journey from Smyrna to Rome, where Anicetus gave him a kind reception. Tho' they reconciled their opinions, no infallibility, nor a neceſſity of agreeing in trivial matters were inſiſted on, nor was the band of charity broken. Anicetus died A. D. 168, and was ſucceeded by Soter. The liberality of pope Clement VIII, in giving a corps, ſaid to be that of Anicetus, to the domeſtic chapel of the prince of Altemps at Rome, induced John Angelo, prince of Altemps, to write his *Vita Aniceti papæ & martyris*.

ANICHILINI (Lewis) a famous engraver, b. at Ferrara. His fineſt medals are of Paul III, and Hen. II.

ANIEN, a famous civilian, abridged the Theodoſian Code, in 16 books, by order of Alaric, who publiſhed them A. D. 506. He alſo made a Lat. tranſlation of the Homilies of St. Chryſoſtom.

ANNA Comnena. See COMNENA.

ANNAT (Francis) a famous Jeſuit, confeſſor to Lewis XIV, b. at Roverge, Feb. 5, 1590; taught philoſophy and divinity at Toulouſe. He died at Paris June 14, 1671. He wrote a great number of works, in Lat. and in French, againſt the diſciples of Janſenius.

ANNE Bullen. See BULLEN.

ANNE of Cleve. See CLEVE.

ANNE, q. of Gr. Britain. This amiable and illuſtrious princeſs was deſcended from a race of kings, the moſt ancient of any in Europe. She

was

was ſecond daughter of James duke of York, afterwards king James II, by Mrs. Anne Hyde, eldeſt daughter of Edward earl of Clarendon. The d. was privately married to this lady during his firſt exile, in 1659. In 1660 ſhe was, by an order of council, declared ducheſs of York, and to have the precedency of the princeſs of Orange and the q. of Bohemia. The ducheſs died at the palace of St. James's, Mar 31, 1671; ſhe had iſſue by the d. 4 ſons and 4 daughters; Charles, b. Oct. 22, 1660; Mary, b. Ap. 30, 1662; James, b. July 12, 1663; Anne, b. Feb. 6, 1664; Charles, b. July 4, 1665; Edgar, b. Sept. 14, 1667; Henrietta, b. Jan. 13, 1669; and Katherine, b. Feb. 9, 1670: of whom Charles, James, Charles, and Henrietta died in her life-time; and Edgar and Katharine did not ſurvive her a year; but Mary and Anne lived to be queens of England. Princeſs Mary was about 9 y. old, and princeſs Anne about 7, at the death of their mother. On the death of k. Will. III, who died Sunday, Mar. 8, 1702, about 8 in the morning, princeſs Anne was, about 3 the ſame afternoon, proclaimed q. of Gr. Britain, France, and Ireland, in the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and was crowned Apr. 23, following. The moſt remarkable events in her reign were, War declared againſt France and Spain, May 4, 1702.—Pr. Geo. made lord high admiral.—The earl, afterwards d. of Marlborough, generaliſſimo.—An unſucceſsful attempt on Cadiz.—Vigo taken by the Engliſh and Dutch, Oct. 12, 1702.—Admiral Bembow betrayed.—The great ſtorm, Nov. 1703.—Order of the Thiſtle revived.—Victory at Schellenburgh.—The great battle at Hochſtet or Blenheim, wherein the French loſt 30,000 men, had 10,000 men taken priſoners, and marſhal Tallard their general, Aug. 1704.—The ſea-fight off Malaga, in the ſame y. Aug. 13.—The battle of Ramillies, May 12; the union between England and Scotland ſigned, July 22; and the battle of Turin, all in 1706.—The battle of Almanza, Apr. 14, 1707.—Sir Cloudeſly Shovel wrecked on the rocks of Scilly.—The battle of Oudenard, June 30: Minorca taken by gen. Stanhope, Sept. 18: the action of Wynnendale, Sept. 28: the city of Liſle taken, Oct. 12, 1708.—The battle of Malplaquet, Sept. 11, 1709.—Dr. Sacheverell ſentenced, Mar. 23: q. Anne changes her miniſtry, Aug. 8: the battle of Saragoſſa, Aug. 9: general Stanhope taken priſoner at Brihuega, Nov. 26; and the battle of Villaviciosa, Nov. 29, 1710.—The d. of Ormond ſeparates the Britiſh forces from the allies, July 5; and the action of Denain, July 13, 1712.—The peace of Utrecht ſigned, Mar. 30, 1713. Sunday, at a little after 7 o' clock in the morning, Aug. 1, 1714, the q. died, having lived 49 y. 5 m. and 6 d. and reigned 12 y. and 5 m. wanting 7 d. There had been a new vault made on the S. ſide and towards the E. end of Hen. VII's chapel, to depoſite the body of k. Charles II, in which that prince, q. Mary, k. Will. III, and pr. George of Denmark were laid. Here the remains of q. Anne were likewiſe depoſited; and there being no more room left, the vault is cloſed with brick-work. She had been married to his royal highneſs pr. Geo. brother to the then k. of Denmark, July 28, 1683, by whom ſhe had a daughter ſtill-born, May 12, 1684; lady Mary, b. June 2, 1685, died Feb. 1690; lady Anne Sophia, b. May 12, 1686, died Feb. following; Will. d. of Gloceſter, b. July 24, 1689, and lived till 11 y. of age; Mary, b. Oct. 1690, and lived long enough to be baptized; and Geo. who died ſoon after he was b. Prince Geo. her huſband died Oct. 28, 1710. This princeſs was the glory and happineſs of her people, and famous for her

her piety and unlimited charity. Her reign may be called bloodleſs, not one perſon having been executed, at leaſt beheaded, for treaſon during the whole courſe of it; which cannot be ſaid of any reign ſince the time of Edw. I, who died in 1307. Tindal's *Continuation of Rapin.*

ANNE of Auſtria, q. of France, the eldeſt daughter of Philip III, k. of Spain, and mother of Lewis XIV, of France, was declared regent of the kingdom, May 18, 1643, of which ſhe took the adminiſtration during the minority of the k. It was ſhe who built the magnificent church Du Val de Grace. She died at Paris, Jan. 20, 1666, aged 64.

ANNE of Bretagne, queen of France and ducheſs of Bretagne, was daughter and heireſs of d. Francis II, and of Marguerite de Foix. She was b. at Nantes, Jan. 26, 1476. She had been promiſed to Maximilian of Auſtria; but the d. her father being dead, ſhe was married to Charles VIII, k. of France. She had a great deal of wit, beauty, greatneſs of ſoul, and piety. She governed with great prudence during the voyage that Charles made into Italy, for the conqueſt of the kingdom of Naples. After the death of that prince, ſhe married Lewis XII, who was in love with her before he was d. of Orleans. She made ſeveral endowments, and died Jan. 9, 1514.

ANNE, 3d daughter of Charles I, of England, b. at St. James's, March 17, 1637. She diſcovered an underſtanding greatly above her years, and died when not quite 4 y. old, being minded by thoſe about her, to call upon God, when ſhe was dying: 'I am 'not able (ſaid ſhe) to ſay my long 'prayer (meaning the Lord's Prayer) 'but I will ſay my ſhort one;' which was, 'Lighten mine eyes, O Lord! 'leſt I ſleep the ſleep of death.' This ſaid, ſhe gave up the ghoſt.

ANNE, counteſs of Winchelſea, daughter of ſir Will. Kingſmill of Sidmonton, in Hampſhire. She was maid of honour to the ducheſs of York, 2d wife to k. James II; and was afterwards married to Heneage earl of Winchelſea. She is deſervedly cel. for her poetic genius: the moſt conſiderable of her poems is that upon the *Spleen*, written in ſtanzas, after the manner of Cowley. It was publiſhed by Mr. Charles Gildon, 1701, 8°. That poem occaſioned another of Mr. N. Rowe's *An epiſtle to Flavia, on the ſight of 2 Pindaric odes on the Spleen and Vanity, written by a lady to her friend.* A collection of this lady's poems was publiſhed at Lond. 1713, 8°, containing alſo a tragedy, never acted, entitled *Ariſtomenes, or the royal ſhepherd.* She alſo wrote ſome other pieces: *An epilogue to Shore*, to be ſpoken by Mrs. Oldfield, the night before the poet's day: *To the counteſs of Hertford*, with her vol. of poems; *The prodigy*, a poem written at Tunbridge-wells. She was happy in Mr. Pope's friendſhip, who addreſſes a copy of verſes to her, occaſioned by 8 lines in the *Rape of the lock:* they contain a very elegant complement; but the counteſs's anſwer is more exquiſite than the lines of Pope. This lady died Aug. 9, 1720, without iſſue.

ANNE, princeſs royal. See the article ORANGE.

ANNESLEY (Arthur) earl of Angleſey, and lord privy-ſeal to k. Charles II, ſon of ſir Francis Anneſley, bart. lord Mount-Norris, and viſcount Valentia, in Ireland. He was b. July 10, 1614, in Dublin; came into England at 10 y. old, and afterwards ſent to Oxford, from thence ſent to Lincoln's Inn, where he ſtudied the law, till his father ſent him to make the tour of Europe. He was very ſerviceable to the Engliſh government in the rebellion in Ireland. On the reſtoration he was made baron of Newport-Pagnel in Bucks, and earl of Angleſey, for his ſignal ſervices in the king's reſtoration. He ſat in judgment on the regicides

regicides at Hicks's Hall and the Old Bailey. He enjoyed ſeveral honourable employments, tho' many attempts were made to prejudice him in the king's, and in the public's, opinion, as a favourer of the popiſh party. However, in 1682, the d. of Ormond exhibited a charge againſt him, on account of his reflections on the earl of Caſtlehaven's Memoirs, which occaſioned a ſharp diſpute between thoſe 2 peers, which ended in the earl's loſing his place of privy-ſeal. On this he retired to a ſeat of his in Oxfordſhire, where he devoted himſelf to his ſtudies. He died Ap. 6, 1686, at his houſe in Drury-lane, of a quincy, aged 73, leaving a numerous poſterity. He was learned, and an encourager of learning; well read in the claſſics and hiſtory, a good lawyer, underſtood church-hiſtory perfectly, and was a great lay-divine. His writings evidence what has been ſaid of him: he publiſhed *The truth unveiled, in behalf of the church of England*; ſeveral political letters; *The privileges of the houſe of lords and commons*; *Memoirs*, and ſome other valuable pieces; which have been loſt, or, as ſome ſay, injuriouſly deſtroyed. Collins's *Peerage*, vol. ii. I know not how it is, but both Wood and Burnet agree in diſliking this nobleman; ſuch an union is not very common: the reader may conſult each, *Athen. Oxon.* vol. ii. and Burnet's *Hiſt. of his own times*, vol. i. This earl was one of the 1ſt Engliſh peers, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by collecting a fine library, which he deſigned to remain in his family; but his books, a few months after his deceaſe, were expoſed to ſale by Mr. Millington, a famous auctioneer. This ſale has been rendered memorable by the diſcovery of this earl's famous memorandum in the blank leaf of an Εἰκὼν Βασιλικὴ. This memorandum was as follows, as it is in Walker's *True account of the Eikon Baſilike:*

'K. Charles II, and the d. of York, 'did both (in the laſt ſeſſions of par- 'liament, 1675) when I ſhewed them, 'in the lord's houſe, the written copy 'of this, wherein are ſome correc- 'tions and alterations (written with 'the late k. Charles I's own hand) 'aſſure me, that this was none of the 'ſaid king's compiling; but made by 'Dr. Gauden, bp. of Exeter, which 'I here inſert, for the undeceiving 'others in this point, by atteſting thus 'much under my hand. ANGLESEY.'

The firſt publication of this memorandum made a very great noiſe, and abundance of books were wrote about it. But perhaps the reader will doubt (and with good reaſon) of the genuineneſs of this memorandum, if he reads *Vindication of k. Charles the martyr*, in 4°, publiſhed 1711. Indeed Burnet, in his *Hiſt. of his own times*, vol. i. p. 50, tells us pretty near the ſame fooliſh ſtory; but if the reader carefully conſiders that paſſage, he will evidently ſee it deſtroys itſelf; for among other things that may be juſtly obſerved againſt the veracity of that account, he ſpeaks of the d. of Somerſet, and the earl of Southampton, as living at a time when it is well known they were both dead.

ANNESLEY, or Aneley, (Samuel) b. in Warwickſhire, 1620, ſtudied at at Oxford, where he took the degrees of A. B. and A. M. Wood, *Athen. Oxon.* vol. ii. ſays he received holy orders from a bp. but Calamy's *Life of Baxter*, vol. iii. p. 66, informs us that he had preſbyterian ordination. He ſucceeded Dr. Griffiths Higges, who was ejected for his loyalty, at Cliffe in Kent, a living of between 3 and 400l. per ann. which being alſo a peculiar, was poſſeſſed of a great juriſdiction. The people of the pariſh, who had been extremely fond of Dr. Higges, treated him very roughly. Tho' a nonconformiſt, he was honoured by the univerſity of Oxford with

with the title of LL. D. but this was done by the command of Philip earl of Pembroke, chancellor of the univerſity, who acted with boundleſs authority. July 26, 1648, he preached the faſt ſermon before the houſe of commons, which by their order was printed. It was this ſermon that raiſed Dr. Anneſley ſo many enemies, who have purſued him even beyond the grave: his text was Job xxvii. 5, 6. In this ſermon he inveighed againſt the k. then a priſoner in the Iſle of Wight, excited the parliament to do juſtice upon him, inſtead of treating with him any more; and at the ſame time highly extolled the Covenant. See Wood's *Faſti Oxon.* vol. ii. Dr. Anneſley took the engagement, and went all lengths with the parliament. The protector nominated him lecturer of St. Paul's, and afterwards vicar of St. Giles's Cripplegate. In 1662, he was ejected for nonconformity, but continued preaching privately. Calamy ſays he laboured earneſtly in the work of the miniſtry 55 y. He died the laſt day of the y. 1696. He had the reputation of being a warm preacher, as well as a pious, prudent, and very charitable divine, laying by the 10th of his income for the uſe of the poor. There are only a few ſermons of his in print.

ANNICERIS, b. at Cyrene, and ſcholar to Paræbates, a Greek philoſopher, of the cyreniac ſect, and who gave the name of Annicerians to his diſciples. They, as well as the reſt of the cyreniac philoſophers, placed all good in pleaſure, and conceived virtue to be only commendable, ſo far as it produced pleaſure. (*Cicero de Officiis*, lib. iii.) They yet held other noble ſentiments: Anniceris redeemed Plato, when ſold as a ſlave at Ægina, by command of Dionyſius the tyrant of Sicily; Laertius in *Vitâ Platonis*. His brother was Nicotoles, a philoſopher, and the famous Poſidonius was his ſcholar; *Suidas*.

ANNIUS of Viterbo. See NANNIUS.

ANSCHAIRE (St.) called the Apoſtle of the North, 1ſt abp. of Hambourg and Bremen, b. in France, 805. The Swedes ſending for clergymen to preach in their country, Anſchaire went there 829, became archbp. of Hambourg, 834, and died at Bremen of a bloody-flux, 869, having converted a great part of the north.

ANSELM, b. 1033, at Aoſt, a town at the foot of the Alps, belonging to the d. of Savoy, archbp. of Canterbury in the reigns of William Rufus, and Hen. I. He came into England, 1092, and was made abp. much againſt his mind. Rufus afterwards quarrelling with him, he went to Rome, where he was graciouſly received by pope Urban II. Hen. I, on his aſcenſion to the throne, recalled him; but a freſh quarrel ariſing between the k. and the pope, about inveſtitures, occaſioned new troubles to Anſelm, and another journey to Rome: at length pope Paſchal II making ſome advances towards gratifying the k. he ſent for Anſelm, but he being ſick, the king went himſelf to viſit him in Normandy, where all differences were adjuſted; and Anſelm recovering, ſoon after, returned to England. He died at his ſee, Ap. 21, 1109. The largeſt edition of his works is that publiſhed by father Gerberon, at Par. 1675. This archbp. reſtrained the Engliſh clergy from marrying, in a national ſynod at Weſtminſter, 1102; the 4th canon of which provides, 'that no 'archdeacon, prieſt, deacon, or ca'non ſhould be allowed to marry, or 'live with his wife already married.' This liberty was not denied the Engliſh prieſts till this ſynod. H. Hunting. l. xvii. fol. 217. He was canonized in the reign of Hen. VII, at the inſtance of card. Morton, then archbp. of Canterbury. Godwin, *De præſul. Angl. inter archiep. Cant.* A. D. 1109. Many miracles are recorded of him,

both before and after his death, by Johannes Sariſburienſis, who wrote his life.

ANSELM, a bare-footed Auguſtin friar, b. at Paris, 1625. His principal work is entitled, *A genealogical hiſt. and chronology of the houſe of France, and of the great officers of the crown.* He died at Paris, Jan. 17, 1664, aged 69 y.

ANTELMI (Joſeph) canon of the cathedral church of Frejus, in France, where he was b. 1648, and died 1697. Du Pin ſays he was a man of great integrity, ſweetneſs of temper, and learning, but eaſily led away by his conjectures. Beſides ſome works of ſuperſtition, he publiſhed, 1689, ſeveral Lat. diſſertations upon the works of St. Leo the Great, and Proſper Aquitanus, and upon the foundation of the church of Frejus.

ANTERUS, is ſuppoſed to have ſucceeded Pontianus, who was baniſhed, in the ſee of Rome 236, and to have ruled, ſome writers ſay, a y. according to others, but a month. He appears to have been a martyr.

ANTESIGNANUS (Peter) one of the beſt grammarians of the 16th cent. and particularly zealous in educating youth. He taught at Lyons, wrote a Greek grammar, and publiſhed Terence's comedies in 3 different methods: 1ſt, with ſhort notes, and the arguments of every ſcene, and the accents marked upon every word of more than 2 ſyllables, and at the ſide of every verſe the manner of ſcanning it: 2dly, with the entire notes of almoſt all the authors who had written upon Terence: and laſtly, with new marginal notes, and a French tranſlation and paraphraſe of the 3 firſt comedies. He puts between crotchets whatever is in the tranſlation, and not expreſſed in the original: he marks with letters all the references from the tranſlation to the paraphraſe. The various readings have likewiſe each their parentheſes, and their notes of reference. He has given, in the 2 laſt edit. of his Terence, all that was contained in the 1ſt. Matthew Bonhomme, a bookſeller at Lyons, was employed in publiſhing this threefold edit. the king's privilege is dated 1556. His laborioufneſs and great patience appears no leſs from his *Thematis verborum inveſtigandi ratio*, and his *Praxis præceptorum linguæ Græcæ*. They are to be found in ſeveral Greek grammars.

ANTHONY (St.) founder of a monaſtic order, b. in Egypt, 251. His father and mother, who died when he was 17, left him a large fortune. They ſay, that having entered a church one day, and hearing the Goſpel read, in which J. C. ſays to the young man who was rich, 'If 'thou wilt be perfect, go, and ſell 'what thou haſt, and give to the 'poor, and thou ſhalt have treaſure 'in heaven: and come, and follow 'me:' he took a reſolution to quit the world, diſtributed his eſtate among his neighbours, gave the value of his moveables to the poor, and retired into ſolitude about the y. 270. He built in the deſert many monaſteries; and made, in 335, a voyage to Alexandria, for the defence of the faith. Anthony applied himſelf to prayer and meditation. He was attacked with divers temptations: they alſo ſay that devils appeared to him in ſeveral frightful ſhapes, and beat him. He is ſaid to have done a great many miracles; and animated, by his example and by his diſcourſe, thoſe who had embraced a monaſtic life. He died Jan. 17, 356, aged 105 y. St. Athanaſius, to whom he gave, at his death, his tunic, hath wrote his life. Altho' St. Anthony was not learned, he left 7 letters, which are now extant in Latin.

ANTHONY (St.) of Padua, a monk of the order of St. Francis, was b. at Liſbon, 1195. He lived, from his youth, an auſtere life, and went into the order of St. Francis, who was then alive.

alive. Having embarked, to convert the infidels in Africa, he was drove into Italy, where he ſtudied divinity, and preached with reputation. After that he taught at Montpelier, at Toulouſe, and Padua, where he died June 13, 1231, at 36 y. of age. The beſt edit of his works is that of 1641.

ANTHONY, k. of Navarre, called before d. of Vendome, came to the court of France after the death of k. Francis II, and was declared lieutenant-general of the kingdom during the minority of Charles IX. He then embraced the R. catholic religion, and formed, with the d. of Guiſe and the conſtable of Montmorenci, a union, which was called, by the Hugonots, the Triumvirate. He commanded the army at the taking of Rouen, 1562, and died of his wounds at Andeli, Nov. 17, the ſame year.

ANTHONY Nebriſſenſis, a Spaniard, b. 1444, was one of thoſe who contributed moſt to the revival of the belles letters. After having profeſſed at Salamanca for the ſpace of 20 y. being diſguſted with this univerſity, he attached himſelf to card. Ximenes, who brought him into his univerſity of Alcala. He taught there to his death, and laboured upon an edit. of the Polyglot. There are many commentaries of his upon anc. authors, and many other learned works. He died July 11, 1522, aged 77.

ANTHONY of Meſſina, called alſo Antinetto, a famous painter, b. at Meſſina, was the 1ſt who taught in Italy the art of painting in oil, a ſecret he learned of John de Bouges. He flouriſhed about 1430.

ANTHONY Galatea, a philoſopher, phyſician, poet, and geographer, and one of the moſt ingenious men of the 15th cent. He wrote, in Latin, and Engliſh verſe, a deſcription of Japygia, and of Gallipoly, and other works. He died about 1490.

ANTHONY, or Antony, (Dr. Francis) ſon of an eminent goldſmith of London, b. 1550, educated at Cambridge. He was a very learned phyſ. and chemiſt, but had frequent diſputes with the college of phyſicians, becauſe he practiſed without a licence. He was famous for a noſtrum called *Aurum potabile*, and which he repreſented to the world as an univerſal medicine, and in the defence of which he wrote learnedly, both in Lat. and Engliſh. What chiefly contributed to maintain his own reputation, and thereby reflected credit on his medicine, was his own amiable character; for he was a man of real piety and probity, modeſt and charitable. He had great practice, which enabled him to live hoſpitably at his houſe in Bartholomew-cloſe; where he died, May 26, 1623. He was buried in St. Bartholomew's the Great, where a handſome monument has been erected to his memory, by his eldeſt ſon Dr. John Anthony, with a remarkable inſcription. The credit of his medicine did not die with him, for his eldeſt ſon ſold it, and lived by it very handſomely. If the reader has a deſire to know the proceſs of the *Aurum potabile*, he may ſee it at length in *Biographia Brit.* vol. i. p. 171, 172.

ANTIGENES, one of Alexander the Great's captains, who had 2 of the prizes which Alexander gave to 8 of the braveſt commanders in his army. He treacherouſly delivered up Eumenes to Antigonus, who put him to death, about 315 y. before J. C. but he received ſoon the reward of his perfidy, for he was burnt alive in an iron cage.

ANTIGONUS, k. of the Jews, and ſon of Ariſtobulus II, having made an alliance with the k. of Parthia, took Jeruſalem, and cut off the ears of Hircanus, his uncle, to render him incapable of being high-prieſt; but Herod, the brother of Hircanus, having retook Jeruſalem, ſent Antigonus to Mark Anthony, who cut off his head, 37 y. before J. C. In him ended the

race of the Aſmoneans, who had reigned 126 y.

ANTIOCHUS Soter, k. of Syria, and ſon of Seleucus Nicanor, eſpouſed Stratonice, his mother-in-law, during the life of Seleucus, defeated the Bithynians, the Macedonians, and Galateans, and died 261 y. before J. C.

ANTIOCHUS Θεὸς, k. of Syria, made war againſt Ptolemy Philadelphus, which was concluded by his eſpouſing Berenice, altho' he had already 2 ſons by Laodice; who, to be revenged, poiſoned Antiochus, 246 y. before J. C. and put his ſon Seleucus upon the throne, by the contrivance of Artemon; at laſt ſhe ſtabbed Berenice, with a ſon this princeſs had by Antiochus: but her cruelty did not go unpuniſhed; ſhe was ſlain herſelf in the war that Ptolemy Euergetes undertook in favour of his ſiſter Berenice.

ANTIOCHUS the Great, k. of Syria, ſucceeded his brother Seleucus Ceraunus, 22 y. before J. C. He was defeated in a bloody battle by Ptolemy Philopater, near Raphia, 217 y. before J. C. Some time after he took Sardis, attacked the Medes and Parthians, made himſelf maſter of Judea, Phœnicia, and Cœloſyria, and formed a deſign of reducing Smyrna, Lampſacus, and other cities of Aſiatic Greece. Theſe cities implored the ſuccour of the Romans, who ſent ambaſſadors to oblige him to reſtore to Ptolemy Philadelphus the country he had took from him, and to let the free cities of Greece live in peace.

ANTIOCHUS Epiphanes uſurped the throne of Syria from Demetrius his nephew, 175 y. before J. C. and would have deprived Ptolemy Philometer, his nephew, of Egypt, but he was repulſed. He depoſed the high-prieſt Onias, beſieged and took Jeruſalem, 170 y. before J. C. and 2 y. after profaned the temple with ſacrifices of ſwine, and carried away 1800 talents to Antioch; this happened on the 25th of the Heb. month Kiſleu, or 15th of the Julian December. On his return to Antioch, he put to death the 7 brothers, the Maccabees, and the old ſage, Eleazar. Matathias and Judas Maccabeus defeated his armies; himſelf was defeated by the Elymians, and obliged to return to Babylon, where he was ſtruck with a terrible diſtemper, which cauſed him to kill himſelf in deſpair, 164 y. before J. C. He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

ANTIOCHUS Eupator, k. of Syria, A. 164 before J. C. Lyſias, his general, entered Judea with an army of 80,000 foot, a numerous cavalry, and 80 elephants; but was defeated by Judas Maccabeus. He was killed by Demetrius, his couſin-german, 162 y. before J. C.

ANTIPATER, a ſcholar of Ariſtotle, and one of the generals of Alexander the Great, was a favourer of learning, and a man of genius. He reduced to reaſon the Thracians, who had revolted, and defeated the Lacedæmonians, 330 y. before J. C. He was accuſed of poiſoning Alexander: he died 321 y. before J. C.

ANTIPATER, k. of Macedon, and brother of Philip, ſucceeded Caſſander, 298 y. before J. C. He killed Theſſalonice his mother, and was put to death by Lyſimachus.

ANTIPATER, an Idumæan, ſon of Antipas, governor of Idumæa, made himſelf famous by his riches, prudence, and enterpriſes. He eſpouſed the party of Hircanus, and eſtabliſhed him on the throne. Antipater had then the direction of all his affairs, which he always managed for the advantage of the Romans. He did great ſervice to Cæſar in the war of Egypt; and was poiſoned 43 y. before J. C. by a man, named Malichus, who pretended to be his friend, and to whom Antipater had been very kind, and had even ſaved his life. He was the father of Herod the Great, and Salome.

ANTIPATER of Sidon, a famous ſtoic philoſopher and poet, about 136 y. before J. C. There are many of his epigrams in a work called *Anthologia.*

ANTIPATER (L. Cælius) a Lat. hiſtorian, about 124 y. before J. C. The emp. Adrian preferred him to Salluſt, and he was much eſteemed by Cicero, who often quotes him.

ANTIPHILUS, a famous Egyptian painter, the rival of Apelles, who made himſelf admired by the portrait of a boy, who, upon being kiſſed, ſeemed to ſend forth a flame of fire.

ANTIPHON, a famous Athenian orator, and a native of Ramnus in Attica. He was the 1ſt who reduced eloquence into an art, and laid down precepts for it. Thucydides, who was his ſcholar, ſpeaks nobly of him, for his wit, eloquence, and virtue. Dionyſius the Tyrant having aſked Antiphon which was the beſt braſs; he anſwered, that of which the ſtatues of Hermodius and Ariſtogiton were made, who were the two perſons that killed the tyrants of Athens: ſome ſay this reply coſt him his life, 411 y. before J. C.

ANTISTHENES, a famous Athenian philoſopher, a ſcholar of Socrates, and inſtitutor of the ſect of the cynics, about 324 y. before J. C. It is ſaid, that upon hearing Socrates, he adviſed his own ſcholars to become his fellow diſciples under that philoſopher. He was the cauſe of the baniſhment of Anytus, and the death of Melitus, his two greateſt enemies. Antiſthenes attached himſelf to nothing but morality: a perſon ſaying to him one day, that war took away many miſerable people; 'You are 'miſtaken (anſwered he), it makes 'more than it takes away.' Laertius tells us, that there were 10 tomes of his works, of which he gives the titles. He was viſited in his laſt ſickneſs by Diogenes, who at one of his viſits brought a dagger with him, and Antiſthenes crying out, 'Who will free 'me from this pain?' Diogenes ſhewed him the dagger, ſaying, 'This 'will.' Antiſthenes replied, 'that he 'meant from his pain, not from his 'life.'

ANTONIA, the daughter of Marcus Antonius and Octavia, and one of the prettieſt and moſt virtuous princeſſes of her age. She married Druſus, the ſon of Livia and brother of Tiberius: ſhe had by him Germanicus, an accompliſhed prince, Claudius, who was afterwards emp. and Livia, infamous by her crimes. She loſt her huſband in her youth, and would never marry again, ſetting a fine example of continence in a debauched court. Antonia diſcovered to Tiberius the deſigns of Sejanus. She had at firſt ſome ſhare in the management of affairs under her grandſon; but he gave her, in the end, a good deal of trouble. She died about A. D. 38. It was ſuſpected ſhe was poiſoned by this unnatural prince. Pliny aſſures us ſhe never ſpit.

ANTONIDES Vander Goes (John) a famous poet of Zealand, died in the flower of his age, 1684. The laſt edit. of his works was printed at Amſt. 1714, 4°, with his life.

ANTONINUS Pius (Titus Aurelius Fulvius) a Rom. emp. b. at Lanuvium in Italy, A. D. 86; was a prince of a good mien, great genius, learning, and eloquence. He was conſul in 120, and ſucceeded the emp. Adrian in 138. He preſently releaſed ſeveral perſons condemned to die, and engaged the eſteem and love of the people by his moderation and wiſdom. He loved his ſubjects as his children, repeating often thoſe fine words of Scipio Africanus, 'that he had rather 'preſerve one citizen, than kill a 'thouſand enemies.' More attentive to preſerve the bounds of his empire than to extend them, he knew how to avoid war, and the Barbarians ſubmitted to his virtues. This generous

prince did good to every body, and managed nevertheleſs with care the revenues of the empire. He publiſhed no edict againſt the Chr. he wrote himſelf ſome letters in their favour. He died, regretted by every body, Mar. 7, 161, aged 73. Many remarkable ſtories are related of his moderation. He had the honour of having the emp. Gordian for his hiſtorian. A little before he died, he gave to the tribune, for the watch-word, Æquanimitas, i. e. Tranquility, and then turned himſelf, and expired.

ANTONINUS Philoſophus (Marcus Aurelius) of an ancient and noble family, ſon of Annius Verus, b. at Rome, Apr. 26, 121. He was adopted by Antoninus Pius, upon whoſe death, 161, he was obliged by the ſenate to take upon him the government, in the management of which, he made Lucius Verus his colleague; at the ſame time aſſuming the name of Antoninus, which he gave alſo to this colleague, and betrothed his daughter Lucilla to him; they diſcharged their joint government amicably. The happineſs which the empire began to enjoy under them, was interrupted, 162, by a dreadful inundation of the Tyber, which deſtroyed a prodigious number of cattle, and occaſioned a famine at Rome. This was followed by the Parthian war; at the ſame time the Catti ravaged Germany and Rhætia; and an inſurrection was apprehended from the Britons, againſt whom, Calphurnius Agricola was ſent, and Aufidius Victorinus againſt the Catti; Lucius Verus went in perſon to oppoſe the Parthians, while it was thought neceſſary for Antoninus to continue at Rome. In 166, the Parthians being defeated, the 2 emp. triumphed at Rome, and were honoured with the titles of fathers of their country. But this y. there was a terrible peſtilence, which ſpread itſelf over the whole world, and a famine, under which Rome laboured. Dion Caſſius, lib. lxxi. relates a memorable event during the war with the Germans, 174. The Roman army being encloſed by the Quadi in a very diſadvantageous place, where there was no poſſibility of procuring water: when ready to periſh with heat and thirſt, incapable of retiring, or engaging the enemy; in an inſtant the ſky was covered with clouds, and there fell a prodigious quantity of rain. The R. army immediately applied themſelves to quench their thirſt, when the Barbarians advanced with ſuch fury, that they would undoubtedly have been defeated, if they had not been relieved by a violent ſhower of hail, and a ſtorm of lightning, which fell upon the enemy, without the leaſt annoyance to the Romans, who by this means gained the victory. This wonderful event is aſcribed to the prayers of the Chriſtians, and is particularly celebrated by Tertullian, *ad Scap.* c. 4. Euſebius, *Eccleſ. hiſt.* l. v. c. 5. Julius Capitolinus, *in Vit. Anton. Philoſ.* c. 24. Themiſtius in a diſcourſe to Theodoſius, St. Jerome, St. Gregory Nyſſen, Claudian, and the Alexandrian chronicle, which copies Euſebius. The pagans and the Chriſtians, as Mr. Tillemont informs us, have equally acknowleged the truth of this prodigy; the former aſcribed it to the power of magic, but the latter to the prayers of the Chriſtian ſoldiers, who were in the R. army, and belonged to the legion called Melitene; from this event, as Apollonarius tells us, diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Thundering Legion, by the emp. as a reward for this miracle. Antoninus, after a reign full of great and noble acts, died Mar. 17, 180, having reigned 19 y. and lived 58. The whole emp. juſtly lamented his loſs, and paid the greateſt honours to his memory. He was ranked among the gods, and every perſon had a ſtatue of him in their houſes. His *Meditations*

ditations have been extremely admired by all good judges. His character is perhaps the moſt perfect of any of the heathen emperors in every view of it. The emp. Julian in his *Cæſars*, which is a ſatire upon the R. emperors, gives him the nobleſt character, and places him above Trajan, Auguſtus, Cæſar, and Alexander; and repreſents this as his maxim, that it is the chief duty of a man and a prince to imitate the Deity, by putting himſelf into ſuch a ſtate as to want but a few things for himſelf, and to ſerve others to the utmoſt of his power. Thoſe who envied him, ſenſible they could prove no ill againſt him, accuſed him of hypocriſy; ſuch an accuſation is the laſt arrow of the envious, againſt which, no character, however ſacred, can defend itſelf; the bad can always ſay it, for it requires no labour, but that of the tongue.

ANTONIO (Nicholas) knight of the order of St. James, and chancellor of Seville, where he was b. 1617, rendered himſelf famous by his *Bibliotheque of Spaniſh authors:* a ſolid work, and generally eſteemed. He died, 1684.

ANTONIUS (Marcus) the orator, ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his eloquence, that in the judgment of Cicero, Italy became then the rival of Greece; he was prætor of Sicily, pro-conſul of Cilicia, and afterwards cenſor about 90 y. before J. C. He was put to death during the troubles of Marius and Cinna: he would never publiſh any of his pleadings.

ANTONIUS (Marcus) the ſon of the former, ſurnamed Creticus, upon account of the wars in Crete, where he was ſhip-wrecked. He died of grief, and left by Julia, his 2d wife,

ANTONIUS (Marcus) the Triumvir, who was admired in his youth for his fine qualities; but Curio, the ſenator, who loved him, plunged him into all ſorts of vices, and paid the debts he had contracted by his debauches. He was in great a friendſhip with Clodius; but being diſguſted at him, he went into Greece, to form himſelf for eloquence; ſerved under Gabinius, who ſent him againſt Ariſtobulus, who was then raiſing a rebellion amongſt the Jews, whom he overcame, and took priſoner. He followed the ſame Gabinius into Egypt, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his clemency and valour. On his return to Rome, he embraced, with Curio, Cæſar's party, who was then among the Gauls. He went to ſeek him, and adviſed him to march into Italy. Cæſar being maſter of Rome, recompenſed Marcus Antonius with the government of Italy, and at the battle of Pharſalia, he confided to him the left wing of the army. The y. following, 49 before J. C. after the defeat of Pompey, Cæſar being created dictator, made Marcus Antonius general of horſe; and 5 y. after his colleague in the conſulſhip. One day, during the celebration of the feaſt of Supercalia, Marcus Antonius would put the crown on the head of Cæſar, which promoted the death of the latter, who was aſſaſſinated the ſame year. Marcus Antonius immediately aſſembled the ſenate, and ſhewing to the people the bloody robe of Cæſar, he harangued with ſo much vehemence, that he raiſed a ſedition. His power encreaſing every day, he embroiled himſelf with Octavius (known afterwards by the name of Auguſtus); but he having the favour of the people, Antonius retired into Gaul. Upon which, the ſenate ſuſpecting him, as having a deſign of making himſelf abſolute, ſent againſt him Octavius, and the conſuls Panſa and Hirtius. Antonius defeated them near Bologna, and was defeated in his turn. In ſpite of his defeat, he drew over to his party Lepidus's ſoldiers, and gained Plancus to his intereſts; and having raiſed 6 legions in Gaul, he marched into

Italy with 17 legions and 11,000 horſe. So ſudden a change obliged Auguſtus and Lepidus to enter into a league with him; and thus the famous triumvirate was formed, which proved very unhappy to ſeveral great men; and among others to Cicero, to whoſe death Octavius gave his conſent. Antonius conſented to Lucius Cæſar his uncle's death, and Lepidus ſacrificed Paulus his brother. The triumvirate having ſufficiently ſtrengthened their power, reſolved on the death of Brutus and Caſſius. Octavius and Antonius marched againſt them into Macedonia. After their death, they divided the empire; Auguſtus had Europe, Lepidus Africa, Antonius Greece and Aſia, where he gave himſelf up to debauchery, and fell deſperately in love with Cleopatra, q. of Egypt; during his abſence, Fulvia, his wife, embroiled herſelf with Octavius, which gave occaſion to a new rupture: they were coming to extremities when Fulvia died. Her death was the cauſe of a new union. One of the conditions of peace was the marriage of Octavia, ſiſter of Auguſtus, with Antonius; but he, inflamed with a violent paſſion for Cleopatra, left his children, and the virtuous Octavia, to go into Egypt to Cleopatra. Octavia went from Rome to bring back her huſband, to his duty; but Antonius cauſed her to be ſtopped at Athens. This miſconduct, and other motives, re-kindling the war, it was ended by the famous naval fight at Actium, 31 y. before J. C. Cleopatra, who had furniſhed Antonius with 60 veſſels, fled; Antonius followed her, which loſt him the victory. The following y. Auguſtus entered into Egypt, and repaired directly to Peluſium, Antonius fell upon the cavalry and defeated it; but he was in the end overcome: believing that Cleopatra was killed, as ſhe had cauſed him to be told, he ſtabbed himſelf with a ſword, and died in a few hours after, at the age of 56. Marcus Antonius had great qualities: he was brave, an excellent general, a tender and generous friend, merciful to his enemies, eloquent, and capable of bearing the inclemencies of the weather; but his debaucheries, and his paſſion for Cleopatra, were the cauſe of all his misfortunes.

ANVARI. See NAVERI.

APELLES, the greateſt painter of antiquity, about 300 y. before J. C. b. in the iſland of Cos, according to Ovid. His principal pictures were, that of Fortune; of Antigonus, whom he drew in profile, to conceal a defect in that prince, who had loſt an eye; a horſe drawn ſo naturally, that horſes neighed when they ſaw him: the moſt eſteemed of all were, a Venus riſing out of the ſea; and an Alexander. His aſſiduity to his work gave riſe to the proverb: 'no day without ſome work'. Alexander the Great made an edict, that no painter ſhould make his portrait, but Apelles; perſuaded, ſays Cicero, that ſo famous a painter would tranſmit him to poſterity.

APELLES, a famous tragedian, raiſed himſelf by a very infamous manner of life; but when the flower of his youth was gone, he turned comedian, and was ſo great a favourite of Caligula, that he kept him always in his company, even in public (Dio, lib. lxix. p. 643.) and made him one of his counſellors. But one day having aſked him, as they ſtood by the ſtatue of Jupiter, 'Which of the two 'ſeems the greateſt perſon to you, Ju'piter, or I?' He fell into ſuch a prodigious paſſion with Apelles for not anſwering quick enough, that he ordered him to be whipped very cruelly: and ſaid upon this occaſion, by way of raillery, that Apelles had an agreeable voice, even when he cried. Some authors aſſure us, that he put him into irons, and gave orders from time to time, to turn him

upon upon a wheel. Phil. *Legat. ad Caium.*

APICIUS, the name of 3 Romans, famous for their gluttony. The 1ſt lived before the change of the common-wealth; the 2d, who was the moſt remarkable, lived under Auguſtus and Tiberius. It is of him that Seneca ſpeaks in the 95th letter, and in 11th ch. *De vitâ bona*, and in his treatiſe *Of Conſolation*. He invented the cakes called by his name; kept at Rome a public ſchool to teach the art of gluttony. He compoſed a treatiſe on the method of ſharpening the appetite: *De gulæ irritamentis*. Pliny calls him, 'Nepotum omnium altiſſimus gurges.' He ſpent 2,500,000 in entertainments; but at laſt ſeeing that he had but 250,000 ſeſterces remaining, he poiſoned himſelf out of an apprehenſion of being ſtarved with ſuch a ſum. The 3d, who lived under Trajan, valued himſelf on having the ſecret to preſerve oyſters freſh. He ſhewed this by ſending ſome to Trajan, as far as Parthia, which were extremely freſh when he received them. (Athenæus, lib. i. p. 7.) We have a treatiſe, *De re culinaria*, under his name; it was found in the iſle of Megulonne, by Albinus Torinus, who publiſhed it at Baſil, 12 y. after, 1541, with ſome additions of the ſame kind. It had been diſcovered near 100 y. before, under pope Nicholas V, by Enoch d'Aſcoli, (Platin. in *Vit. Nicolai* V). The name of Apicius continued a long time applied to ſeveral kinds of meats, and made a ſort of ſect among the cooks.

APION, a famous gramarian, b. at Oaſis, in Egypt, was a profeſſor at Rome, under Tiberius. He joined to his learning all the arrogance of a pedant, and amuſed himſelf with difficult and inſignificant inquiries. He was at the head of an embaſſy, which the inhabitants of Alexandria ſent to Caligula, to complain of the Jews, who lived in their city. Apion, animated with all the hatred which the Egyptians had maintained, for time immemorial againſt the Jewiſh nation, accuſed the Jews of ſeveral crimes. One of Apion's chief works was his *Antiquities of Egypt*, in which he ſpeaks very ſeverely of the Jews; but not content with that, he wrote an expreſs work againſt them. Joſephus thought himſelf obliged to confute his malicious calumnies. Apion alſo wrote, *De luxu Apicii. De linguâ Romanâ & diſciplinâ metallicâ.* The famous hiſtory of the *Lion of Androcles*, is only known from the account of Apion. He ſpeaks of it as an eye-witneſs. Aulus Gellius, lib. v. cap. 14. relates it after him. Apion alſo gives a reaſon, taken from the diſcoveries, which were made in Egypt, by anatomy, why the ancients wore the ring on the 4th finger of the left hand. (Aul. Gell. lib. x. cap. 10.)

APOLLINARIS (C. Sulpitius) a famous grammarian of the 2d cent. b. at Carthage, to whom is attributed the verſes which ſerve for arguments to the comedies of Terence; he had for his ſucceſſor in his profeſſion Pertinax, who was afterwards emp. We have the following epigram which he wrote upon the orders which Virgil gave to burn his Æneid;

Infelix alio cecidit prope Pergamon igne,
Et pene eſt alio Troja cremata rogo.

APOLLINARIS Sidonius. See SIDONIUS.

APOLLODORUS of Athens, a famous grammarian, a ſcholar of Ariſtarchus, about 104 y. before J.C. Nothing remains of his, but a bibliotheque of the gods, in 3 books, uſeful for the underſtanding of mythology.

APOLLODORUS, a celeb. Athenian painter, about 408 y. before J. C. he excelled in colouring.

APOLLODORUS, a famous architect, under Trajan and Adrian, had the direction of a ſtone bridge, that Trajan built upon the Danube, 102. When Adrian came to the empire, he had him put to death, under falſe

falſe pretences, becauſe he had formerly treated his pretenſions to arts and ſciences with contempt. A great many perſons of different profeſſions and diſtinguiſhed merit have had this name. Scipio Tetti, a Neapolitan, has written a treatiſe of the Apollodoruſes, printed at Rome 1555, with the *Bibliotheca* of Apollodorus, tranſlated into Lat. by Benedictus Ægeius. Dr. Thomas Gale has alſo publiſhed an Apollodorus, above 100 y. after; but has omitted the Apollodorus above.

APOLLONIUS, a famous Greek poet, born at Alexandria, called the Rhodian, becauſe he taught rhetoric a long while at Rhodes; he was the ſcholar of Callimachus; he flouriſhed in the time of Ptolemy Euergeſtes, about 232 y. before J. C. and was keeper of the Alexandrian library. He wrote a poem upon the expedition of the Argonautics; we have the anc. ſcholia upon his Argonautics ſtill extant, they are very ſhort, but extremely uſeful and full of learning, ſuppoſed to have been written by Tarrhæus, Theon, and others.

APOLLONIUS of Pergus, in Pamphylia, a famous geometrician in the reign of Ptolomy Euergetes, about 244 y. before J. C. There remains of his an excellent treatiſe of conic ſections in 8 books; (the beſt edition is that of Oxford, 1710, in fol.) and other works.

APOLLONIUS of Tyana, of Capadocia; this impoſtor b. 3 or 4 y. before J. C. made profeſſion of the philoſophy of Pythagoras, renouncing wine, women, meat, and fiſh, living a very auſtere life. His addreſs made him to be looked on as a god, and gained over a great number of diſciples to him. At laſt, having abuſed the world a long time, he died in an advanced age, nobody being preſent at his death, not Damis himſelf, the moſt beloved of all his diſciples, and the companion of his impoſtures. This Damis wrote his life, and after him Philoſtrates. M. Du Pin, in his hiſtory of Apollonius of Tyana, proves, that the hiſtory of Apollonius is deſtitute of witneſſes worthy of credit; that Philoſtrates was a Roman; and that the miracles attributed to Apollonius have the viſible marks of falſhood; and that there is not one thing he did, but what may be juſtly attributed to art, chance, or fraud. In ſhort, that the doctrine of this philoſopher is contrary to right reaſon; ſo that the ignorant incredulous ought to be covered with confuſion, who dare to compare, as Hierocles did, the impoſtures of Apollonius with the miracles of our bleſſed Saviour.

APONO. See ALBANO (Peter.)

APPIAN, a celeb. Gr. hiſtorian, of one of the beſt houſes of Alexandria, lived under Trajan, Adrian, and Antoninus Pius, about 123, and was governor of a province, he compoſed the R. hiſtory, not in a regular ſeries as Livy's, but by provinces and nations, ranging in order of time what concerned each nation. There remains but a part of this learned work, the beſt edition of which, is, that of Amſterdam, printed, 1670, 2 vol. 8°.

APULEIUS (Lucius) a famous Platonic philoſopher, native of Madaura, lived about the 2d cent. under Antoninus and Marcus Aurelius. He married a rich widow, named Pudentilla, and was accuſed of having killed Pontianus, the ſon of his lady, and to have made uſe of magic charms to make her love him; but he defended himſelf before the proconſul of Africa, by an apology which is ſtill extant; and which St. Auguſtine calls an eloquent and florid diſcourſe. The country people looked on him as a great magician; and there were ſome who dared to compare his pretended miracles, with thoſe of J. C. Beſides his *Golden Aſs*, we have many other works of Apuleius, the greateſt part of which, treat of Platonic philoſophy.

AQUILA, ſurnamed Ponticus, becauſe he was b. at Sinope, a city of Pontus. He flouriſhed about 128. He

was very learned in the Hebrew language, and tranſlated the O. Teſtament into Greek. Nothing remains of it now but fragments. Dr. Cave ſays, Aquila undertook it, to ſet aſide that of the LXX. and to alter and pervert thoſe teſtimonies of Scripture which relate to our Saviour.

AQUILUS Severus, or Achilius, or Acilius, an hiſtorian and poet, died in the reign of the emp. Valentinian about 370.

AQUINAS (St. Thomas) of the noble family of the counts of Aquino, who were deſcended from the k. of Sicily and Arragon, was b. in the caſtle of Aquino, in the Terra di Lavaro in Italy, about 1224. His father was Landolph, count of Aquino, and his mother Theodora, daughter of count Theates. Having ſtudied at Naples, he entered himſelf, 1241, into the order of preaching friars, at Naples. In 1244, he read lectures upon the *Sentences*. In 1255, was created D. D. at Paris, on the ſame day with Bonnaventure. Having afterwards taught ſchool divinity in moſt parts of Italy, he ſettled at Naples, where he received a penſion from k. Charles, and ſpent the reſt of his life in ſtudy, reading of lectures, and exerciſes of piety. He was very little ſkilled in hiſtory, or polite learning, and knew nothing of the Greek tongue. He was called the Angelical Doctor. His works are very large, making 17 vol. in fol. In 1323, he was canonized by pope John XXII; and Pius V, who was of the ſame order with him, gave him, 1567, the title of the Fifth Doctor of the church, and appointed his feſtival to be kept with the ſame ſolemnity, as thoſe of the other 4 doctors. He is ſaid to have made uſe of the following prayer before he ſat down to his ſtudies.

'Ineffably wiſe and good Creator, 'illuſtrious origin, true fountain of 'light and wiſdom, vouchſafe to infuſe 'into my underſtanding ſome ray of 'thy brightneſs, thereby removing that 'two-fold darkneſs, under which I 'was born of ſin and ignorance.

'Thou that makeſt the tongues of 'infants eloquent, inſtruct, I pray 'thee, my tongue likewiſe; and pour 'upon my lips the grace of thy be-'nediction.

'Give me quickneſs to compre-'hend, and memory to retain. Give 'me a happineſs in expounding, a 'facility in learning, and a copious 'eloquence in ſpeaking.

'Prepare my entrance into know-'lege; direct me in my journey, and 'render the event of it complete, 'thro' Jeſus Chriſt our Lord. Amen.

ARABELLA Stuart. See STUART.

ARAGON (Iſabella of.) See ISABELLA.

ARAGON (Mary of.) See Mary.

ARATUS of Sycion, general of the Achæans, and one of the greateſt captains that Greece has produced, defeated Nicholas, the Tyrant of Sycion, ſurprized the fortreſs of Corinth, drove away the k. of Macedonia, and delivered Argos from tyrants. Philip II, k. of Macedon, poiſoned him about 214 y. before J. C. Aratus wrote the hiſtory of the Achæans, of which Polybius ſpeaks highly.

ARATUS, b. at Soli or Solæ, a city in Cilicia, a Greek poet, and famous aſtronomer in the time of Ptolomy Philadelphus, 272 y. before J. C. and compoſed in fine Greek verſes an aſtronomical poem called the *Phænomena*, which Cicero tranſlated into Lat. verſe. There are ſeveral other works aſcribed to him. Virgil has tranſlated a great many entire lines from this poet. St. Paul has honoured this poet, by quoting him. *Acts* xvii. ver. 28. The words are the begining of the 5th line of the *Phænomena* of Aratus.

ARBACES, governor of the Medes, under Sardanapalus k. of the Aſſyrians, revolted againſt him, and entered into a league with Releſis, 750 y. before J. C. Three y. after Sardanapalus

napalus burnt himſelf in his palace, and Arbaces was proclaimed k. of the Medes, which monarchy continued 317 y. under 9 k. till Aſtyages was expelled by Cyrus.

ARBUTHNOT (Alexander) principal of the univerſity of Aberdeen, and twice moderator of the general aſſembly, ſon of the baron of Arbuthnot, b. 1538. He ſtudied humanity and philoſophy at Aberdeen, and afterwards civil law in France, where he was 5 y. under the care of the famous Cujacius. Having taken the degree of licentiate, he returned home, 1563, and was very zealous in ſupport of the reformed religion, and took holy orders; but whether from a bp. or the preſbyters is uncertain. He was humble, pious, and learned, and very uſeful in his native country, in church affairs; an eminent lawyer, and a good divine, and ſkilled in phyſic, and remarkably moderate. In 1582, he publiſhed Buchanan's *hiſt. of Scotland*, in which, tho' he only acted as an editor, yet it procured him enemies, and, as is ſuppoſed, gave k. James I, an ill impreſſion of him. His employments leaving him but little time, he wrote only a ſingle book; *Orationes de origine et dignitate Juris*, 4°. 1572. He died, 1583.

ARC (Joan D') called the Maid of Orleans, b. 1407, in the pariſh of Greux upon the Meuſe, in the village of Domremy, in Lorrain. About the end of Feb. 1429, ſhe came to R. de Baudricount, gov. of Vaucouleurs, and told him ſhe had received expreſs orders from God, to raiſe the ſiege of Orleans, and crown k. Charles VII, at Rheims, who ſent her to the k. then at Chinon, who, previous to her coming, declared that Maria d'Avignon, a nun, had formerly told him 'Heaven would arm one of her 'ſex in defence of France.' She put on a man's habit, ſent for a certain ſword from the tomb of a knight, buried in the church of St. Catherine de Fierbois, and marched with a convoy deſigned for Orleans: a bloody battle enſued, wherein, after a long reſiſtance, the Engliſh were defeated, and forced to let the convoy go in. After ſeveral actions, in which Joan ſhewed a valour and reſolution unuſual in her ſex, the Engliſh were forced to raiſe the ſiege, May 14, 1429, begun Oct. 12, with great loſs to themſelves, and very little to the French. The reader may poſſibly have the curioſity to ſee a part of the d. of Bedford's letter to k. Hen. VI, of Engl. on this occaſion.

'And alle thing there proſpered 'for you, till the tyme of the ſiege 'of Orleans taken in hand, God 'knoweth by what advis. At the 'whiche tyme, after the adventure 'fallen to the perſone of my couſin 'of Salyſbury, whom God aſſoille, 'there felle, by the hand of God as 'it ſeemeth, a greet ſtrook upon your 'peuple that was aſſembled there in 'grete nombre, cauſed in great par-'tie, as y trowe, of lakke of ſadde 'beleve, and of unlevefulle doubte, 'that thei hadde of a diſciple and 'lyme of the feende, called the Pu-'celle, that uſed fals enchauntements 'and ſorcerie. The which ſtrooke 'and diſcomfiture nought oonly leſſed 'in grete partie the nombre of your 'peuple there, but as well withdrowe 'the courage of the remenant in mer-'reillous wyſe, and couraiged your 'adverſe party and ennemys to aſ-'ſemble hem forwith in nombre,' &c.

The raiſing of this ſiege gave the 1ſt blow to the Engl. affairs in France. Soon after Charles entered Rheims in triumph with Joan, the Engliſh having been expelled, and was crowned there. The next y. our Hen. VI was crowned at Paris, and gained ſome advantages over the French. The d. of Burgundy, who was in the Engliſh intereſt, beſieged Compiegne, and took Joan priſoner, who had made a ſally, and fought with great conduct and

and bravery; ſhe was delivered to the d. of Bedford, who ſent her to Roan, and ſo managed, that the k. by the advice of his council of France, ordered Joan to be tried for a witch. She was tried by the bp. of Beauvais, in whoſe dioceſe ſhe was taken, and after a long examination, condemned as a heretic, to do penance upon bread and water, all the days of her life. Soon after, under colour of a relapſe into her former errors, ſhe was tried again by the ſame judges, who delivered her over to the ſecular arm to be burnt alive. This ſentence was executed in the old Market-place, at Roan, May 30, 1431. She and her whole family had been ennobled, 1429: and ſhe had a coat of arms given her, which was azure, 2 fleur-de-lys, or, with a ſword, argent, erect, and going thro' a crown. There are ſtill in France ſeveral deſcendants from her family, which took the ſurname of Du Lis. There is at Orleans her ſtatue in complete armour, on the great bridge.

ARCADIUS, emp. of the Eaſt, ſon of Theodoſius the Great, and of Flaccilla, the empreſs, was aſſociated in the emp. 383, and ſucceeded Theodoſius, 395. Honorius, his brother, was emp. of the Weſt; Rufinus, prefect of the oratorium, not being able to eſpouſe his daughter to Arcadius, called in the Barbarians, and put the Eaſt into great confuſion; but at laſt he was killed at Conſtantinople. Eutropius, the favourite of Arcadius, who had married him to Eudoxia, had the ſame lot, at the ſolicitation of Gaïnas, a Goth by nation, and an Arian, who was himſelf defeated and killed, 400. Arcadius then confirmed the laws of Theodoſius, and publiſhed them a-new; but he tarniſhed the glory of his reign in baniſhing and perſecuting St. John Chryſoſtom, thro' a mean complaiſance for Eudoxia. He died, May 1, 408, at the age of 31 y.

ARCESILAUS, a famous Grecian philoſopher, about 300 y. before J. C. b. at Pitane. He ſucceeded Crantor, and was the author of a ſect, called the Second Academy. He held, that every thing was uncertain, and that there was no diſtinguiſhing falſehood from truth. He was a liberal generous friend, and took ſo much pleaſure in reading Homer, that he was uſed to ſay, 'that when he was going to read him, he was going to his amours.'

ARCHELAUS I, natural ſon of Perdiccas, aſcended, by his villainy, the throne of Macedonia. He applied himſelf to make Macedon formidable, for he fortified ſeveral places, made roads, collected arms and horſes, and was the firſt of their kings who fitted out fleets, and fought ſea-fights. He loved letters and ſciences, kept in his houſe the greateſt poets, painters, and muſicians, and had his houſe painted at a vaſt expence, by Zeuxis. He invited Socrates to his court, who refuſed him. He inſtituted ſacrifices and ſtage plays, in honour of Jupiter and the Muſes. His debauched life is ſuppoſed to have deſtroyed him.

ARCHELAUS, the ſon of Archelaus, pontif of Comana, and of Glaphyra, obtained the crown of Cappadocia, by the favour of Mark Anthony, 36 y. before J. C. and aſſiſted him with his troops at the battle of Actium; he alſo maintained it under Auguſtus; but Tiberius, incenſed at the honours he had laviſhed on Caligula, and his neglect of him, cited him to Rome on other pretences. Archelaus went thither; but the gout, old age, and indignity of his treatment, brought him to his end, y. of of Rome, 707. After his death Cappadocia was reduced to a province.

ARCHELAUS, the ſon of Herod the Great, was declared k. of Judæa, the 2d y. before J. C. He killed 3000 people before he went to Rome,

to eſtabliſh his kingdom with Auguſtus. This emp. gave him the half of what Herod poſſeſſed; but, on the complaint of the Jews, he was ſent to Vienne, among the Gauls, the 6th y. of J. C. where he died.

ARCHELAUS, a famous Grecian philoſopher, a ſcholar of Anaxagoras, and maſter of Socrates, about 444 y. before J. C. was ſurnamed the Phyſician, becauſe he 1ſt brought the art of phyſic from Ionia to Athens. He was the 1ſt who remarked that the voice is formed by the impulſe of the air. He maintained, according to St. Auſtin, that every thing was formed by unlike parts; and that juſtice and injuſtice had their foundation in cuſtom.

ARCHIDAMUS, k. of Sparta, and ſon of Ageſilaus the Great, aſcended the throne about 356 y. before J. C. He defeated the Arcadians, repulſed Epaminondas, and was killed in Italy, where he went with a fleet to ſuccour the Tarentines. We muſt diſtinguiſh him from other kings of Sparta of the ſame name.

ARCHILOCHUS, a famous Greek poet, native of Paros, about 664 y. before J. C. one of the 1ſt who compoſed iambic verſes. He wrote a ſatire againſt Lycambus with ſo much fury, that he hanged himſelf. Lycambus had promiſed him his daughter, but broke his word. It was on account of ſome obſcene paſſages in this ſatire, that the Lacedæmonians prohibited the verſes of Archilochus. His poems were full of, and remarkable for, ſlander; not many of them remain. He was killed in a combat.

ARCHIMEDES, b. at Syracuſe, an excellent mathematician, and the 1ſt who taught hydroſtatics. He told Hiero, k. of Syracuſe, his relation and friend, that if he would find him another earth to fix his machines on, he would remove this. He made a ſphere of glaſs, whoſe circles correſponded to the movements of the heavens, with an admirable regularity. Archimedes diſcovered alſo the fraud of the goldſmith, who had mixed metal with the gold, in the crown which he had made for the k. He was ſo overjoyed at this diſcovery, that he ran out of the bath, without reflecting that he was naked, crying out, 'I 'have found it! I have found it!' By the invention of machines he prolonged a great while the ſiege of Syracuſe, againſt Marcellus: they ſay alſo that he burnt the veſſels of that general, by means of glaſſes. He was killed at the taking of the city, by a ſoldier who did not know him, while he was deeply engaged in ſtudy, 208 y. before J. C. Cicero being quæſtor in Sicily, diſcovered his tomb, on which was a cylinder and a ſphere. There are extant of this famous mathematician ſome works. They were publiſhed at London, 1675, in 4°, by Dr. Barrow.

ARCHYTAS of Tarentum, a famous Pythagorean philoſopher, and learned mathematician, about 408 y. before J. C. He found out the doubling of the cube, and applied the mathematics to the uſes of life. He was drowned in the Adriatic ſea, and found dead on the banks of Apulia.

ARDSHIR, or Artaxerxes, ſurnamed Babegân, k. of Perſia, was the 1ſt prince who put an end to the Parthian monarchy, and reſtored the emp. to the Perſians, and founded a 4th royal family, named Sâſânians, who held the throne till Perſia was conquered by the Arabs. He defeated Ardawan, who had uſurped it. He poſſeſſed every virtue civil and military, and left a journal of his life, which may ſerve as a model to all princes. He uſed often to ſay, that when a k. applies himſelf to do juſtice, the people are affectionate and obedient; that the moſt wicked prince is him whom good people fear, and the wicked have expectations from. He would not puniſh all kinds of faults in the ſame manner. He reigned 30 y.

ARENA,

ARENA, or des Arens (Anthony) a poet bred in the country, a native of Souliers, in the dioceſe of Toulon, made himſelf famous by his mock verſes. He died 1644. His principal work is the deſcription of the war of Charles VIII, in the kingdom of Naples.

ARETÆUS of Cappadocia, a famous Greek phyſ. of the ſect of the pneumatiſts, lived, according to ſome authors, long before Julius Cæſar; but it is moſt probable that he flouriſhed in the reign of Trajan. He hath left divers treatiſes, written in the Ionic dialect, upon acute and other diſtempers. The beſt edition of his works was publiſhed by Wigan, Oxon. 1723, Gr. Lat. folio. It was re-publiſhed, with notes, by Boerhaave, 1731, fol.

ARETE, was the daughter of Ariſtippus, the founder of the cyreniac philoſophy, and mother of Ariſtippus the philoſopher; taught philoſophy and the ſciences to her ſon, who upon this account was called Μητροδίδακτος, i. e. Taught by his Mother.

ARETINE (Guy) a native of Arezzo, a famous Benedictine monk in the 11th cent. who found the 6 notes, *ut*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *ſol*, *la*. He publiſhed a muſical work, called *Micrologus*; and a letter, which has been inſerted in Baronius's *Annals*.

ARETINE (Peter) a native of Arezzo, a writer of the 16th cent. famous for his ingenious poetry, ſatirical and obſcene; he laid princes and nobles under contribution, who, to avoid his lampoons, made him conſiderable preſents; ſo that he was called the Scourge of Princes. He boaſted, that his writings did more good in the world than ſermons. The reading of his impious and ſhameful works was prohibited; above all, his *Dialogues*, *Letters*, *Explanations, and Sonnets, upon the* 16 *poſtures of Aretine*, engraved by Mark Anthony, 1525. He died at Venice, about 1556, at 66 y. of age. He compoſed a paraphraſe on the Pſalms, entitled *Aretine repenting*, and ſome other pious works, alternately with his impious ones. Ant. Laur. Politianus, in *Dialogo de riſu*, ſays, that he fell into ſuch a fit of laughing on hearing ſome obſcene diſcourſe, that he overturned the chair on which he ſat, hurt his head, and died on the ſpot. Notwithſtanding what has been ſaid of his ſatiricalneſs, he was laviſh of his praiſes to exceſs. We find in his letters, to kings and others, the moſt pompous hyperboles, and the moſt fawning flatteries, attended with all the meanneſs of a wretch, who in the moſt abject manner is begging for bread.

ARETINE (Francis) of the family of the Accolti, ſtudied at Sienna about 1443, and afterwards taught law there with ſuch a vivacity of genius, that he was ſurnamed the Prince of Subtleties, and Aretine's wit became a proverb. He taught at Piſa and Ferrara. He was of a ſevere temper, and never kept the ſame ſervant longer than a month or two: 'New brooms ſweep 'clean,' ſaid he. He was honoured with knighthood, lived ſingle, and, by his parſimony, amaſſed a great deal of money, which, tho' he ſaid he would leave for the maintenance of a college, he left, like an honeſt man, to his own relations. He made uſe of a very extraordinary method to convince his ſcholars, of what conſequence it is to be an honeſt man, as his frequent admonitions had not the deſired effect. The butchers of Ferrara uſed to leave their meat in the ſhambles all night: he went thither with his ſervant, before day, and, having broken open their ſhops, took all their meat. Two of his ſcholars, who were looked upon as more miſchievous than all the reſt, were accuſed of this action, and impriſoned. Aretine went to prince Hercules, and deſired their liberty, taking the whole fault upon himſelf:

but

but the more he inſiſted upon having done it, the more the priſoners were ſuſpected; for nobody dared to ſuſpect a profeſſor of ſuch a thing, whoſe gravity, wiſdom, and honeſty were ſo well known. The affair being at laſt brought to a concluſion, he declared what had been his deſign: thus he ſhewed the weight of a good, and the danger of a bad, reputation. He had a brother, Benedictus Accoltus Aretinus, b. 1415, who alſo became a famous lawyer.

ARETINE (Leonard.) See BRUNUS.

ARGAL (Richard) a cel. poet, in the reign of k. James I. He wrote, *The Songs of Solomon metaphraſed*, 1621, 4°. *The bride's ornament. A funeral elegy of bp. King*, 1621: and *Meditations*.

ARGONNE (Noel D') an eminent Carthuſian friar, author of a celeb. treatiſe concerning the method of reading the fathers of the church, and *Mélanges d'hiſtoire & de literature*, publiſhed under the fictitious name of de Vigneul Marville, at Roan, containing curious obſervations on hiſtory and literature. There was aſcribed to him likewiſe *l'Education de moucade*. He died at Paris, 1705.

ARGENTRE (Charles Dupleſſis D') b. May 16, 1673, at the caſtle of Dupleſſis, in the pariſh of Argentré, near Vitré, in Britany, was the ſon of Alexis Dupleſſis, of Argentré, dean of the nobleſſe of the province. He was received into the Sorbonne in 1696, Dr. in 1700, and almoner to the k. in 1709. He was the firſt to whom this place was given gratis. His inclination to ſtudy fixed him to the Sorbonne till the y. 1723, when he was named archbp. of Tulles: he then went to reſide in his dioceſe, where he applied himſelf with an indefatigable zeal to all the miniſterial functions. Notwithſtanding his ocupations, he ſtudied 7 hours a day. He publiſhed a great number of intereſting und uſeful works, the principal of which are, 1. *Elements of divinity*, in Latin, 4°. 2, *Explication of the ſacraments*, 3 vol. 12°. 3. *Collectio judiciorum S. Fac. Par.* 3 vol. in folio. He died Oct. 27, 1740. His mildneſs, his ſimplicity, and his charity made him regretted by every good man,

ARGYROPOLUS (John) a famous Grecian, b. at Conſtantinople, retired into Italy after the taking of this city by the Turks, 1453. He was well received by Coſmo de Medicis, who made him tutor to his ſon, and prof. of Greek at Florence. He tranſlated Ariſtotle's Phyſics and Ethics. He neither loved money nor praiſes, but he loved to eat and drink a good deal, and ſpent all in that manner; by this means his belly grew to an enormous ſize; he killed himſelf by eating too many melons, aged 70 y. A. D. 1474.

ARIOSTO (Ludovico) b. at the caſtle of Reggio, in Lombardy, 1474. He early diſcovered an excellent genius in poetry, and in his youth acquired ſuch a reputation by his Latin verſes, that, having in his riper years communicated to his friend cardinal Bembo, his deſign of writing an Italian epic poem, the card. earneſtly diſſuaded him from it; but, happily for the honour of Italy, he had then written ſome cantos of the *Orlando*, which having read to the d. of Ferrara, he and his learned courtiers joined againſt Bembo's opinion, and Arioſto continued the work. This poem is a continuation of Bojardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, as Virgil's poem is of Homer's, and has been honoured with numerous illuſtrators and commentators. 'Foreigners in general think (ſays the ingenious ſig. G. Baretti, in his *Ital. library*, 8°, Lond. 1758) Taſſo's *Jeruſalem* the beſt poem in our language; but the greateſt part of the natives give the 1ſt place to the *Orlando Furioſo*; and I think them in the right.' The moſt valued edit. of *Orlando*, is that of Franceſco Franceſchi, 1584, 4°, becauſe of the cuts by

by Porro. We have lately had a London edit. of it, with a literal tranſlation, by W. Huggins, eſq. very uſeful to thoſe who ſtudy Italian. Arioſto's attachment to poetry did not ſo far engage him, but that he was employed in embaſſies, and the management of affairs in ſeveral parts. He had great offers made him by pope Leo X, and other great perſonages, but, like a wiſe man, refuſed them, out of the great love which he had for liberty and an eaſy diſengaged manner of life. He tranſlated ſeveral pieces out of Spaniſh and French into Italian. He writ 5 comedies, the 3 firſt in proſe; but then he changed them into a kind of verſe called ſdruccicoli; i. e. of 12 ſyllables, the 3 laſt forming a dactyle; they are printed both in proſe and verſe. At the deſire of the d. of Ferrara, he tranſlated the *Mænechmi* of Plautus, with great applauſe, and wrote ſeveral ſatires, publiſhed at Venice by il Giolito, 1560; and at London, by Paolo Rolli, 1716, with the *Rime*. Theſe have been lately reprinted with a very good Engliſh tranſlation. Arioſto loved retirement, liberty, and a plain and frugal manner of life. Tatian made an admirable portrait of him. He was honoured with the laurel by the hand of the emp. Charles V, at Mantua, 1533. He was of an amorous diſpoſition, which he indulged in ſeveral inſtances, and had 2 natural ſons who ſurvived him, whom he left in good circumſtances. He was affable, eaſy, and condeſcending, his charity and integrity exemplary. He had a peculiar regard for his mother, whom he treated with the utmoſt reſpect and mentions frequently in his writings. In ſhort, ſir J. Harrington, who wrote his life, concludes it in theſe words: 'His learning, his good behaviour, 'his honeſty, made him be loved of 'all good men in his life, and bewailed of all honeſt men in his death; 'ſo as methink reading over his life, 'I could find in my heart to wiſh (ſaving for ſome few things) 'Sic "mihi contingat vivere, ſicque mori." He bore his laſt ſickneſs with uncommon reſolution and ſerenity, and was very willing to die, particularly becauſe he believed we ſhall know each other in the next world, and ſaid he had many friends whom he longed to ſee. He died at Ferrara, 1533.

ARISTARCHUS, a Grecian philoſopher, b. at Samos, one of the 1ſt that maintained that the earth turns upon its center, and annually deſcribes a circle round the ſun. He invented one kind of ſun-dial. We have but one work of his, *A treatiſe of the greatneſs and diſtance of the ſun and moon*. Dr. Wallis publiſhed it in 1688. He was not the author of the *Syſtem of the world*, which was publiſhed under his name; it was the work of Roberval. When he lived is uncertain, but there is reaſon to believe he was not born at the death of Archimedes.

ARISTARCHUS, the grammarian, lived in the 156th Olymp. in the reign of Ptolemy Philometor. An excellent critic; reviſed Homer with incredible exactneſs, but a little too magiſterially, for whenever a verſe diſpleaſed him he treated it as ſuppoſititious. Cicero and Horace employed his name, when they would deſcribe a too rigid critic. Died in the iſland of Cyprus, aged 72; being ſeized with a dropſy, for which he found no better remedy than ſtarving himſelf to death.

ARISTEAS, was author of a ſpurious hiſtory of the LXX interpreters of the O. Teſt. which impoſture has been fully ſhewn by Mr. Van Dale, and other learned writers. He pretends that he was ſent by Ptolemy Philadelphus, k. of Egypt, to procure 6 learned men, of every tribe, to be ſent to tranſlate the Jewiſh law into Greek. He alſo profeſſes himſelf to be a pagan, but has failed of ſupporting that character, and appears to have been a diſguiſed Jew. The time when he lived is very uncertain: according to

Uſher, the Greek tranſlation of the Heb. text of the Scriptures, which we call the LXX, was finiſhed 277 y. before Chriſt, and in the 8th y. of the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

ARISTIDES, a cel. Athenian, ſurnamed the Juſt, flouriſhed at Athens with Themiſtocles his rival; he was exiled by the oſtraciſm, 483 y. before J. C. But Ariſtides being recalled a little time after, would not join with the enemies of Themiſtocles to have him baniſhed in his turn, nothing being able to make him depart from the rules of juſtice and moderation. Ariſtides brought the Jews to reunite againſt the Perſians, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the famous battle of Marathon, Salamis, and Platæa. He then eſtabliſhed an annual fund of 460 talents, to make war, This great man died ſo poor, though he had the management of Greece, that the ſtate was obliged to pay his funeral expences, to marry his daughters, and to give a ſubſiſtence to his ſon Lyſimachus.

ARISTIDES, an Athenian philoſopher, who preſented to the emp. Adrian an excellent apology for the Chr. about 125 y. after J. C.

ARISTIDES (Ælius) a cel. Grecian orator, in Myſia, about 129 y. before J. C. The beſt edit. of his works is that of Oxford, in Gr. and Lat. 2 vol. 4°, 1722.

ARISTIDES of Thebes, a celeb. painter, cotemporary with Apelles, about 300 y. before J. C. It is ſaid he was the firſt who attempted to repreſent the paſſions. Attalus offered 6000 ſeſterces for one of his pictures.

ARISTIPPUS the Cyrenian, called the Ancient, a famous Grecian philoſopher, diſciple of Socrates, and founder of the cyreniac philoſophy, about 396 y. before J. C. He made the happineſs of man to conſiſt in pleaſure. He paſſed the greateſt part of his life at the court of Dionyſius the Tyrant, who made much of him, becauſe this philoſopher underſtood the making of ragouts; ſo that, according to Lucian's account, the cooks of that prince came to him for inſtructions. Ariſtippus was a man of repartee and wit: a man purſuing him with injurious expreſſions, and calling to him, 'Why do you run away?' Ariſtippus replied, 'Becauſe you are accuſtomed to ſpeak evil, and I am not accuſtomed to hear it.' One day, Dionyſius having refuſed him ſomething, Ariſtippus flung himſelf on his knees; and as he ſaw this manner of proceeding ſurprized every body, 'It is (ſays he) becauſe his ears are in that place.'

ARISTEDEMUS, k. of the Meſſenians, having joined battle with the Lacedæmonians, made ſo great a ſlaughter of them, that, to re-people their country, they proſtituted their wives and daughters to thoſe who were not engaged in the wars: from thence ſprung the Parthians. Ariſtidemus, who had ſacrificed his daughter by order of the oracle, for the ſafety of his country, killed himſelf upon her tomb about 725 y. before J. C.

ARISTOGITON, a famous Athenian, who, with Harmodius, killed Hipparchus the tyrant of Athens, about 513 y. before J. C. The Athenians erected a ſtatue to him.

ARISTOMENES, general of the Meſſenians, illuſtrious by his valour and by his virtue, took up arms againſt the Lacedæmonians, and gained great advantages over them, about 685 y. before J. C. after many famous actions, he was killed, and when they opened his body, they found his heart all covered with hair.

ARISTOPHANES, the Athenian, one of the moſt celebrated comic poets of Greece, an enemy to Socrates and Euripides, lived about 436 y. before J. C. The Athenians decreed him a crown of olives, becauſe he expoſed the faults of their governors. He compoſed more than 50 comedies, of which

which only 11 remain, full of that fine and delicate ſpirit, which characteriſes the Attic ſalt. There are but 2 of them, as madam Dacier juſtly obſerves, which, with regard to decency, will admit of a tranſlation, *Plutus* and *The clouds*. The latter has been lately tranſlated, by an ingenious and learned gentleman, Mr. White.

ARISTOTLE, a very famous Grecian philoſopher, prince of the ſect of the peripatetics, b at Stagyra, 384 y. before J. C. It is ſaid that Nicomachus, his father, was deſcended from Æſculapius. Ariſtotle at firſt gave into debauchery, and went into the army; but did not get preferment, which determined him to apply himſelf to philoſophy. He was the ſcholar, not of Socrates, who was dead long before, but of Plato. Ariſtotle applied himſelf ſo cloſely to ſtudy, according to Diogenes Laertius, that leſt he ſhould ſleep too long, he held a braſs ball in his hand out of bed, that it might awaken him by its falling into a baſon. After the death of Plato, 348 y. before J. C. k. Philip made choice of him to be tutor to Alexander the Great. Ariſtotle was 8 y. with this prince, and then went to Athens, where he eſtabliſhed a new ſchool; the magiſtrates gave him the Lycæum, where he taught his ſcholars philoſophy, as they walked about it; whence his ſect were called peripatetics. It was then that Alexander ordered him to apply himſelf to the hiſtory of animals; he ſent him, in order to furniſh himſelf for this ſtudy, 800 talents, a prodigious ſum! and gave him a great number of hunters and fiſhers, to be under his direction. In the mean while, Eurymedon, prieſt of Ceres, accuſed Ariſtotle of impiety: he, fearing the fate of Socrates, retired to Chalcis, where he died, 322 y. before J. C. at the age of 63 y. Some ſay that he poiſoned himſelf; others, that he died of the colic; and others, that he flung himſelf into the Euripus, becauſe he could not find out the cauſe of its tide, which is not likely. He had, by a concubine, a ſon, called Nicomachus, to whom he addreſſes his book of morals. Ariſtotle had a great ſhare in the intrigues at the court of Philip and Alexander: philoſophy did not make him unſociable; he was ſpruce, affable, a tender and generous friend. Some body aſking him what friendſhip was? he ſaid, 'it was one ſoul in two bodies.' Ariſtotle compoſed a great number of works: the moſt eſteemed are his *Logic*, his *Morals*, his *Hiſt. of animals*, his *Poetics*, and his *Rhetorics*. The number of his commentators, ancient and modern, is incredible.

ARIUS, a famous heretic, the chief of the Arians, was of Lybia according to ſome, and according to others of Alexandria. After the death of Achilles bp. of this city, Arius, provoked that he was not elected in his room, ſet himſelf to oppoſe the catholic doctrine, and publiſhed, that Jeſus Chriſt was but a mere creature. St. Alexander, bp. of Alexandria, condemned him; but Euſebius, bp. of Nicomedia openly undertook his defence. Arius was nevertheleſs condemned in many councils, and in that of Nice, 325. After 3 y. exile, he was recalled to Conſtantinople by the intrigues of the Euſebians, and preſented at Conſtantinople a confeſſion of faith, compoſed with much artifice, which appeaſed the emperor. Upon the return of Arius, St. Athanaſius, who ſucceeded Alexander, refuſed to receive him to the communion, which occaſioned great troubles. Conſtantine being informed of it, ordered Arius to come to Conſtantinople: the emp. aſked him if he followed the Nicene faith; Arius aſſured him of it, with an oath, and preſented him with a new confeſſion of faith. Conſtantine, perſuaded that the converſion of Arius was ſincere, commanded Alexander bp. of Conſtantinople to admit

him to the communion. This bp. had recourſe to prayer, and proſtrating himſelf at the foot of the altar, he deſired of God, either to take him out of the world, or hinder this hereſiarch from being received into the church. His prayer ſeems to have been heard; for while the Arians were carrying Arius in triumph to the church, in going thro' a place in Conſtantinople, he found himſelf ſuddenly preſſed with the neceſſities of nature; and ſtepping aſide to a place to eaſe himſelf, he voided his inteſtines, A. D. 336. See *Maimbourg*.

ARLOTTA, or Arlet, or Arlec, moſt French hiſtorians call her Herleva, ſhe was daughter or grand-daughter of a tanner, and mother of Will. commonly called the Conq. When Will. her ſon beſieged Alençon, 32 of the inhabitants, when he firſt came before the place, brought raw hides and tanned hides, or made a ſhow of taning them on the wall in his preſence, in contempt of his power, as well as of his birth. Afterwards, when he became maſter of the place, he cauſed the feet and hands of theſe men to be cut off. She was brought up at Falaiſe, an anc. ſtrong, and pleaſant town in Lower Normandy. At this place d. Robert had a caſtle, and, 1022, was preſent at a place where the young maidens of the town were dancing, and there ſaw the fair Arlotta, fell deſperately in love with her, and had her brought to his bed that night (a ſhort wooing) and ſhe was conſtantly with him till 1030, when he determined to go to Jeruſalem: ſome think it was to expiate his criminal converſation with Arlotta; but more probably it was his regret for his brother Richard's death, whom he is ſaid to have poiſoned. At his departure, he made his nobles ſwear fealty to his ſon Will. by Arlotta, then about 7 y. old. Arlotta afterwards married, but whether before or after the duke's death, is not certain, a Norman gentleman, and had 3 children: and it may reaſonably be concluded, from the reſpect ſhewed to her by her ſon, and the care he took of her children, that ſhe behaved well.

ARMINIUS (James) his real name in Low Dutch was James Hermanni, or Jacob Van Harmine, according to Dr. Heylin, in his *Hiſtoria Quin-Articularis*. He was b. at Oude-Water, in Holland, 1560. Oude-Water in Dutch, ſignifies Old Water; whence it comes, that Arminius is entitled in his book, Veteraquinas. He was ordained miniſter at Amſterdam, 11th of Aug. 1588, when he was 28 y. of age, and was diſtinguiſhed ſoon by his ſermons, which were remarkable for their ſolidity and learning, ſo that he was very much followed and univerſally applauded. He began the explication of the Epiſtle to the Rom. 6 Nov. the ſame y. and endeavoured principally to ſhew the deſign of the apoſtle, with regard to the juſtification of the Jews and gentiles, and the neceſſity of the Goſpel-faith, with the inſufficiency of the works of the law. In 1591, his expoſition of the viith chapter of the Epiſtle to the Romans, expoſed him to very ſevere reproaches from his brethren. In the y. 1594, he was appointed to reform the ſchools, for which purpoſe he drew up a ſcheme, to be obſerved by maſters as well as ſcholars, which was highly approved of. In 1602, a peſtilential diſeaſe reigned at Amſterdam; during which he acted with the greateſt reſolution imaginable, in aſſiſting the poor, and comforting the ſick. Lucas Trelcatius, and Franeis Junius, dying of this diſeaſe at Leyden, the curators of that univerſity determined upon our divine for the profeſſorſhip of divinity, which at laſt, with great difficulty, he obtained. He began his lectures with three elegant orations, the 1ſt Of the object of divinity; the 2d, Of the authors and end of it; and

and the 3d, Of the certainty of it. Gomarus, the other profeſſor of divinity, ſoon began his perſecution of him, which continued till Arminius's death. But the reputation of the latter was ſo great, that he was attended by very large audiences, which expoſed him to the envy of his brethren. When he laid down the office of rector magnificus of the univerſity, he pronounced an oration, De diſſidio religionis, in which he examined into the nature and effects of diſagreement in religion, and propoſed the remedies neceſſary to prevent the ill conſequences of it. In 1607, the publiſhing the catechiſm of Gouda, gave occaſion to a warm diſpute. The y. following, he wrote an excellent letter to the ambaſſador of the elector Palatine, to vindicate his conduct with regard to the conteſts about religion, in which he was engaged. He found himſelf alſo obliged to juſtify himſelf againſt the imputation of endeavouring to advance the cauſe of popery. The ſame y. he gave a full account to the ſtates of Holland, of his ſentiments with regard to controverted points, which he concluded in a manner exactly conformable to the principles of Chriſtian charity and moderation; a tract well worth the peruſal. He died Oct. 19, 1609, of a ſickneſs attended with the moſt painful circumſtances imaginable, with the ſtrongeſt ſentiments of piety and reſignation. Dom. Baudius, Hugo Grotius, and Dan. Heinſius, wrote poems on his death. His voice was low, but very agreeable, and his pronunciation very admirable. He was eaſy and affable to perſons of all ranks, and facetious in his converſation. He had the greateſt reverence for the Deity, and was conſtant and regular in all the offices of devotion, and faſted frequently. He choſe rather to be religious in reality than in appearance; and preferred the approbation of his own mind to the opinions of the world. His motto was, Bona Conſcientia Paradiſus. He left at his death, 7 ſons and 2 daughters. His life, written in Lat. by Gaſpar Brandt, author of the *Hiſtory of the Low Countries*, was publiſhed, 1724.

ARMIN (Robert) an eminent comedian, in the reign of q. Elizabeth, and k. James I. He wrote one comedy, called, *The Two Maids of Mortelack*, 1559.

ARNAUD, or Arnold of Breſia, in Italy, a famous heretic of the 12th cent. a diſciple of Abelard, took the habit of a monk, and made himſelf the head of a party, maintaining that biſhops and monks, who enjoyed the good of this world could not be ſaved; and that the goods of eccleſiaſtics belong to princes. This new doctrine drew to him a great number of libertines, who were willing to lay hold on the poſſeſſions of the clergy. They were obliged to ſuppreſs them by the force of arms, and they were condemned in the council of Lateran, under Innocent II, 1139. Arnaud retired into the mountains of Switzerland, where his diſciples followed him. He afterwards went to Rome, 1141, would have drove away the pope and the eccleſiaſtics, and have eſtabliſhed the ſenate; but he was hanged and burnt by order of Adrian IV, 1155.

ARNAUD of Villeneuve, a celeb. phyſician, underſtood Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic, and neglected nothing to perfect himſelf in the ſciences. His paſſion for aſtrology made him fooliſhly publiſh, that the world would be at an end, about the middle of the 13th cent. but he himſelf ſurvived his prediction. Some time after he taught that works of mercy were preferable to the ſacrifice of the maſs; and that it was a blameable thing to eſtabliſh religious orders: ſo that he was condemned by the univerſity of Paris. Arnaud went into Sicily, where the king received him very graciouſly,

and ſent him into France to treat with pope Clement. Arnaud was ſhipwrecked on the coaſt of Genoa, about 1313. His works have been printed at Lyons, 1520, and at Baſil, 1585, in fol. There is a work by ſome attributed to him, *De tribus impoſtoribus*.

ARNAUD (Anthony) doctor of the houſe of Sorbonne, famous for his great learning, was the ſon of Anthony Arnaud, and brother of Mr. d'Andilly, and of the bp. of Angiers. He was b. at Paris, the 6th of Feb. 1612; having begun the ſtudy of the liberal ſciences and philoſophy, at the college of Calvi, he attended the lectures of Mr. de Leſcot, profeſſor of divinity, in the Sorbonne, who dictated the treatiſe upon grace; but from that time he ſet himſelf up to oppoſe the ſentiments of his profeſſor. Being made a licentiate, without having been received of the ſociety of the Sorbonne, and not being capable of being admitted according to the cuſtomary rules, the ſociety demanded of card. de Richlieu his patron, that he ſhould be received in an honorary manner, upon the account of his rare merit; which was accordingly granted. He took the doctor's cap, 19 Sept. 1641, and publiſhed the ſame year, a book on frequent communion, which made a great noiſe. The diſputes afterwards kindled about grace, made him publiſh a great number of works, moſtly in defence of Janſenius, of whom he was a zealous defender all his life. Two letters which he wrote to the d. of Leancour, upon abſolution, excited freſh troubles. Two propoſitions extracted from the 2d of theſe letters were informed againſt in the Sorbonne. The one *of right*; that the fathers ſhew us an example in the perſon of St. Peter, to whom grace, without which we can do nothing, was wanting, on an occaſion, where they could not ſay he had not ſinned; the other *of fact*; they could not doubt but the five propoſitions condemned by Innocent X, and by Alexander VII, as being from Janſenius, bp. of Ypres, were in the book of this author. Theſe 2 propoſitions were cenſured in the Sorbonne, the laſt of Jan. 1656; and they obliged all the doctors who ſhould be received afterwards to ſubſcribe to this cenſure. Mr. Arnaud, not being willing to acknowlege himſelf in the wrong, was excluded from the faculty of divinity, and retired for 25 y. It was during this retreat, he publiſhed a great number of works on different ſubjects: grammar, geometry, logic, metaphyſics, and divinity, were within the verge of his knowlege. He returned afterwards to Paris, and gave himſelf up entirely to write againſt Calviniſm; but the number of viſits he received having given offence, he retired into the Low Countries, where he continued to publiſh a great number of writings. At the age of 80, he learnt by heart the Pſalms, that he might employ the reſt of his life in meditating and writing them, if he ſhould not be in a capacity to continue his other labours. He died at Bruſſels, in the Fauxbourgh at Loo, the 8th of Aug. 1694, after having received the ſacrament from the hand of his curate. Santeul, Racine, and Boileau, made each an epitaph on him. The works of Mr. Arnaud, which amount to more than 100 vol. are 1ſt, Books of the belles lettres, and philoſophy; of which the moſt eſteemed, are *Univerſal and rational grammar*; *The elements of Geometry*; *The art of thinking*, partly his; *Reflexions on eloquence*; *Objections to the meditations of Deſcartes*; *Treatiſes of the true and falſe ideas*, againſt father Mallebranche. 2d, Some political works againſt the Calviniſts, of which the moſt celebrated are, *Perpetuity of the faith*, partly attributed to him,

and

and upon which he received letters of compliments from the popes Clement IX, Clement X, and Innocent XI; *An apology for the R. catholics of England*, againſt Monſ. Jurieu, the miniſter; *The overthrow of the morals of the Calviniſts, by their doctrine concerning juſtification*; and many other works on the ſame ſubject. 3d, Many works upon matters of grace, with two apologies for Janſenius. 4th, Two vol. in defence of the N. Teſtament of Mons, againſt Mr. Mallet. 5th, Other works on repentance and frequent communion. 6th, And to conclude, many vol. of the practical morals of the Jeſuits. All his works are wrote with fire, with ſpirit, and with eloquence; his ſtyle is grand and noble; and he appears throughout a man of knowlege and profound erudition. A perſon ſpeaking to Mr. Boileau of Mr. Arnaud, ſaid, 'he was the moſt learned man that ever wrote.' He is blamed nevertheleſs for too much vivacity in his ſtyle; and above all, for never being willing to own himſelf in the wrong, in his defence of the writings of Janſenius, altho' many popes, the clergy of France, the Sorbonne, and the church itſelf had condemned them.

ARNDT, or Arndtius, (John) a celeb. divine, and a pietiſt proteſtant, b. at Ballenſted, in the duchy of Anhalt, 1555. He was ſucceſſively miniſter in many places; and at laſt, at Brunſwic, where meeting with many troubles he retired to Iſleb. In 1611, George d. of Lunenburg, who had a high opinion of his ſanctity, made him ſuperintendant of all the churches of his duchy. Arndtius died, 1621. He compoſed in German, a celeb. work, called *True Chriſtianity*, which hath been tranſlated into Engl. and many other languages. He there defends the neceſſity of good works. Luc Oſiander, a divine of Tulinge, and a great enemy of Arndtius, hath wrote againſt him in his work, *Judicium Theologicum*.

ARNOBIUS, profeſſor of rhetoric, at Sicca, in Numidia, about 297, and maſter of Lactantius, was an African. Having embraced Chriſtianity, he compoſed a work againſt the gentiles. His ſtyle is forcible, full of energy, and like the ſtyle of the Africans; but obſcure and embarraſſed. He entirely pulled down the foundations of the pagan religion; but he did not eſtabliſh ſo well that of the Chriſtians. We muſt pardon him ſome errors, having wrote before his baptiſm. Trithemus attributes to him alſo a commentary on the Pſalms; but that cannot be, becauſe the hereſy of Photinus is there ſpoke of. This commentary is the work of Arnobius the Younger, a French prieſt, and a ſemipelagian, about 460.

ARNOLD of Breſcia. See ARNAUD.

ARNAUD (Melchtal) of Undenval, provoked at the injuries done his father, he reſolved, with Will. Fell, and 2 others, 1307, to free his country from the ſlavery of the governors of the emp. It was the valour of theſe 3 men which laid the foundation of the republic of Switzerland.

ARNOLD (Godfrey) miniſter of Perleberg, was one of the moſt zealous defenders of the pietiſts, a proteſtant ſect in Germany, who piqued themſelves on greater regularities than others. He compoſed in German a great number of works: That which made the moſt noiſe is his *Hiſtory of the church and hereſies*. He died, 1714.

ARNOLPH, the ſon of Carloman, k. of Bavaria, was choſen emp. 887. He repreſſed the Sclavonians, drove the Normans from Lorrain, took Bergamus, after that Rome, where he was crowned, by pope Formoſus, 896. He was poiſoned by order of the ducheſs of Spoletta, and died of a louſy diſtemper, 24 Nov. 899.

ARNULPH, or Earnulph. b. in France, ſometime monk of Lucian de Beauvais, being diſguſted at the irregularities of his brethren, accepted of an invitation from Lanfranc, archbp. of Canterbury, to come into England, who placed him in the monaſtery of Canterbury, where he lived till Lanfranc's death. In 1115, he was conſecrated bp. of Rocheſter, and died 1124, aged, 84. He wrote a *Hiſtory of the church of Rocheſter*, and other works; the former is known by by the name of *Textus Roffenſis*, and I believe, is ſtill preſerved in the cathedral church of Rocheſter. It has been publiſhed by Hearne.

ARNWAY (John) b. 1601, of a good family, in the county of Salop, from which he inherited a conſiderable eſtate. In 1618, he became a commoner of St. Edmund's hall, in Oxford, where he remained till he had taken his degrees in arts, and had alſo received holy orders. He then went down again into Shropſhire, where, in proceſs of time, he obtained the rectories of Hodnet and Ightfield. He was a man of much learning, and very extenſive charity. It was his cuſtom to clothe annually 12 poor people, according to their ſtation; and every Sunday he entertained as many at his table, not only plentifully, but with intimacy and reſpect. His loyalty to his prince being as warm as his charity towards his neighbours, he raiſed and clothed eight troopers for his ſervice, and beſides preached warmly againſt rebellion. The parliament having a garriſon in the town of Wem, a detachment was ſent from thence to plunder him, which they they did moſt ſucceſsfully, leaving him nothing; beſides terrifying him with the cruelleſt inſults. In 1640, he repaired to Oxford, to ſerve the k. in perſon, having no longer any eſtate to ſerve him with. There he was created, D.D. and had alſo the archdeaconry of Coventry given him, on the promotion of Dr. Brownrig to the biſhopric of Exeter. His former misfortunes did not hinder Dr. Arnway from being active afterwards in the king's ſervice, which ſubjected him to a new train of misfortunes; his eſtate being ſequeſtered, and himſelf impriſoned. At length, after the king's murder, he obtained his liberty, and, like many other loyaliſts, was compelled by the laws then in being, to quit his native country, and retire to Holland. There he continued ſome time at the Hague, where, 1650, he publiſhed two little pieces: *The tablet; or, the moderation of Charles* I, *the martyr*; in which he wipes off all the aſperſions that were thrown on that prince's memory, by Milton and his aſſociates. *An alarm to the ſubjects of England*; in which he certainly did his utmoſt to picture the oppreſſions of the new government, in their true colours; and in this work he tells us ſome very remarkable things of himſelf. His ſupplies from England failing, and his hopes in that country being alſo fruſtrated, he was compelled to accept an offer that was made him of going to Virginia, where, oppreſſed with grief and cares, he yielded to fate, 1653, leaving behind him the character of a pious, upright, and truly conſtant man.

ARPAJON (Louis duc d') the marquis of Severac, count of Rhodes, general of the armies of the k. and miniſter of ſtate, ſignalized himſelf in many campaigns by his valour. He went voluntarily to the ſuccour of the iſle of Malta, 1645, when the Turks made preparations to attack it. He was elected chief of the councils of the grand-maſter, and generaliſſimo of the armies of Religion. He provided ſo effectually for the ſecurity of the iſland, that by way of acknowlegement the grand-maſter, and order, granted this ſingular privilege to him and his eldeſt deſcendants, that one of their ſons, at the choice of the father,

ther, ſhould be a chevalier by birth, and wear the great croſs at the age of 16 y. Louis d' Arpajon being returned to France, was ſent embaſſador extraordinary to Poland. Lewis XIV made him a duke, 1651. He died at Severac, 1679. This privilege after the extinction of the males, came to be continued to the daughter of the laſt of this houſe, who eſpouſed the count de Noailles, and will be perpetual for their daughters in default of ſons.

ARPINO (Joſeph) a famous Roman painter, b. in 1560, was a favourite with pope Clement VIII, and died 1640, at 80 y. of age.

ARRIA, a Rom. lady of heroic courage. Cæcina Pætus, her huſband, being attached to Scribonianus, who had ſtirred up the Illyrians againſt the emp. Claudius, was taken and ſent to Rome by ſea. Arria knowing ſhe had no hopes of ſaving her huſband's life, and ſeeing he had not courage to kill himſelf, took a poignard, thruſt it into her boſom, and preſenting it to her huſband, ſaid, 'Take it, Pætus; 'there is no pain in it.' This action determined Pætus to die alſo. Martial hath made a fine epigram on this ſubject.

ARRIAGA (Roderic d') a learned Spaniſh Jeſuit, b. at Lucrona, Jan. 17, 1592, went into Bohemia 1624; he taught divinity there, and was chancellor of the univerſity. He died at Prague June 17, 1667. He publiſhed many works, the principal of which are, 1. *A courſe of philoſophy*, in folio, in which he juſtifies the new diſcoveries in philoſophy. 2. Eight tomes in folio, of divinity. He is one of the moſt ſubtle, and at the ſame time one of the moſt obſcure ſcholaſtics.

ARRIAN, a cel. hiſtorian and philoſopher under the emp. Adrian and the 2 Antoninuſes, b. at Nicomedia. His learning and eloquence made him looked on as a ſecond Xenophon, and raiſed him to the moſt conſiderable dignities in the empire, even to the conſulſhip itſelf. We have 4 books of his obſervations on Epictetus, whoſe ſcholar he was, and 7 books of the hiſtory of Alexander the Great, eſteemed by the learned.

ARTABAZUS, ſon of Pharnaces, commanded the Parthians, and Choraſmians, and in the expedition of Xerxes, eſcorted the king his maſter, to the Helleſpont with 60,000 choſen men. After the battle of Salamis, Mardonius having engaged againſt his advice in the battle of Platæa, ſo fatal to the Perſians, Artabazus made a noble retreat, and repaſſed into Aſia with 40,000 men he commanded.

ARTABAZUS, ſon of Pharnabaſus, and ſon-in-law to Artaxerxes Mnemon, made war againſt Ochus, his k. about 356 y. before J. C. and defeated an army of 70,000. At laſt he was received into favour, and returned into Perſia, where he ſerved Darius againſt Alexander the Great. After the death of Darius he preſented himſelf to Alexander; this conqueror received him with many careſſes; and Artabazus, then 95 y. of age, had 9 ſons, all able men, whom he preſented to Alexander.

ARTAXERXES Longimanus, k. of Perſia, ſucceeded Xerxes, his father, about 464 y. before J. C. He defeated the Bactrians, and took Themiſtocles under his protection. His naval army was defeated by Conon, 462 y. before J. C. and two years after the Greeks got a great victory over Achemenides, ſent againſt the revolted Egyptians. It is this prince who permitted the rebuilding of Jeruſalem.

ARTAXERXES (Mnemon) one of the greateſt kings of Perſia, ſucceeded Darius, his father, 404 y. before J. C. Cyrus, his brother, took up arms againſt him, and was killed in a battle 401 y. before J. C. Artaxerxes made war againſt the Greeks, by his generals, and died 361 y. before J. C.

ARTAXERXES III (Ochus) k. of Perſia, ſucceeded his father Artaxerxes Mnemon, 361 y. before J. C. He eſtabliſhed himſelf upon the throne by the death of his brothers, defeated Artabazus, re-conquered Egypt, deſtroyed Sidon, Syria, and Paleſtine. This prince, odious for his cruelties, was poiſoned by the eunuch Bagoas, to whom he had confided all his authority, 338 y. before J. C.

ARTAXIAS, general of Antiochus the Great, took poſſeſſion of Armenia, with the conſent of this prince, and divided it with another general. After the defeat of Antiochus, Hannibal retired to the court of Artaxias, and adviſed him to build Artaxata, which he made the capital of his emp. He was defeated by Antiochus Epiphanes, 179 y. before J. C. He was a perfidious prince, and without any probity. There were two other kings of Armenia, called Artaxias.

ARTEMISIA, q. of Caria, and daughter of Ligdamis, went in perſon in the expedition of Xerxes againſt the Greeks, and did wonders in the naval combat he loſt near Salamis, 480 y. before J. C. Being purſued by an Athenian veſſel, ſhe attacked a veſſel of the Perſians, commanded by Damaſythimus, k. of Calyndus, her enemy, and ſunk it to the bottom. The Athenians believing her to be of their ſide, ceaſed to purſue her. This noble action made Xerxes ſay, that in this battle, 'the men behaved like 'women, and the women like men.' She made herſelf miſtreſs of Latmus. Xerxes truſted her with the bringing up of her children. The valour and other fine qualities of this princeſs did not guard her againſt love; for ſhe is ſaid to have loved exceſſively a young man of Abydos, named Dardanus; and that ſhe was ſo provoked at his ſlighting her, that ſhe pulled out his eyes while he was aſleep, and then flung herſelf from the top of the rock of Leucas.

ARTEMISIA, q. of Caria, daughter of Hecatomnus, and ſiſter and wife of Mauſoleus, immortalized herſelf by the honours ſhe paid to the memory of her huſband. She built at Halicarnaſſus, that magnificent tomb, called the Mauſoleum, accounted one of the 7 wonders of the world; and which hath occaſioned all works of that nature to be called mauſoleums. Pliny and Aulus Gellius have given a deſcription of it; this laſt adds, ſhe put the aſhes of her huſband into her drink; and that ſhe eſtabliſhed magnificent prizes for the learned, who ſhould make the beſt panegyrics on Mauſoleus. She died of grief near the tomb of her huſband, 35 y. before J. C.

ARTEMON of Claromena, invented the battering-ram, the tortoiſe, and other machines of war; when he followed Pericles to the ſiege of Samos.

ARTEVELLE (James) a famous brewer, a native of Ghent, was ſkilful, enterpriſing, and a great politician. He raiſed a rebellion almoſt throughout Flanders, and was killed by the inhabitants of Ghent, 1345. Philip Artevelle, his ſon, being put at the head of the revolters, was killed at the battle of Roſebec, 1382.

ARTHUR, k. of the Britons, ſaid to have been the ſon of Uther Pendragon. k. of the Britons, by Igerna, the wife of Gorloüs, d. of Cornwall. This lady was the greateſt beauty in Britain, and Pendragon is ſaid to have enjoyed her by the help of Merlin's magic. Gorloüs dying before his wife Igerna was delivered of Arthur, Pendragon married her. Buchanan ſays, the magic ſtory was invented to reſtore the lady's honour, and to enable the k. to own Arthur for his ſon. Arthur, on the death of his father, aſcended the throne, 516, at the age of 15 or 18, and was crowned by Dubricaius, the archbp. of Caerleon, and was immediately involved in a war againſt the Saxons, who

who were then committing horrid devaſtations in Britain, under the command of Colgrin their duke. Arthur at length defeated them, and killed Colgrin and his brother, Baldulph. It would be endleſs to purſue this heroic prince thro' the many kingdoms of which Geoffrey of Monmouth, his hiſtorian, makes him the conqueror; or to enter into all the ſtrange ſtories that are told of him, who is ſaid to have died of the wounds he received in a battle againſt his nephew, Modred, who had revolted, 542; having a few days before his death, reſigned the crown to Conſtantine, the ſon of Cador, d. of Cornwall. This, however, is found in creditable hiſtorians, that k. Hen. II, being at Pembroke, and hearing a Welch bard ſinging to his harp the ſtory of Arthur, concluding with his death and burial in the church-yard of Glaſtonbury, between 2 pyramids; the k. ordered inquiry to be made, and the body dug up; at the depth of 7 feet a great ſtone was found, on which was fixed a leaden croſs, with this inſcription on the inſide: 'Hic jacit ſepultus inclytus rex, Arturius in inſula Avalonia:' i. e. 'Here lieth the famous k. Arthur, 'buried in the iſle of Avelon.' Digging lower, they found the king's body in the trunk of a tree, his beautiful queen lying by him, with long flowing hair, in colour bright as gold, which however ſunk into duſt when touched. The king's bones were very large, and 10 wounds, at leaſt, in his ſcull, all cicatrized, except that of which he was ſuppoſed to have died. This was diſcovered, 1189, according to Giraldus Cambrenſis, who ſays he ſaw and examined them: Camden's *Britan. tit. Somerſetſhire.* There is alſo a long account of this in Brompton's *Chron. inter X. Scriptor.* p. 1152. See alſo *Annals of Morgan, inter hiſt. Anglican. ſcript. à Tho. Gale edit.* vol. ii. p. 10. There was alſo a table containing this ſtory, ſet up in the monaſtery of Glaſtonbury, and the leaden croſs, with the inſcription, remained there till the diſſolution of the monaſtery, where it was ſeen by the great antiquary, Leland; *Aſſertio Arthuri.* According to Rapin, Arthur was b. in Cornwall, 452, or 453; mounted the throne of Danmonium, 467, after his father Gorloüs; at 15 y. of age; was created patrician by Ambroſius, 476; elected monarch of Britain, 508; aſſumed the imperial purple, 528; and was mortally wounded in a battle, 542; during which, Modred and he happening to meet, ruſhed upon one another ſo furiouſly, that nothing but death could part them. Modred was ſlain upon the ſpot, and Arthur, mortally wounded, was carried to Glaſtonbury, where he died, aged 90 y. 76 of which, he ſpent in the exerciſe of arms; for tho' he had reigned but 34 y. yet before he came to the crown, he had long commanded the Britiſh armies under Ambroſius. Rapin ſays, that according to the beſt authors, Uther Pendragon was not his father, but Gorloüs as above; but that the name Uther, ſignifying in Britiſh a Club, was given to the Great Arthur, for the ſame reaſon that Charlemagne's grand-father was called Martel, or Hammer. As to the name of Pendragon, it owes it origin, as it is pretended, to Arthur's wearing a dragon on the creſt of his helmet. Arthur was undoubtedly a great general. It is a pity his actions have ſerved for a foundation to numberleſs fables, tho' worthy of being recorded by the greateſt and moſt able pen. He is ſaid to have inſtituted the order of the knights of the Round Table, ſo famous in romances. This perhaps may not be ſo undeſerving of credit, when we reflect that Theodoric, k. of the Oſtrogoths, inſtituted one in Italy, in the ſame

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cent. as we learn from the letters of Caſſidorus. His ſhield was called Pridwen, his launce Ron, and his ſword Caliburn; this laſt was preſented, 1191, to Tancred, k. of Sicily, by Rich. I, k. of England. Rapin, vol. i.

ARVIRAGUS, an anc. Britiſh k. in the time of the emp. Domitian. The Britiſh hiſtorians, eſpecially Geoffrey of Monmouth, place him in the reign of Claudian, whoſe enterprize againſt Britain he is ſaid to have oppoſed; thoſe who can be pleaſed with fabulous hiſtory, may conſult the laſt hiſtorian, as I know of no better. William of Malmſbury, in his *Antiquities of the church of Glaſtonbury*, mentions a tradition of Joſeph of Arimathea's coming over into Britain, and planting the Goſpel here, in this king's time.

ARUNDEL (Thomas) ſon of Rob. Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel and Warren, and brother to Rich. earl of Arran, who was afterwards beheaded. When he was but 22 y. of age, being then archd. of Taunton, he was promoted to the biſhopric of Ely, by the pope's proviſion, Apr. 6, 1375, in the 50th y. of Edw. III. He was a great benefactor to that church and ſee; among other gifts, he preſented them with a very curious table of maſſy gold, enriched with precious ſtones, which had been given to pr. Edw. by the k. of Spain, and ſold by the former to the bp. for 300 marks. In 1386, the 10th of Rich. II, this prelate was made lord high chanc. of England, which he afterwards reſigned upon his advancement to the ſee of Canterbury. He was tranſlated to the archbp. of York, 1388, and expended a large ſum of money in building a palace for the archb. of that ſee; and beſides other rich ornaments, gave to that church ſeveral pieces of ſilver gilt plate. He was tranſlated to Canterbury, 1396, by the pope's bull; this was the 1ſt inſtance of the tranſlation of an archbp. of York to the ſee of Canterbury. Godwin, *De præſul. Angl. inter archiepiſc. Ebor.* 1388. In the 2d y. of his tranſlation, the commons, with the king's leave, impeached the archbp. his brother, earl of Arundel, and the d. of Glouceſter, of high treaſon; for compelling the k. in the 10th y. of his reign, to grant them a commiſſion to govern the kingdom. The archbp. was ſentenced to be baniſhed, and had 40 days allowed him to prepare for his exile. He retired 1ſt to France, and then to Rome; where Boniface IX gave him a friendly reception, and wrote to k. Rich. in his favour; but without ſucceſs. Upon this, the pope exerted his authority, nominated Arundel to the archbp. of St. Andrews, and declared his intention of giving him other preferments in England; but the k. writing to the pope, he declined his former intentions. The next y. Arundel returned to England, with the d. of Lancaſter, afterwards Hen. IV, and was reſtored by the pope's bull, to the ſee of Canterbury. In 1408, Arundel began to exert himſelf againſt the Lollards and Wickliffites, to whom he proved a ſevere enemy; particularly to ſir John Oldcaſtle, lord Cobham. He alſo procured a ſynodical conſtitution, which forbad the tranſlation of the Scriptures into the vulgar tongue, and ſolicited the pope to condemn their doctrines, and to grant a bull for the digging up Wickliff's bones; the latter the pope prudently denied, thinking it a uſeleſs part of diſcipline, to diſturb the aſhes of the dead. He died at Canterbury, Feb. 20, 1413, of an inflammation in his throat, with which he was ſeized, as it is pretended, whilſt he was pronouncing ſentence upon ld. Cobham. The Lollards aſſerted this to be a judgment from God; and indeed bp. Godwin ſpeaks in the ſame manner, ſaying, 'By a juſt judgment from

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'God, he, who had with-held, from 'the people the word of God, the 'food of the ſoul, by the juſt judg-'ment of God, had his throat ſo 'cloſed, that he could not ſpeak a 'ſingle word, nor ſwallow meat or 'drink, and ſo was ſtarved to death.' Arundel had a great natural capacity, improved by ſtudy and experience. He was very generous, and a conſiderable benefactor to the church of Canterbury; for he built the lantern tower, great part of the nave, gave a ring of 5 bells, called from him Arundel's ring, ſeveral rich veſtments, a mitre enchaſed with jewels, a ſilver gilt croſier, and two golden chalices. He alſo gave to every monk of the convent of the church of Godmerſham, annually, 6s. 8d. Laſtly, he gave ſeveral valuable books; but he is deſervedly cenſured, for the great ſhare he had in dethroning k. Rich. and his cruelty towards thoſe, whom he conſidered as heretics.

ARUNDEL (Thomas) earl of Arundel and Surry, ld. marſhal of England, who ſent Will. Petty into Aſia, to ſearch for ſome curious monuments of antiquity, where he bought thoſe which we call the Arundel Marbles, of a Turk, who had taken them from a learned man, ſent by the the famous Peireſg into Greece and Aſia, upon the ſame deſign. Theſe curious marbles were placed in the earl's houſe and gardens, upon the banks of the Thames, and, afterwards entruſted to the care of the univerſity of Oxford; where they now are. This chronology, engraved 264 y. before the Chriſtian æra, ſerves to rectify the dates of a great many events of the anc. hiſt. of Greece. The great Selden wrote a book of their contents, 1629. They have ſince been publiſhed by Dr. Prideaux, 1676, at Oxford. And again, at London, 1732, with commentaries, and an index, by Maittaire. The reader will meet with a correct Lat. and Engl. tranſlation of theſe marbles, in *The chronological tables of univerſal hiſtory*, by the learned abbé Lenglet Dufrenoy, lately tranſlated into Engliſh, by the author of the preſent work.

ASCHAM (Roger) ſon of John Aſcham, b. at Kirby Wiſke, or Wyche, near North Allerton, in Yorkſhire. He ſhewed a propenſion to learning even in his childhood. He was ſent to St. John's college, Cambridge, by his generous benefactor, ſir Anthony Wingfield. He was A. B. 1534, at 18 y. of age; and by the intereſt of his maſter, was elected fellow of the ſaid college, the ſame year. He made ſo great proficiency in the Gr. language, as to read public lectures on it. In 1536, he was made M. A. at 21 y. of age. He addicted himſelf to archery, to divert himſelf from his ſeveral ſtudies, which drew on him the cenſure of ſome envious perſons; on which, he publiſhed a book, entitled, *Toxophilus*, to ſhew the innocency and uſefulneſs of ſhooting with the long bow, 1544, and dedicating it to Hen. VIII, the k. was pleaſed to ſettle a ſmall penſion on him. The ſame y. he was choſen univerſity orator. In 1548, on the death of Mr. Grindal his pupil, was ſent for to court, in order to inſtruct the lady Eliz. in the learned languages, which duty he diſcharged for 2 y. with great reputation, and much ſatisfaction to that illuſtrious perſon; but taking diſguſt at ſome perſons in lady Elizabeth's family, he left it abruptly; but was afterwards reſtored to her good graces. On his return to the univerſity, he reſumed the office of public orator. In 1550, he attended ſir Richard Monyſine, who was going ambaſſador to the emp. Charles V. In Sept. following, he embarked for Germany, where he remained 3 y. omitted nothing which might ſerve to perfect his knowlege of men as well as books. As he travelled with

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an ambaſſador, he thought it became him to make politics ſome part of his ſtudy, and in this he ſucceeded perfectly well, as appears from a ſhort but very curious tract which he wrote concerning Germany and the affairs of Charles V. He was appointed Latin ſecretary to k. Edw. He was recalled ſoon, on account of the king's death, whereby, for the preſent, he loſt all his places. But Stephen Gardiner, bp. of Wincheſter, lord high chancellor, received him into favour, notwithſtanding his firmneſs in the proteſtant religion, of which the bp. was not ignorant. He procured him the re-eſtabliſhment of his penſion, which was about 100l. a year, with the addition of 10l. a year more, fixed him in the poſt of Lat. ſecretary to the king and queen, and kept him in the poſt of orator to the univerſity, to Midſummer, 1554. He was alſo employed by card. Pole. In 1554 he married. On the lady Elizabeth's acceſſion to the throne he was immediately diſtinguiſhed by her, and thenceforward, to the day of her death, he was employed in his two offices of ſecretary for the Lat. tongue, and preceptor to her majeſty in the learned languages. He was made prebendary of Weſtwang in the church of York, 1559. Being once in company, and the beſt method of educating youth being debated with ſome heat, he from thence took occaſion, at the requeſt of ſir Rich. Sackvile, to write his *Schoolmaſter*, which he lived to finiſh, but not to publiſh; it has ſince been publiſhed. His application to ſtudy rendered him infirm: the y. before his death he was ſeized with a hectic, which brought him very low; and on Dec. 23, 1568, was attacked by an aguiſh diſtemper, which threatened him with immediate death, and died, perfectly calm and chearful, the 30th of the ſame month. On the 4th of Jan. following he was interred, according to his own directions, in the moſt private manner, in St. Sepulchre's church, his funeral ſermon being preached by Dr. Nowel, dean of St. Paul's. He left a widow and ſeveral children in indifferent circumſtances.

ASCLEPIADES, a famous philoſopher, native of Phlia, in Peloponeſus, was a diſciple of Stilpo, at whoſe ſchool he gained the eſteem of Menedemus. There was ſo ſtrict a friendſhip between them, that they were compared to Oreſtes and Pylades.

ASCLEPIADES, a famous phyſician, native of Pruſa, in Bithynia; practiſed phyſic at Rome under Pompey, A. D. 96. He refuſed to go to Mithridates, who was very deſirous to have had him at his court. Pliny, Celſus, and Galen often mention him in their works.

ASCOUGH (William) LL. D. was deſcended from a very anc. family in Lincolnſhire. He was conſecrated bp. of Saliſbury, in the chapel of Windſor, July 20, 1438; ſoon after which he was appointed the king's confeſſor, this being the 1ſt inſtance of a biſhop's diſcharging that office. The famous rebel Jack Cade, coming to Edington in Lincolnſhire, where the bp. then was, and being joined by ſeveral of the biſhop's own tenants, fell upon his carriages and plundered them; and the next day, being June 29, 1450, they aſſaulted the bp. himſelf, whilſt he was officiating at the altar, and dragged him to a neighbouring hill, where they barbarouſly murdered him, daſhing out his brains; then, tearing his bloody ſhirt in pieces, to be preſerved in memory of the action, they left his body naked on the place.

ASDRUBAL, general of the Carthagenians, ſon in law of Amilcar, and brother-in-law to Hannibal, was defeated by Regulus and Metellus, and killed by a Gauliſh ſlave, whoſe maſter he had killed, A. D. 224. He built Carthagena in Spain.

ASELLIUS (Gaſpard) a learned phyſ. of the 17th cent. a native of Cremona, the 1ſt who diſcovered the lacteal veins. He publiſhed a book, entitled *De lacteis venis*, printed in 1627.

ASGIL (John) was deſcended of parents in a middle ſtate of life, who gave him a good education, and then ſent him to London, to ſtudy the law; and being recommended to Mr. Eyre, one of the juſtices of the King's Bench in the reign of k. Will. III, he quickly acquired a competent knowlege of the laws, and was called to the bar. His talent for politics, and a vein of wit and humour, diſcovered in two pamphlets he publiſhed, 1698, drew the eyes of the world upon him. One of the pamphlets was entitled, *Several aſſertions proved, in order to create another ſpecies of money than gold or ſilver*; the other, *An eſſay on a regiſtry for titles of lands*. Dr. Barebone, the famous projector, who built the New Square in Lincoln's-inn-fields, made choice of Mr. Aſgil for his friend and council, and afterwards for his executor, for this odd reaſon, that he ſhould never pay his debts; which, after having ſummoned the creditors, and produced the will, he promiſed he would religiouſly fulfil. His own affairs being a good deal embarraſſed, upon the act for reſuming the forfeited eſtates in Ireland paſſing, in 1699, and appointing commiſſioners to hear and determine claims, he went into Ireland. Before his departure he wrote that ſtrange treatiſe *Of the poſſibility of avoiding death*, which made him ſo well known in the world. On his arrival in Ireland, he got into great practice, the whole nation almoſt being engaged in law-ſuits, and but few conſiderable ones in which Mr. Aſgil was not retained, on one ſide or the other, ſo that in a ſhort ſpace of time he became maſter of a conſiderable fortune. He purchaſed a large eſtate for the life of Nich. Brown, eſq. commonly called lord viſcount Kenmure. This eſtate, worth about 35,000 l. per ann. he bought, for a ſmall conſideration, in truſt, as was ſuggeſted, for the family of that unfortunate lord. The intereſt this eſtate gave him, occaſioned Mr. Aſgil's being elected a member of the houſe of commons in Ireland, an honour which he did not long enjoy: he was in Munſter when the ſeſſions began, and before he could get to Dublin, he was informed that, upon a complaint, the houſe had voted his book to be a blaſphemous libel, and had ordered it to be burnt: however, he took his ſeat in the houſe; but after having ſat four days, he was expelled. His affairs made him very uneaſy in Ireland, where he involved himſelf in various ſuits with the unfortunate lord Kenmure's family, notwithſtanding he had married his daughter, a lady of diſtinguiſhed beauty and merit, and for whom Mr. Aſgil had a moſt tender affection. His expulſion was in 1703, and he returned into England in 1705, where he was choſen a member for the borough of Bramber, in Suſſex, and ſat without interruption for ſome time. But in an interval of privilege, in 1707, being taken in execution at the ſuit of Mr. Holland, he was committed to the Fleet: the houſe meeting in Nov. Mr. Aſgil applied, and on the 16th of Dec. he was demanded out, by a ſerjeant at arms with the mace, and the next day took his ſeat in the houſe. Between his application and diſcharge, complaint was made to the houſe of the treatiſe ſo often mentioned, and a committee was appointed to examine it. Of this committee Edw. Harley, eſq. was chairman, who made report, that the book contained ſeveral blaſphemous expreſſions, and ſeemed to be wrote to ridicule the Scriptures. Thurſday, Dec. 18, 1707, was appointed for him to make his defence, which he did with a great deal of ſpirit; but, as he ſtill continued to maintain the

the aſſertions he had laid down in that treatiſe, he was expelled. It has been thought by many, and indeed Mr. Aſgil himſelf was of opinion, that tho' his book was made the handle, his circumſtances were the occaſion of his being ſo ſeverely treated. Thenceforward Mr. Aſgil's affairs grew worſe and worſe. He retired firſt to the Mint, then became a priſoner in the King's Bench, removed himſelf to the Fleet, and lived in the rules of one or other of theſe priſons thirty years; during which time he publiſhed ſeveral political pamphlets: he alſo did buſineſs in his profeſſion. He was a man of great vivacity, even to the laſt. He died Nov. 1738, at above 80 y. of age.

ASHETON (William) rector of Beckingham, in Kent, was the ſon of the rev. Mr. Aſheton, rector of Middleton, in Lancaſhire, of the anc. family of the baronets of that name and place. In 1658, he went to Brazen Noſe college, in Oxford. In 1663, being then a bachelor of arts, he was elected into a fellowſhip. He was appointed chaplain to James d. of Ormond, chancellor of that univerſity, whom he ſerved in that capacity both in England and Ireland. He took the degree of D. D. in Jan. 1673, and the Feb. following he ſucceeded Dr. Benj. Parry in the prebend of Knareſburgh in the church of York. Afterwards he was preſented to the rectory of Beckingham. He was the firſt projector of the ſcheme for providing a maintenance for clergymen's widows and others, by a jointure payable out of the mercer's company. He wrote ſeveral pieces, and died at Beckingham in Sept. 1711, aged 70.

ASHMOLE (Elias) was the only ſon of Simon Aſhmole, of Litchfield in Staffordſhire, was b. May 23, 1617. His mother's ſiſter being married to James Paget, eſq. puiſne baron of the exchequer, and his 2d ſon Thomas being extremely fond of his couſin Aſhmole, proved the cauſe of his future preferment. At 16 y. of age he was taken into baron Paget's family. In 1634 he loſt his father. He continued for ſome y. after in his dependance on the Paget family, during which time he made a conſiderable progreſs in the law. In 1638 he married Eleanor, daughter of Mr. Peter Manwaring, of Smallwood in the county palatine of Cheſter, and in Michaelmas term the ſame y. became a ſollicitor in Chancery. In Feb. 1641, he was ſworn an attorney in the court of Common Pleas; and the ſame y. his wife died ſuddenly. The troubles coming on, he, being a zealous loyaliſt, retired from London, and in 1645 became one of the gentlemen of the ordnance in the garriſon at Oxford; from whence he removed to Worceſter, where he was commiſſioner, receiver, and regiſter of the exciſe; was ſoon after captain in the lord Aſhley's regiment, and comptroller of the ordnance. In the midſt of all this buſineſs he was far from neglecting his ſtudies; having entered himſelf in Brazen Noſe college, Oxford, he applied himſelf cloſely to the ſciences. In 1646 he loſt his mother. In the ſame y. he was elected into the ſociety of Free and Accepted Maſons, which he looked upon as a very diſtinguiſhing character, and has therefore given us a very illuſtrious character of the lodge eſtabliſhed at Warrington in Lancaſhire. Mr. Aſhmole (the king's affairs being now grown deſperate) after the ſurrender of the garriſon of Worceſter, withdrew into Cheſhire; from whence he came up to London, and became acquainted with Mr. afterwards ſir Jonas Moore, Will. Lilly, and John Booker, who were eſteemed by ſome as very great philoſophers, by whom he was careſſed, and received into their fraternity. In 1647 he retired to Engleſield in Berkſhire, where he remarks he enjoyed in privacy the ſweeteſt moments of his life.

life. On the 16th of Nov. 1649, he married lady Manwaring, widow of ſir Tho. Manwaring, knt. recorder of Reading, and one of the maſters in chancery, and ſettling in London, his houſe became the receptacle of the moſt remarkable and ingenious men that flouriſhed at that time. He applied himſelf with the utmoſt aſſiduity to the ſtudy of chemiſtry; and in 1652, he publiſhed his *Theatrum chemicum Britannicum*. In 1658 he applied himſelf to the collecting of materials for his *Hiſt. of the order of the Garter*. Upon the reſtoration of k. Charles II, he was introduced, and graciouſly received by the k. who beſtowed upon him the place of Windſor herald; and the ſame y. was made a commiſſioner of exciſe. In 1661 he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. In Feb. following the k. ſigned a warrant for conſtituting him ſecretary for Surinam in the Weſt Indies. On the 27th of June, 1664, the White office was opened, of which he was appointed commiſſioner. In June, 1668, he was appointed accomptant-general, and country-accomptant, in the exciſe: and his wife dying the ſame year, he married the daughter of his good friend ſir Will. Dugdale, knt. Garter k. at arms. On the 8th of May, 1672, he preſented his laborious work on the moſt noble order of the Garter to k. Charles II; who, as a mark of his approbation, granted him a privy-ſeal for 400l. out of the cuſtom of paper. In 1675 he reſigned his office of Windſor herald, which was beſtowed on his brother Dugdale. In 1677 ſir Edw. Walker, Garter k. at arms, deceaſed, upon which a controverſy aroſe between the k. and the d. of Norfolk, as earl marſhal, about the right of diſpoſing of his place; on which Mr. Aſhmole was conſulted, who declared in favour of the k. He afterwards refuſed this office, when it was conferred on his father-in-law, ſir Will. Dugdale. In Jan. 1679, a fire began in the Middle Temple, next to his chambers, by which he loſt a library he had been collecting 33 y. but his MSS. and gold medals were at Lambeth: he loſt a collection of 9000 coins, ancient and modern, as alſo a vaſt repoſitory of ſeals, charters, and other antiquities and curioſities. In 1683, the univerſity of Oxford having finiſhed a noble repoſitory, near the Theatre, Mr. Aſhmole gave to it a great collection of rarities, to which he afterwards added his MSS. and library, he died May 18, 1692, in the 76 y. of his age, and was interred in the church of Lambeth, in Surry.

ASINIUS Pollio, conſul and orator at Rome, diſtinguiſhed himſelf under Auguſtus, by his exploits and by his works. He is often ſpoken of, with an encomium, by Horace and Virgil. It is ſaid he was the 1ſt who formed a library at Rome. He died at 80 y. of age. His ſon, Aſinius Gallus, was conſul and married Agrippina, whom Tiberius had repudiated.

ASPASIA of Miletus, was famous at Athens for her wit and beauty. She was ſo apt in eloquence and politics, that Socrates himſelf took leſſons from her. Pericles loved her to that degree, that he quitted his wife to marry her. It is ſaid ſhe governed the republic by the advice ſhe gave her huſband, and that ſhe cauſed him to undertake the war of Samos, and alſo that of Megara, from whence ſprung the Peloponneſian war. After the death of Pericles, which happened 428 y. before J. C. ſhe attached herſelf to a man of low birth, whom ſhe raiſed, by her intrigues, to the firſt poſts in the republic; but ſhe diſgraced herſelf by entertaining ſome courteſans.

ASSER, a celeb. rabbi of the 4th cent. author of the Talmud of Babylon.

ASSELYN (John) b. in Holland, 1610. His maſter was Iſaiah Vanderville, the battle-painter, brother to William the ſea-piece painter at the Hague.

Hague. Aſſelyn diſtinguiſhed himſelf with ſucceſs in hiſtory-paintings, battles, and animals, particularly horſes and landſcapes. He travelled into France and Italy, and ſo greatly admired the manner of Bambochio, that he always followed it. He was nicknamed by the Flemiſh painters Crabbeté, becauſe the fingers on his left-hand were ſo diſtorted that he could hardly hold his pallet. He painted a great many pictures at Lyons; he there married a daughter of a merchant of Antwerp, and with her returned to his country, where he 1ſt diſcovered to his countrymen a freſh and clear manner of painting landſcapes, like Claude Lorrain. All the painters imitated his ſtyle, and reformed the dark brown they had hitherto followed; and the taſte of Aſſelyn and Herman Swanvelt was wholly followed, as approaching nearer to nature than the green tints of Fouquier and Paul Brill, or the blue ones of Brughel and Savery. Aſſelyn grew into repute at Amſterdam, and ſold his pictures at a high price. He died at Amſterdam, 1660. Perelle has engraved after him 24 plates of landſcapes and ruins, painted in Italy.

ASTLEY (John de) 2d ſon of ſir Tho. de Aſtley, knt. by Eliz. daughter and heireſs of Rich. Harcourt, eſq. He was b. in the 15th cent. and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by feats of arms in the reign of Hen. V. It was in thoſe days cuſtomary for perſons, who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves by military atchievements, to tilt publicly for the honour of their nation, or of their miſtreſſes. Thus, in 1438, one Peter de Maſſe, a Frenchman, having challenged all comers, in honour of a certain lady, it was accepted by our hero Aſtley, on the 29th of Aug. that y. in the ſtreet of St. Antoine, in Paris; he engaged him on horſeback in the preſence of Charles VII of France; and having with his lance pierced the head and helmet of his opponent quite thro', he preſented the latter to his lady, according to the conditions of combat. Being by this exploit become famous, on his return to England he was made choice of, to fight ſir Philip Boyle, a knight of Aragon, who, by command of the k. his maſter, had been in France, and had there challenged any perſon to fight him, on horſeback or on foot, and was now come into England for the ſame purpoſe. They fought on the 30th of Jan. 1442, in Smithfield, in the preſence of k. Hen. VI, and the nobility. John Aſtley was then an eſquire of the king's houſe, and was made choice of, on this occaſion, to ſupport the honour of the nation. They fought on foot, both completely armed; and Aſtley firſt threw his ſpear, which was avoided by ſir Philip Boyle, who put it by with his ſword: after this, Aſtley took his battle-ax and went againſt the knight ſuddenly, on whom he ſtruck many ſtrokes hard and ſore, ſays my author, on his baſnet, and on his hand, and made him drop his battle-ax to the ground, and burſt up the viſor of his helmet three times, and caught his dagger, and would have ſmitten him in the face, to have ſlain him in the field; and then the k. cried Hoo! and ſo they were parted, and went to their tents. Immediately after, the k. dubbed the ſaid John Aſtley a knight, and granted him an annuity of 100 marks. As for ſir Philip Boyle, or, as Stow calls him, ſir Philip de Beauſe, he went and offered his arms at Windſor. Sir John de Aſtley, continuing in the exerciſe of arms, became in proceſs of time knight of the Garter, and died at Pateſhul in Staffordſhire, where he was buried.

ASTERIUS, or Aſturius, a Roman conſul, in 449. There goes under his name, in Lat. verſe, in a pretty good ſtyle, a compariſon of the Old with the New Teſt. Every ſtanza contains in the 1ſt verſe an hiſtorical fact of the O. Teſt. and in the 2d an application of this fact to ſome paſſage in the New.

He

He alſo reviſed and publiſhed the Paſchal work of Sedulius.

ASTIOCHUS, admiral of Lacedæmonia, took Phocea and Cumæa, and vanquiſhed the Athenians near Cnidus, 411 y. before J. C. but he was recalled by the artifices of Alcibiades.

ASTON (ſir Arthur) an officer of note in k. Charles I's army, was ſon of ſir Arthur Aſton, of Fulham, in Middleſex. He was a great traveller, and made ſeveral campaigns in foreign countries. Being returned into England, about the beginning of the grand rebellion, with as many ſoldiers of note as he could bring with him, he took part with the king againſt the parliament. He commanded the dragoons at the battle of Edgehill, and did his majeſty conſiderable ſervice. The k. made him governor of the garriſon of Reading in Berkſhire, and commiſſary-general of the horſe; in which poſt he three times repulſed the earl of Eſſex, who, at the head of the parliament army, laid ſiege to that place: but ſir Arthur being dangerouſly wounded, the command devolved on col. Rich. Fielding. Some time after he was appointed governor of the garriſon of Oxford, in the room of ſir Will. Pennyman deceaſed. In Sept. following he had the misfortune to break his leg by a fall from his horſe, and was obliged to have it cut off, whereupon his command was conferred on col. Gage. After the king's death ſir Arthur was employed in the ſervice of k. Charles II, and went with the flower of the Engliſh veterans into Ireland, where he was appointed governor of Drogheda; but Cromwell having taken the town in Aug. 1649, and put the inhabitants to the ſword, ſir Arthur, the governor, had his brains beaten out with his wooden leg.

ASTON (ſir Thomas) was the ſon of John Aſton, of Cheſhire. He was entered a gentleman-commoner at Oxford, 1626; but was ſoon called home by his relations, and, being married, was created a baronet, in 1628. In 1635 he was high ſheriff of Cheſhire. In the time of the rebellion he was the chief man of his county who took part with the k. During the civil war he raiſed a party of horſe for his majeſty's ſervice, which was beaten by a party of the rebels under ſir William Breerton, of Honford, in Cheſhire, in July, 1642; but ſir Tho. eſcaped with a ſlight wound. Some time after, he was taken in a ſkirmiſh in Staffordſhire, and carried priſoner to Stafford; where, endeavouring to make his eſcape, a ſoldier ſpied him, and gave him a blow on the head, which, with other wounds he had before received, threw him into a fever, of which he died, March 24, 1645. His body was carried to Aſton, and interred in the chapel belonging to his own houſe.

ASTYAGES, the ſon of Cyaxares, and the laſt k. of the Medes, according to Herodotus, began to reign 595 y. before J. C. During the pregnancy of his daughter Mandana, who was married to Cambyſes, he dreamed that a vine grew out of his boſom and extended itſelf over all Aſia; which, according to the magi, ſignified that this infant ſhould ſubdue many kings. Mandana was brought to bed of Cyrus, and the k. gave him to Harpegus, his confident, to kill him; but he ſaved his life, which irritated Aſtyages ſo much when he knew it, that he cauſed Harpagus to eat the fleſh of his own ſon. Harpagus, to be revenged, called in Cyrus, who dethroned his grandfather, 559 y. before J. C. So Herodotus tells the ſtory, but Xenophon reports it differently.

ATHANASIUS, Dr. of the church, patriarch of Alexandria, and the greateſt defender of the faith againſt the Arians, was an Ægyptian. He followed St. Alexander to the council of Nice in 325; where, tho' but a deacon, he diſputed with vehemence againſt Arius. The y. following he was promoted to the ſee of Alexandria.

The Arians ſeeing that he would not receive them into communion, publiſhed againſt him the blackeſt calumnies, and depoſed him at the council of Tyre, in 335. He then had recourſe to Conſtantine; but the deputies of the Arians having accuſed him of hindering the exportation of corn from Alexandria to Conſtantinople, the emp. without hearing him, baniſhed him to Treves. Conſtantine being ſick, in 337, ordered that he ſhould be reſtored to his biſhopric of Alexandria. At his return, his enemies accuſed him afreſh, and put Gregory of Capadocia into his biſhopric; which obliged him to go to Rome, to implore the aſſiſtance of pope Julius. He was declared innocent in a council, 342; and in that of Sardis, 347. Two y. afterwards he was re-eſtabliſhed in his ſee at the ſolicitation of the emp. Conſtantine: but after his death he was again exiled by the emp. Conſtance, which obliged him to retire into a deſert. The Arians put George in his place, who having been killed in an inſurrection of the people under Julian, 360, St. Athanaſius returned to Alexandria. After that Julian baniſhed him; but he was re-eſtabliſhed under Jovian. He addreſſed to this emp. a letter, wherein he propoſes the Nicene creed as the rule of faith, and condemns thoſe who deny the divinity of the Holy Ghoſt. St. Athanaſius ſuffered yet under Valens, who baniſhed him in 367, and afterwards recalled him. He finiſhed his life happily, after many perſecutions for the faith, May 2, 373. St. Gregory Nazianzen made this eulogium on him, that to praiſe virtue itſelf, was to praiſe Athanaſius. His works contain principally a defence of the myſteries of the Trinity, of the incarnation, of the divinity of the Word, and of the H. Ghoſt. Abbé l'Advocat ſays St. Athanaſius was not the author of the creed which bears his name; and refers us for the hiſtory and works of this ſaint to Mr. de Tillemont, and his life by Mr. Hermant, Dr. of the Sorbonne.

ATHEAS, k. of the Scythians, a warlike and fierce prince, and a great ſtateſman; made war on the Triballeans and Iſtrians, and was killed in a combat againſt Philip, about 340 y. before J. C. at the age of 90.

ATHELING (Edgar) the ſon of Edward, the ſon of Edmond Ironſide, k. of England, by Agatha, daughter of the emp. Hen. II. In what y. he was b. is not certain; but he was very young in 1057, when his father and family were recalled into their native country by their kinſman Edw. the Conf. then k. thereof. His father died ſoon after, before the k. had time to give him any eſſential marks of that kindneſs he profeſſed to him. Edgar was carefully bred up by him who was his great-uncle, and no doubt intended by him for his ſucceſſor, as the beſt authors aſſure us, and as his title, Atheling, or Moſt Noble, implies: but on k. Edward's death, Edgar was deprived of his right, becauſe of his youth, and his being born abroad, and having too little experience for a crowned head in ſuch troubleſome times. Harold, the ſon of earl Godwin, was preferred before him. This happened in 1066. Harold, however, treated him with great reſpect as long as he lived: after whoſe defeat and death, in the fatal battle of Haſtings, the nobles and people in general looked upon Edgar as k. and even acknowleged him as ſuch. But Will. d. of Normandy, awing them with his victorious army, was owned and crowned monarch of England, at Weſtminſter, in the ſame y. In 1067 Edgar, attended by many of the prime nobility, retired firſt into Northumberland, and afterwards into Scotland. The perſons who adhered to him had ſo conſiderable an intereſt, both at home and abroad, that they quickly drew together a numerous army, and bid fair for unſettling the new eſtabliſhment.

ment. In 1068 k. Will. ſent Robert Comyn into the north, to expel Edgar out of theſe parts, conſtituting him earl of Northumberland: but this great man had an ill fate, being ſlain by the forces he had about him. The next y. a great ſuccour came to theſe malecontents from Denmark, and more Engliſh lords reconciling themſelves to Edgar, he made head againſt the Normans, and after ſeveral ſucceſsful engagements, made himſelf maſter of the city of York, and wintered between the Ouſe and the Trent, notwithſtanding all the efforts of the Conq. In 1070 he was not ſo fortunate; Will. found means, by money and promiſes, to draw off the Danes, and ſome lords of his party, and in the end obliged him to retire again into Scotland. Malcolm, k. of that country, having this y. married his ſiſter, enabled him to make new attempts, in which he had moſtly the advantage, the k. of Scotland openly aſſiſting him, notwithſtanding k. Will. had demanded him, and threatened to invade Scotland in caſe of refuſal. Some domeſtic troubles hindered him from putting his threats in execution for 2 years. In 1072, k. Will. entered Scotland with an army, but with indifferent ſucceſs. Upon this he readily made peace with Malcolm, and regulated according to ancient treaties, the bounds of their reſpective dominions. In this peace Edgar Atheling was included, and, on his ſubmiſſion, received into k. William's favour. In 1074, Edgar left Scotland, and croſſed the ſea into Normandy, where k. Will. made him a a grand allowance. About 1100 he undertook a journey into the Holy Land: and in 1102 he was with Baldwin II, k. of Jeruſalem, when beſieged in Rama, and having, in their hazardous ſally, loſt his knight, he thought of returning, and received civilities from the Greek and German emp. He went into Normandy to d. Robert, for whom he had great kindneſs, and was taken priſoner, fighting in his cauſe, when k. Hen. invaded his dominions, as was alſo d. Robert himſelf, at the fatal battle of Trenchebray, wherein the whole force of Normandy was routed, in 1106. K. Hen. freely diſmiſſed Edgar. After his return to England, he went to paſs the remainder of his days in the country, but it does not appear what year he died in.

ATHENÆUS, a famous Grecian grammarian, b. at Naucratis in Egypt, and one of the moſt learned men of his time, flouriſhed in the 3d cent. under Marcus Aurelius, and was the Varro or Pliny of the Greeks. There remains nothing of him but the *Dipnoſophiſti*, i. e. the Sophiſts at Table, in 15 books, the 2 firſt of which are wanting, a part of the 3d, and the greateſt part of the laſt. It contains a ſurpriſing variety of facts and quotations, which render the reading of it agreeable to the lovers of antiquity.

ATHENÆUS, a famous phyſ. b. in Cilicia, and cotemporary with Pliny, taught that fire, air, water, and earth are not the true elements; but heat, cold, dryneſs, and moiſture, to which he has added a fifth, called ſpirit, in Greek πνεῦμα, from whence his ſect are called pneumatics. He is often quoted by Galen.

ATHENAGORAS, a Chr. philoſopher, of the 2d cent. diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his zeal for the faith, and by his learning. He wrote an apology for the Chriſtians, addreſſed to Marcus Aurelius and Commodus, and a work upon the reſurrection of the dead.

ATHENODORUS of Tarſus, the ſon of Sandon, a famous ſtoic philoſopher, went to the court of Auguſtus, who made him tutor to Tiberius. Auguſtus had a great eſteem for him on account of his virtue and probity. This philoſopher adviſed Auguſtus to count the 24 letters of the Greek alphabet, before he reſolved to ſay or

do any thing. As a proof of the freedom with which he adviſed the emp. take the following inſtance: that Auguſtus extremely loved women is well known, and that even the Rom. ſenators were ſo very obliging as often to ſend him their wives, who went generally in a covered chair or litter, that they might not be ſeen. It happened one day, that Athenodorus met a ſenator, who was greatly concerned, becauſe the emp. had ſent for his wife, who was very beautiful. The philoſopher took this opportunity to make the emp. ſenſible of the danger to which be expoſed himſelf by theſe practices. He put himſelf into the chair inſtead of the ſenator's wife, and taking a naked ſword in his hand, ordered the chairmen to carry him to Auguſtus. As ſoon as he was come into his preſence, he ruſhed out of the chair ſword in hand, as tho' he had intended to murder the emp. who was at firſt exceedingly terrified; but when Athenodorus had informed him of his intention, Auguſtus was very well pleaſed with the contrivance, and promiſed, upon oath, never to expoſe himſelf thus any more. Dion Caſſius, lib. lvi. and Cedrenus The ancients mention ſeveral works written by Athenodorus, none of which have reached us.

ATHIAS (Joſeph) a Jew, and a famous printer of Amſterdam, publiſhed; A. D. 1661, and 1667, two excellent editions of the Heb. Bible, in 2 vol. 8°. The States General made him a preſent of a chain of gold and a medal, as a teſtimony of their eſteem for him. He died in 1700.

ATKYNS (ſir Robert) ſon of ſir Edw. Atkyns, was b. in 1621, ſtudied at Baliol college in Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's-inn, where he applied himſelf cloſely to the ſtudy of the law, in which he became very eminent, as well as for his loyalty in thoſe melancholy times preceding and following the murder of Charles I. In 1661 he was made knt. of the Bath, with many other perſons of the firſt diſtinction, at the coronation of Charles II. In 1671 he was appointed one of the king's ſerjeants at law, and in 1672 he was appointed a judge of the Common Pleas, in which honourable ſtation he behaved with great wiſdom and integrity, till 1679, when, from a foreſight of very troubleſome times, he thought fit to reſign, and retire into the country. His attachment to the laws and liberties of his country, made him unwilling to afford any countenance to the arbitrary proceedings which about that time came into faſhion, and againſt which he had, with ſo much ſtrength of argument, declared in the caſe of ſir Sam. Barnardiſton. In his retirement as he did nothing to diſturb the government of his country, ſo he was far from meanly deſerting her cauſe: In July 1688, when lord Ruſſel was 1ſt impriſoned on account of that conſpiracy for which he afterwards ſuffered, application was made to ſir Robert Atkyns for his advice, which, tho' in ſo nice a conjuncture, he did not refuſe; and immediately on that noble lord's conviction, he wrote his remarks freely, with ſuch a candour, loyalty, and zeal to the laws, as will always do honour to his memory. He gave an open teſtimony of his unſhaken zeal for the laws and liberties of his country, by his excellent argument in the caſe between the k. and ſir Will. Williams, who was proſecuted by the attorney-general, for ſigning an order for the printing of Dangerfield's *Narrative*, by order of the houſe of commons, he being at that time ſpeaker of the houſe. In this argument ſir Robert entered deeply into the nature and power of parliaments, and ſhewed a prodigious ſkill, not only in the laws, but in the hiſtory and antiquities of this kingdom. In the ſucceeding reign of James II, he gave another proof of his knowlege as a lawyer, and

and his ſteadineſs as a patriot, by his argument in the caſe of ſir Edward Hales, which hath been alſo printed. This piece he ſupported by another, in anſwer to a book publiſhed by ſir Edw. Herbert, lord chief juſtice of the Common Pleas; wherein he endeavoured to juſtify the judgment given in that cauſe by authorities. When matters came to a criſis, and things ſeemed ripe to bring about the revolution, ſir Robert Atkins did all in his power to promote it. On this account he was received with great marks of diſtinction by k. Will. and his royal conſort, who in May, 1689, made him lord chief baron of the Exchequer. This dignity did not however hinder him from vindicating in print the memory of the deceaſed lord Ruſſel, who though his attainder was reverſed, yet there were not wanting ſome, who maintained the juſtice of his ſentence with much eagerneſs. On the 19th of Oct. 1689, the marquis of Hallifax, whom the lords had choſe for their ſpeaker, deſired to be excuſed from ſerving that office any longer, upon which the lord chief baron Atkyns was immediately choſen in his ſtead, and ſo continued till the great ſeal was given to ſir John Somers, in the y. 1693. He made a ſpeech to ſir William Aſhurſt, lord-mayor of London, elect, when he was ſworn before him in the Exchequer, 1693. The government was then very apprehenſive, and thought neceſſary to convince the people of their danger; for which no man was thought more fit than the chief baron, who diſcharged his duty with zeal and ſpirit, and with proportionable ſucceſs. In 1695, being then 74 y. of age, he reſigned his great office, and was ſucceeded therein by ſir Edw. Ward, attorney-general. He thenceforwards laid aſide all thoughts of public affairs, and retired to his ſeat of Saperton-hall, in Glouceſterſhire, where he ſpent the laſt 14 y. of his life in eaſe and quiet. He died, 1709, aged 88. He was twice married, 1ſt to Mary, daughter of ſir George Clerk, of Walford, in Northamptonſhire, and a 2d time to Anne, daughter of ſir Robert Dacres, and left behind him an only ſon.

ATKYNS (ſir Robert) junior, ſon of ſir Robert Atkyns, chief baron of the Exchequer, by Anne, daughter of ſir Tho. Dacres; was b. 1646, and educated with great care under the eye of his father. He very early made a great proficiency in the laws and hiſtory of his country in general. As he had a very conſiderable eſtate, he affected chiefly a country life. He was choſen to repreſent his country in parliament, as often as he would accept that honour. He employed himſelf with great aſſiduity, to compoſe a hiſtory of Glouceſterſhire, and was indefatigable in procuring all the neceſſary helps for ſo extenſive a deſign, which having completed he ſent to the preſs; but did not ſurvive long enough to ſee it publiſhed. He died the 29th of Oct. 1711, of a dyſentery, in the 65th y. of his age.

ATTALUS I, k. of Pergamus, a liberal and courageous prince, ſucceeded Eumenes, ſubdued the Galateans, extended his conqueſts into Aſia, as far as Mount Taurus, and died 191 y. before J. C.

ATTALUS II, (Philadelphus,) k. of Pergamus, a friend and ally of the Romans, repulſed Antiochus, did many famous actions, and founded in Lydia 2 cities, Attalia and Philadelphia. He died about 138 y. before J. C.

ATTALUS III, (Philometer) k. of Pergamus, ſon of Attalus I, and of Stratonice, abandoned the care of his kingdom to give himſelf up to gardening, and caſting of metals. He died 133 y. before J. C. He left great riches, and made the people of Rome his heir, in theſe words, 'Populus Romanus meorum hæres eſto.'

By theſe words he meant no more than his moveables; but the Romans interpreted them as including his whole kingdom, and accordingly ſeized on it.

ATTERBURY (Francis) was b. 6th of Mar. 1662, at Middleton, or Milton-Keynes in Buckinghamſhire; he was educated at Weſtminſter-ſchool, and from thence, 1680, was elected a ſtudent of Chriſt-church college, in Oxford: where he gave early proofs of his poetical talents in a Lat. verſion of Mr. Dryden's *Abſalom and Achitophel*; *An epigram on a lady's fan*; and a tranſlation of two odes of Horace. He took the degree of B. A. June 13, 1683; and that of M. A. Apr. 20, 1687. This y. he made his firſt eſſay in controverſial writing, in a piece, entitled, *An anſwer to ſome conſiderations on the ſpirit of Martin Luther, and the original of the reformation.* In 1693, he was appointed chaplain to k. William, and q. Mary, and was elected preacher at Bridewell, and lecturer of St. Bride's. A large field of controverſy opened itſelf in the y. 1700, and continued for 4 y. between him, Dr. Wake, afterwards archbp. of Canterbury, and others, concerning the rights powers, and privileges of convocation. Jan. 29, 1700, he was inſtalled archdeacon of Totneſs, being promoted to that dignity by ſir Jonathan Trelawney, then bp. of Exeter. Upon the acceſſion of q. Anne, 1702, he was appointed one of her majeſty's chaplains in ordinary; and in Oct. 1704, he was advanced to the deanry of Carliſle. About 2 y. after this, he was engaged in a diſpute with Mr. Hoadly, concerning the advantages of virtue, with regard to the preſent life, occaſioned by his ſermon, preached the 30th of Aug. 1706, at the funeral of Mr. Thomas Bennet, a bookſeller. In 1707, ſir Jonathan Trelawney, then bp. of Exeter, appointed him one of the canon reſidentiaries at that church; and, 1709, ſir John Trevor made him preacher of the royal chapel. This y. he was engaged in a freſh diſpute with Mr. Hoadly, concerning paſſive obedience, occaſioned by his Lat. ſermon. In 1710, came on the tryal of Dr. Sacheverel, whoſe remarkable ſpeech on that occaſion is generally ſuppoſed to be drawn up by Dr. Atterbury, in conjunction with Dr. Smalridge, and Dr. Freind. The ſame y. he was unanimouſly choſen prolocutor of the lower houſe of convocation, and had the chief management of affairs in that houſe. The 11th of May, 1711, he was appointed by the convocation, one of the committee for comparing Mr. Whiſton's doctrine, with thoſe of the church of England; and in June following, he had the chief hand in drawing up a repreſentation of the preſent ſtate of religion. In 1712, Dr. Atterbury was made dean of Chriſt-church. In the beginning of June, 1713, the queen, at the recommendation of the earl of Oxford, advanced him to the biſhopric of Rocheſter, and deanry of Weſtminſter, and he was conſecrated at Lambeth, the 4th of June following. During the rebellion in Scotland, which broke out in the y. 1715, bp. Atterbury gave an inſtance of his growing diſaffection to the eſtabliſhed government, in refuſing to ſign the declaration of the biſhops. Beſides which he conſtantly oppoſed the meaſures of the court in the houſe of lords, and drew up ſome of the moſt violent proteſts with his own hand. Thus he went on till the y. 1722, when the government ſuſpecting him concerned in a plot in favour of the pretender; he was apprehended on the 24th of Aug. and committed priſoner to the Tower. On the 23d of Mar. 1722-3, a bill was brought into the houſe of commons, for inflicting certain pains and penalties on Francis,

lord

lord bp. of Rocheſter; a copy of which was ſent him with notice, that he had liberty of council, and ſolicitors for making his defence. Under theſe circumſtances, the bp. applied by petition to the houſe of lords, for their direction and advice as to his conduct in this conjuncture; and on the 4th of Apr. he acquainted the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons by a letter, that he was determined to give that houſe no trouble in relation to the bill depending therein; but ſhould be ready to make his defence againſt it, when it ſhould be argued in another houſe, of which he had the honour to be a member. On the 9th, the bill paſſed the houſe of commons, and was the ſame day ſent up to the lords, for their concurrence. On the 6th of May, being the day appointed by the lords for the firſt reading of the bill, bp. Atterbury was brought to Weſtminſter, to make his defence. The council for the bp. were, ſir Conſtantine Phipps, and Will. Wynne, eſq; for the k. Mr. Reeve, and Mr. Wearg. The proceeding continued above a week, and on Saturday, May 11, the bp. was admitted to plead for himſelf, which he did in a very eloquent ſpeech. On Monday 13, he was carried for the laſt time from the Tower, to hear the reply of the king's council to his defence. On the 15th, the bill was read the third time; and after a very long and warm debate, paſſed on the 16th, by a majority of 83 to 43. On the 27th, the k. came to the houſe, and confirmed it by the royal aſſent. The tenor of the bill was, that after the 1ſt of June 1723, he ſhall be deprived of all offices, dignities, promotions, and benefices, whatſoever; and rendered incapable from holding any office, &c. within his majeſty's dominions; that he ſhall ſuffer perpetual exile, and depart out of this kingdom by the 25 of June next; and if any of his majeſty's ſubjects (except ſuch perſons as ſhall be licenſed for that purpoſe, under the ſign manual) ſhall, after the 25th of June, hold any correſpondence with him, or with any perſon employed by him, knowing that perſon to be ſo employed, they ſhall, on conviction be adjudged guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy. The biſhop's daughter, Mrs. Morrice, was permitted to attend her father in his travels; and his ſon-in-law, Mr. Morrice, by virtue of his majeſty's ſign manual, had leave to correſpond with him. On the 18th of June, 1723, the bp. embarked on board the Aldborough man of war for Calais; from thence he went to Bruſſels, and afterwards to Paris, where he reſided till his death, amuſing himſelf with ſtudy, and the converſation of learned men, and in preparation for a better world. He died, Feb. 15, 1732. His body was brought over to England, and interred in Weſtminſter-abbey. His excellent ſermons are printed in 4 vol. 8°.

ATTICUS (Titus Pomponius) a Rom. knight, and one of the learned men of anc. Rome; during the civil wars of Cinna and Sylla, he retired to Athens, where he learned to ſpeak Greek with as much elegance as Latin: upon his return to Rome he entered into a ſtrict friendſhip with Cicero, Hortenſius, and other learned men in Rome. Agrippa eſpouſed Pomponia, his daughter. Atticus managed ſo well during the civil wars of Pompey and Cæſar, of Mark Anthony and Brutus, that without taking part with any one of them, he was beloved of them all. He refuſed conſtantly to be preferred to any poſts, preferring ſtudies and a private life. He compoſed annals, and many other works in Greek and Latin. He died at the age of 77, the 721 y. of Rome. Cicero wrote a great number of letters to him.

ATTICUS,

ATTICUS, præfect of all Aſia, under the emp. Nerva, A. D. 97. His ſon Herodus Atticus was preceptor to Verus, and conſul in 143. The ſon of this conſul had ſo little genius, that he could not learn the 24 letters of the alphabet, which obliged his father to allow him 24 ſervants, each bearing the name of one of the letters of the alphabet, and having the form of the letter painted on their breaſt, thus being obliged to ſee and to call them he learned to read.

ATTILA, k. of the Huns, one of the moſt famous conquerors of the 5th cent. called the Scourge of God, ravaged the Eaſt, traverſed Pannonia and Germany, and entered into Gaul with an army of 500,000 men; he took many places, and beſieged Orleans; but Aetius and Theodoric made him raiſe the ſiege: a little while after they gave him battle, when he loſt 200,000 men. From thence Attila marched into Italy, 452, where he deſtroyed many villages. St. Leo went to meet him, and prevented, by his entreaties, his marching to Rome. It is ſaid that he returned into Pannonia with a victorious army, laden with riches, and that he died the night of his nuptials of a bleeding at the noſe.

ATTILIUS Regulus, one of the greateſt men of anc. Rome, was conſul with Julius Libo, 267 y. before J. C. He ſubdued the Salentines, and deſtroyed their capital, 256 y. before J. C. Regulus was conſul with Manlius Valſo. He defeated the Carthagenian fleet, ſunk 32 of their ſhips, and took 64. After this victory, Manlius returned to Rome, and Regulus ſtayed in Africa; defeated Amilcar and Aſdrubal, and took Clupea, and many other cities. The Carthagenians then oppoſed againſt him an horrible ſerpent, which he killed with war-like machines, on the river Bagrada. The ſkin of this monſtrous ſerpent was ſent to Rome; it was 120 feet long. The y. after, Regulus defeated 3 generals, and took 8 elephants. Then the Carthagenians demanded peace of him; but he offered it on ſuch hard conditions, they would not accept of it. They armed a-freſh, and having given the conduct of the army to Xantippus, a Lacedæmonian, this new general defeated 30,000 Romans, and made 15,000 priſoners, among whom was Regulus. In 251 y. bef. J. C. the Carthagenians ſent ambaſſadors to Rome to demand peace; and ſent Regulus to accompany them, hoping the deſire of being ſet at liberty would engage him to ſolicit it; but this great man, when he entered the ſenate houſe, ſo ſtrongly oppoſed the making of a peace, that the ambaſſadors were ſent back, and Regulus returned into Africa, where the Carthagenians, become furious by this refuſal, put him to death in a moſt cruel manner, by putting him in a tub ſtuck with nails.

AVALOS (Ferdinand Francois d') marquis of Peſquaire, one of the moſt celeb. captains of the emperor Charles V, and grand chamberlain of the kingdom of Naples, was the ſon of Alphonſus d'Avalos and d'Aquin, of an illuſtrious and anc. houſe of the kingdom of Naples, originally from Spain, and fruitful in great men. He married very young, Victoria Colonna, a lady celeb. for her beauty, her genius, and her virtue. He went to the battle of Ravenna, 1512, where he was taken priſoner; and while he was in priſon, he compoſed an ingenious dialogue on love, which he dedicated to the marchioneſs, his ſpouſe. Having recovered his liberty, he took arms againſt the French, and did the emp. great ſervices. He contributed a great deal to the getting the battle of Bicoque, to the recovery of the Milaneſe, and to the victory obtained at Pavia over Francis I, 1525. He died at Milan 24 Nov. 1525 at 32 y. of age, without

out leaving any poſterity. He had a great genius, loved the ſciences, and protected learned men. He gave his fortune to Alphonſus d' Avalos, marquis of Gueſt, his couſin, who was alſo a famous general. He became lieutenant-general of the armies of the emp. Charles V, in Italy, and the ſtate of Milan, and knight of the golden fleece. He followed the emp. to the expedition of Tunis, and was ambaſſador at Venice, about 1540. He cauſed Cæſar Fregoſe, a Genoeſe, to be aſſaſſinated, and Anthony Rincon a Spaniard, that k. Francis I, had ſent to this city; raiſed the ſiege of Nice, 1543; but loſt the famous battle of Ceriſolles, 14 Apr. 1544, and died 31 Mar. 1546, at 42 y. of age.

AUBERY (Anthony) a learned hiſtorian of the 17th cent. taught Lat. and Gr. and the modern languages. He roſe every morning at 5 o'clock, and ſtudied till 6 at night. He hardly made any viſits, and received very few, preferring the tranquil amuſements of his books, to the tumultuous noiſe of the world. He died, 1695, at the age of 78. He publiſhed *A hiſtory of the cardinals*; *An hiſtorical treatiſe of the prerogatives of the k. of France*; *The hiſtory of card. Joyeuſe*; *Of card. de Richlieu*; *and, Of card. Mazarine*; *A treatiſe of the juſt pretenſions of the king of France, on the empire*; at which the princes of Germany were ſo alarmed, that the author was put for ſome time into the Baſtile: and, *A treatiſe on the Regale.*

AUBIGNE (Theodore Agrippa) a favourite of Hen. IV, and marſhal of France, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his writings, and by his courage. He wrote an univerſal hiſtory, and, as it is ſuppoſed two ingenious ſatires; but too free, entitled, *The confeſſion of Sancy, and of Baron de Feneſte.* He died a proteſtant at Geneva, 1630, at 80 y. of age.

AUBUSSON (Peter d') grand-maſter of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, whoſe reſidence then was in the iſle of Rhodes; ſignalized himſelf in Hungary, made himſelf beloved of the emp. Sigiſmund, and ſhewed a great deal of valour at the ſiege of Montereau-Faut-Yone. Being elected grand-maſter after the death of J. B. des Urſins, the 7th of of June, 1476, he built many forts for the ſecurity of the iſle. It was he who ſuſtained, 1480, the famous ſiege againſt the Turks, who came to beſiege Rhodes, with a fleet of 160 ſail, and who were conſtrained 2 months after to make off with their galleys. The ſame y. Mahomet II, being dead, Zezimus one of his ſons ſent to demand an aſſylum at Rhodes. The grand-maſter ſent to meet him, and gave him a magnificent reception. He ſolicited a croiſade againſt the Turks, made very wiſe regulations for the advantage of the order and of religion, and died, at Rhodes, the 3d July, 1503, at above 80 y. of age. Popes, princes, and authors gave him the moſt magnificent eulogiums.

AUBREY (John) was b. at Eaſton-Piers, in Wiltſhire; he received the 1ſt part of his education in the grammar-ſchool of Malmeſbury, under Mr. Robert Latimer, who taught there 40 y. and was the preceptor of his countryman (as being alſo a native of Wiltſhire), the famous Thomas Hobbes. In May, 1642, Mr. Aubrey was entered a gentleman commoner of Trinity college, Oxford. There he particularly applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the hiſtory and antiquities of his country. About this time the ſcheme of the Monaſticon Anglicanum was talked of in the univerſity, to which Mr. Aubery contributed all the aſſiſtance his induſtry could afford. He kept up a correſpondence with all lovers of natural philoſophy and antiquities. At London,

don, he frequented Miles's coffee-houſe, in New-palace-yard, where the famous Harrington was ſurrounded every evening by all the men of parts, and reading, which that fertile age produced. There they diſputed on government, and gave a looſe to their ſentiments, on all ſorts of ſubjects. In 1661, he married; but did not enjoy much felicity in that ſtate. In 1662, he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. In the latter part of his life he was reduced to the utmoſt indigence; yet his ſpirit remained unbroken, as appears by his own remark on his circumſtances. 'From 1670, ſays he, I have, I thank 'God, enjoyed a happy delitency.' He then followed the bent of his genius, while he owed his ſubſiſtance to the kindneſs of his friends. He died ſuddenly at Draycot, on a journey to Oxford, 1700.

AUDLEY (James) lord Audley, of Heleigh, in the county of Stafford, b. about 1314, 7th y. of Edw. II. By the ſpecial favour of Edw. III, he had livery of all the lands of his inheritance, in the 3d y. of that k's reign, tho' he was not then of full age. In 1343, he was made governor of Berwick upon Tweed, and the 2 next y. he ſerved in France. In 1348, he was elected into the noble order of the Garter, then firſt founded: and in 1353, he reduced great part of the country of Valois. In 1356, and 30th of Edw. III, he was preſent at the famous battle of Poictiers, it was upon an account of a vow he had made there with 4 ſquires, who atended him, he performed ſuch extraordinary feats in arms, as diſtinguiſhed him from all the gallant noblemen who engaged that day; at length, however, he was ſo grievouſly wounded, that his eſquires were conſtrained to bear him out of the field of battle, to lay him under a hedge, and there take off his armour, and bind up his wounds. He was by the prince's deſire, brought in his litter to him, when his highneſs embracing him, ſaid, 'Sir James, we are all witneſs of 'your valiant behaviour this day; 'and as an acknowlegment, I retain 'you for ever to be my knight, with 'an annual revenue of 500 marks.' This annuity, lord Audley beſtowed on his 4 faithful eſquires, which coming to the prince's ears, he ſending for him, ſaid, 'My lord, we thank 'you for doing what we ought to 'have done; and we give you be-'ſides a penſion of 600 marks by 'the year.' In 1360, he attended k. Edw. III, and his 3 ſons in their wars in France; and in the y. following ſwore to the peace then concluded in the name of k. Edw. For theſe ſervices, he was appointed conſtable of the caſtle of Glouceſter for life; and was alſo governor of Aquitain, and ſeneſchal of Poictou. He married 1ſt, Joan, daughter of Roger Mortimer, earl of March, by whom he had iſſue a ſon, Nicholas, and 2 daughters; 2d, he married Iſabella, by whom he had a daughter. By his will, made 1386, he directed his body to be buried in the choir of his abbey at Stilton, before the high altar, in caſe he died in the Marches; but if in Devon or Somerſetſhire, then in the choir of the Friars Preachers, at Exeter, before the high altar there; and he directed, that there ſhould be about his corps, 5 great tapers, and 5 mortuaries of wax, burning on the day of his funeral, as alſo 40 l. ſterl. to be diſtributed to the poor, to pray for his ſoul. He died the 1ſt of April in the ſame y. and was ſucceeded in his honours and large eſtate by his only ſon, Nicholas, then 50 y. of age.

AUDLEY, or Audely, (Thomas) was born in 1488, and having ſtudied at the univerſity, removed to the inns of court. In the year 1526, he was autumn reader of the Inner-

Inner-temple. He read on the ſtatute of privileges, which he handled with ſo much learning and eloquence, that he acquired great reputation. This with the d. of Suffolk's recommendation, to whom he was chancellor, brought him to the knowlege of his ſovereign, whoſe affairs at that time needing men of Mr. Audley's character; favour quickly followed. He was by the king's influence choſen ſpeaker of that parliament, which ſat firſt on the 3d of Nov. 1529, in the 21ſt y. of the king; which by the acts paſſed therein, is by ſome ſtiled the black parliament; and by others, on account of its duration, the long parliament. As ſoon as the houſe proceeded to buſineſs great complaints were made againſt the clergy, and againſt the proceedings in eccleſiaſtical courts; upon which ſeveral bills were ordered to be brought in, which put the whole houſe into a ferment, and eſpecially, provoked ſome of the prelates. Fiſher, bp. of Rocheſter, inveighed boldly againſt theſe tranſactions in the houſe of lords, with which the houſe of commons were ſo much offended, that they thought proper to complain of it by their ſpeaker to the king; the bp. was thereupon forced to explain himſelf; and ſir Will. Fitz-Williams, in the king's name excuſing the matter, in reſpect to his lordſhip, to the houſe; it ended there with regard to him, but as to the buſineſs of reformation, it went on more briſkly than ever. The beſt hiſtorians agree, that great care was taken by the k. or at leaſt by his miniſtry, to have ſuch perſons choſen into this houſe of commons, as would proceed therein, readily and effectually; and with the ſame view Audley was made choice of, to ſupply the place of ſir Thomas More, who was become ſpeaker of the lord's houſe, and chancellor of England. The new houſe and its ſpeaker juſtified the king's expectations, by the whole tenour of their behaviour; but more eſpecially by their paſſing of a law, which as it is not found in the ſtatute book, I ſhall mention here. The k. it ſeems had borrowed large ſums of money of particular ſubjects, and had entered into obligations for the repayment of the ſaid ſums. The houſe being informed of this, brought in, and paſſed a bill, in the preamble of which, they declared, that inaſmuch as thoſe ſums had been applied by his majeſty to public uſes, therefore they cancelled and diſcharged the ſaid obligations. The k. to ſhew how well he was pleaſed with this loyal houſe, continued the parliament, which ſat again in Jan. 1530-1. In this ſeſſion, many extraordinary things were done; among the reſt, a law was made, whereby the clergy were exempted from the penalties they had incurred, by the ſubmitting to the legatine power of card. Wolſey. This took its riſe in the lord's houſe; and when it came down to the commons, they were for inſerting a clauſe, in favour of the laity, being conſcious that many of themſelves had alſo incurred the penalties of the ſtatute. But the k. took umbrage at this. He ſaid, that acts of grace ought to flow ſpontaneouſly, and that this was not the method of obtaining what they wanted. In ſhort, the houſe, notwithſtanding the interceſſion of its ſpeaker, and ſeveral of its members, who were the king's ſervants, was obliged to paſs the bill without the clauſe; but when they had done ſo, the k. granted them likewiſe a pardon, and ſo they parted very well pleaſed with one another, the houſes riſing in June. In May, 1552, ſir Thomas More reſigned the ſeals to his majeſty, who delivered them ſoon after to Thomas Audley, eſq; with the title of lord keeper, and at the ſame time conferred on him the honour of knighthood.

hood. In Jan. 1533, he was made lord chancellor. In the 34th of Hen. VIII, George Ferrers, eſq; burgeſs of Plymouth, was arreſted for debt, and carried to the compter, by vertue of a writ from the court of King's Bench. The houſe on notice thereof, ſent their ſerjeant to demand their member, in doing of which, a fray enſued at the compter, his mace was broke, his ſervant was knocked down, and himſelf was obliged to make his eſcape as well as he could. The houſe upon notice thereof, reſolved they would ſit no longer without their member, and deſired a conferrence; where, after hearing the matter, the lord chancellor Audley declared the contempt flagrant, and referred the puniſhment thereof to the houſe of commons: whereupon Thomas Moyle, eſq; who was then ſpeaker, iſſued his warrant whereby the ſheriff of London, and ſeveral other perſons, were brought to the bar of the houſe, and committed ſome to the Tower, and ſome to Newgate. This precedent was gained by the king's want of an aid, who at that time expected the commons would grant him a ſubſidy; the miniſtry, and the houſe of lords knowing the king's will, gave the commons the compliment of puniſhing thoſe who had impriſoned one of their members. Dyer mentioning this caſe, ſays, 'The ſages of the law 'held the commitment of Ferrers 'legal, and tho' the privilege was 'allowed him, yet was it held unjuſt.' Audley was a great benefactor to Magdalen college, in Cambridge. He cauſed a magnificent tomb to be built for him, in his new chapel, at his ſeat at Walden in Eſſex. About the beginning of Apr. 1544, he was attacked by his laſt illneſs, which induced him to reſign the ſeals, which the k. delivered to ſir Thomas Wriotheſley, with the title of keeper during the indiſpoſition of the chancellor. In his will he left to the k. a legacy of one hundred pounds, as an acknowlegement of the great favours received from him. He died the laſt of Apr. 1544, aged 56. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorſet, by whom he had two daughters.

AVENTINE (John) ſon of an inn-keeper in Abenſperg, died, 1534, made himſelf famous by his *Annals of Bavaria*.

AVERROES, one of the moſt ſubtile Arabian philoſophers, was of Cordubia, and flouriſhed in the 12th cent. He was the 1ſt who tranſlated the books of Ariſtotle into Arabic: his commentaries upon this philoſopher, to whom he was very much attached, made him to be called the Commentator, by way of eminence. Averroes taught alſo phyſic: but he underſtood the theory better than the practice. He died, 1206.

AVESBURY (Robert) a very anc. Engliſh hiſtorian, was regiſter of the archbp. of Canterbury's court; he compoſed the hiſtory of about 30 y. of the reign of k. Edw. III, for which he ſeems to have had authentic memoirs, and to have wrote with great candour and impartiality. After it had been buried a long while in obſcurity, Mr. Tho. Hearne printed it at Oxford, from a MS. belonging to ſir Tho. Seabright.

AUGUSTUS (Caius Julius Cæſar Octavianus) emp. of Rome, and nephew of Julius Cæſar, b. at Rome 63 y. before J. C. having learned that Cæſar had adopted him his heir, went into Italy, and gained over all his uncle's party. Anthony, Lepidus, and Auguſtus formed a triumvirate, having divided the emp. between them; Anthony had the Eaſt, Auguſtus the Weſt, and Lepidus Africa. Lepidus being abandoned by his army, was ſent into exile by Auguſtus; and Anthony being dead, Auguſtus aſſumed the title of emp. He reformed

formed the kalendar, which continued till the further reformation of it by pope Gregory XIII. He gave his own name to the month of Auguſt, before called Sixtius, and died at Nola, aged 75. He was cruel in his triumvirate; but with his empire he ſeemed to have gained new virtues; for he appeared juſt, affable, liberal, and moderate. He maintained peace, advanced men of merit, made the arts and ſciences flouriſh; and cultivated them himſelf; and, under his adminiſtration, they were brought to the higheſt perfection.

AUGUSTIN (St.) one of the moſt illuſtrious and moſt learned doctors of the church, b. at Togaſte, 13 Nov. 354, was the ſon of Patricius and Monica. He ſtudied at Togaſte, at Madaura, and at Carthage; the reading of St. Paul's Epiſtles, the prayers of his mother, and the good diſcourſes of ſome friends, were the means of his converſion. He was baptized at Milan, by St. Ambroſius, 387, renounced his profeſſion of rhetorician, and returned to Togaſte. In 393, he explained the Creed, in a council held at Togaſte, with ſo much learning, that the biſhops judged him worthy of ſome great preferment. He was made a bp. in 395, and performed all the ſeveral duties of a bp. He died at Hippo, during the ſiege of that city by the Vandals, the 28th of Aug. 430, at the age of 76. His works have been much eſteemed.

AUGUSTIN, or Auſtin, ſtyled by ſome the apoſtle of the Engliſh, and the 1ſt archbp. of Canterbury, was originally a monk in the convent of St. Andrew at Rome, and had his education under St. Gregory, afterwards pope Gregory I; by whom he was ſent into Britain, together with 40 other monks of the ſame order, for the converſion of the Engliſh Saxons to the Chriſtian religion. This miſſion was undertaken about 596, and landing in the iſle of Thanet, ſent ſome French interpreters, to k. Ethelbert, acquainting him, that they were come from Rome with the moſt joyful tidings, and to offer him an everlaſting kingdom in heaven. The k. ſome time after ſent for them, and gave them audience, ſitting in the open air. Auguſtin having opened his commiſſion, the k. told them, their doctrine was new to him, and that he could not ſuddenly recede from the religion of his country; however, as their coming was a kind intention, he gave them leave to convert as many of his ſubjects as they could; and aſſigned their place of reſidence at Dorovernum, ſince called Canterbury, which they entered in proceſſion ſinging a hymn. Here Auguſtin and his companions applied themſelves to the ſtrict ſeverity of the monaſtic life, and preached the Goſpel jointly with the French Chriſtians, in the church of St. Martin; to which they were confined till the converſion of the k. himſelf; after which they had full liberty to preach in any part of this prince's dominions. Auguſtin was ſo ſucceſsful in his labours for the propagation of Chriſtianity, that it is ſaid he baptized 10,000 perſons of both ſexes in one day, in the river Swale, which runs into the Thames; and now, by direction of the pope, he went over to Arles in France, where he was conſecrated archbp. and metropolitan of the Engliſh nation, by the archbp. of that place; after which, returning into Britain, he diſpatched away Lawrence, a prieſt, and Peter, a monk, to Rome, to acquaint the pope with the ſucceſs of his miſſion, and to deſire his reſolution of certain queſtions. Theſe miſſionaries being returned, brought with them Gregory's anſwers, to Auguſtin's queries, together with a pall, and ſeveral books, veſtments, utenſils, and ornaments for the churches. His holineſs, by the ſame meſſengers, gave him directions concerning

cerning the ſetling of epiſc. ſees in Britain, and ordered him not to pull down the idol temples, but to convert them into Chriſtian churches. Auguſtin having fixed his ſee at Canterbury, dedicated an old church, formerly built by ſome Roman Chriſtians, to the honour of our Saviour; and k. Ethelbert founded the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, ſince called St. Auguſtin's. Being thus ſupported by k. Ethelbert, Auguſtin made an attempt to ſettle a correſpondence with the Britiſh biſhops, and to bring them to a conformity with the Rom. church. To this purpoſe a conference was held at a place in Worceſterſhire, ſince called Auguſtin's Oak; where the archb. endeavoured to perſuade the Britiſh prelates to make but one communion, and aſſiſt in preaching to the unconverted Saxons; but they would not comply, being convinced, that the church of Rome had then corrupted the faith. In the y. 604, Auguſtin conſecrated 2 of his companions, Miletus and Juſtus, the latter to the ſee of Rocheſter, and the former to that of London. The ſame y. Auguſtin having appointed Lawrence to ſucceed him, died at Canterbury, and was buried in the church-yard of the monaſtery that went by his name, the cathedral being not then finiſhed; but was afterwards removed and placed in the church, by Wido, abbot of Canterbury.

AVITUS was elected emp. after the death of Maximus, 455. and abdicated the empire 18 months after, by the faction of Ricimer. He died bp. of Piacenza in Lombardy.

AULUS Gellius, a celeb. Latin grammarian, lived at Athens, in the time of Adrian, about 130 y. bef. J. C. He wrote in Lat. 20 books, chiefly critical. This author is particularly made uſe of upon account of a great number of fragments of the ancients not to be found elſewhere.

AULNOI (Mary Catherine le Jumel de Berneville, counteſs d') married to Francis de la Motte, count d' Aulnoi. She attended the q. of Spain, 1ſt wife of Charles II. She wrote, *A voyage to Spain*; *Memoirs of the court of Spain*; *Hippolytus, earl of Douglaſs*; *The hiſtory of John de Bourbon, prince of Carency*; *The earl of Warwick*; *Fairy tales*; *and a paraphraſe upon the Miſerere*. Her romances are very pretty, and generally read.

AUNGERVYLE (Richard) was b. at St. Edmundſbury, in Suffolk, 1281. He ſtudied divinity and philoſophy at Oxford, and afterwards became a Benedictine monk at Durham. Soon after he was made tutor to pr. Edw. afterwards k. Edw. III, and being treaſurer of Guienne, 1325, he ſupplied q. Iſabel, when ſhe was plotting againſt her huſband, with a large ſum of money out of that exchequer. For which being queſtioned by the king's party, he narrowly eſcaped to Paris, where he was obliged to hide himſelf 7 days in the tower of a church. When k. Edw. III came to the crown, he loaded his tutor, Aungervyle, with honours and preferments. He at firſt made him his cofferer, then treaſurer of the wardrobe, archdeacon of Northampton, prebendary of Lincoln, Sarum, and Litchfield, and afterwards keeper of the ſeal. This laſt place he enjoyed 5 y. and was in that time ſent twice ambaſſador to the pope. In 1333, he was promoted to the deanry of Wells, and biſhopric of Durham. The next y. he was appointed high chancellor, and 1336, treaſurer of England. In 1338, he was twice ſent with other commiſſioners to treat of a peace with the k. of France; but to no purpoſe. He was not only one of the moſt learned men of his time; but a great patron and encourager of learning. He founded a public library at Oxford, for the uſe of the ſtudents, and furniſhed

niſhed it with the beſt collection of books then in England. He appointed 5 keepers, to whom he granted yearly ſalaries. He wrote a treatiſe concerning the management of this library. He was alſo very charitable to the poor. He died at his manor of Auckland, Apr. 24, 1345, and was buried in the cathedral church of Durham.

AURELIANUS (Lucius Domitius) a Rom. emp. and one of the greateſt generals of antiquity, of an obſcure birth, aroſe to the empire by his courage, after the death of Claudius. It is ſaid, that in different battles, he himſelf ſlew 900 men. He puniſhed with extreme cruelty, ſo that it was ſaid of him, that he was a good phyſician, but he let too much blood. He raiſed the 9th perſecution againſt the Chriſtians. He defeated Zenobia, q. of Palmyra, at Edeſſa. He gave up Dacia to the Barbarians. He had a triumph in 273, when the moſt excellent q. Zenobia, with 4 of her daughters, were forced to follow the victor's chariot in golden chains, and with ſuch a vaſt quantity of jewels, and other coſtly ornaments, that ſhe ſunk under their weight. Aurelianus, after his triumph, aſſigned ſome lands in Tivoli, to Zenobia, and married her daughters to ſome of the greateſt men in Rome. Aurelian having puniſhed Mneſthius, one of his freed men, and ſecretary, for his villanies, he diſtributed privately a forged roll of the names of the chiefs whom the emperor had doomed to death, which meeting with credit, they murdered him on the road near Byzantium, 275. The truth being afterwards diſcovered, Mneſthius was thrown to the wild beaſts, and a temple and tomb erected to Aurelianus.

AURELIUS (Victor Sextus) a Lat. hiſtorian, from a low ſtation raiſed himſelf by his merit to the higheſt dignities of the empire. Julian made him governor of the 2d Panonia, 361, and, 369, he was made conſul with Valentinian. He wrote an abridgment of the Roman hiſtory.

AURENG-ZEB, the great mogul, impriſoned his father, and ſeized on his throne, 1660, killed and drove away his brothers, and remained in peaceable poſſeſſion of his throne a little while. Then he impoſed a ſevere penance on himſelf, both as to eating and drinking. He was a warlike prince, and made many conqueſts. He always pitched his tent about the middle of his army, fearing his ſons ſhould do the ſame by him, as he had done by his father Chah-jehan. He died, 1707, at the age of near 100 years.

AUSONIUS (Decius Magnus) one of the moſt excellent Lat. poets of the 4th cent. b. at Bourdeaux, was the ſon of a famous phyſician at Bazas; after having learned Gr. and Lat. he taught grammar and rhetoric at Bourdeaux. He there acquired ſo great a reputation, that Valentinian choſe him for tutor to his ſon Gratian. He was made a conſul, 379, to Auſonius. He wrote an epiſtle in verſe to St. Paulinus, 392, and died ſome time after; he was a Chriſtian. The poetry of Auſonius is written with eaſe and ſpirit; but wanting in modeſty and elegance.

AUSTOLICUS, a Gr. philoſopher, about 340 y. before J. C. There remains ſome treatiſes of aſtronomy of his.

AXARETO (Blaiſe) commander of the gallies of the Genoeſe, won, 1435 the famous naval fight at the Iſle of Pontus, where he took priſoner Alphonſus V, k. of Arragon, and many other princes.

AXTELL (Daniel) of a good family, put apprentice to a grocer in Watling-ſtreet; was early tinctured with the principles of the puritans.

His early attachment to thoſe people, made him quit his own profeſſion and go into the army, where he behaved with ſo much zeal, courage, and conduct, that he roſe by degrees to the ſeveral commands of captain, major, and lieutenant colonel, in a regiment of foot, and acted with great vehemence againſt all endeavours for a reconciliation with the king, and concurred in exhibiting a charge of high treaſon againſt 11 members of the houſe of commons, for betraying the cauſe of the parliament, and endeavouring to break and deſtroy the army, with other particulars, which obliged thoſe gentlemen to withdraw; which was the firſt force put upon the houſe of commons; and was very vehement in his endeavouring to bring king Charles to the block. After the beheading of the k. the regiment in which Axtell ſerved, being drawn out by lot to be ſent to Ireland, occaſioned his going over into that kingdom, where he was raiſed to the command of a regiment, and made governor of Kilkenny, and the adjacent precinct; and ſhewed a more than ordinary zeal in puniſhing thoſe Iriſh papiſts, who had been guilty of murdering the proteſtants. But not being pleaſed with the adminiſtration of Henry Cromwell, whom Oliver had ſent over to act as his lieutenant in that kingdom, he reſigned his commiſſion, and lived in a private condition upon the eſtate he had acquired in the ſervice. But Cromwell dying, and his ſon Richard reſigning the protectorſhip, lieutenant general Ludlow being ſent over to take the ſupreme authority there, colonel Axtell came again into play, had a regiment given him, and was one of the chief perſons in whom Ludlow chiefly confided; and indeed he was in the laſt ſtruggle that was made for the commonwealth, near Daventry, in Northamptonſhire; but not ſucceeding, he endeavoured to conceal himſelf, but was diſcovered and committed to the Tower. After the king's reſtoration, the bill of indemnity being then depending in the houſe of commons, they on the 14th of June, 1660, reſolved, that Daniel Axtell ſhould be one of the 20 excepted out of the bill. On the 12th of June following, a warrant was ſent for his detention in the Tower, for high treaſon. On the 29th of Aug. the k. paſſed the ſo long expected act; out of which only fifty-two perſons were excepted, of which col. Axtell was the 50th; as alſo the 2 perſons diſguiſed in frocks and viſors, who appeared on the ſcaffold at the execution of k. Charles I, which perſons were left to be proceeded againſt as traytors, according to the law of England. On the 10th of Oct. following, Axtell was brought to the ſeſſions houſe in the Old-Bailey, where after a trial which laſted upwards of 3 hours, the jury without going from the bar, found him guilty. On the 16th of Oct. he was brought up again to receive ſentence. On Friday the 19th of Oct. about 9 in the morning, col. Francis Hacker, and col. Daniel Axtell, were drawn on one hurdle from Newgate to Tyburn, where they behaved with great boldneſs and reſolution, or rather with impudence, more eſpecially the latter, who did not fail to juſtify himſelf to the people with the ſame ſort of arguments he had uſed before his judges. After the execution, the head of col. Axtell was ſet up at the further end of Weſtminſter-hall, and his quarters were in like manner expoſed to public view.

AYLMER, or rather as himſelf wrote it, Ælmer (John) was deſcended of an anc. family ſeated at Aylmer-hall, in the county of Norfolk. He was b. 1521, and was recommended to the marquis of Dorſet, afterwards d. of Suffolk. At Cambridge he attained

tained a competent provision of learning; the marquis took him into his own house, to be tutor to his children, among whom was the lady Jane, who for some days was styled queen. Under the tuition of Mr. Aylmer, she became very learned in the Gr. and Lat. languages, and from him she received right principles of religion, for he went early into the opinions of the primitive reformers; and having for his patrons the d. of Suffolk and earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of Edw. VI, he was for some time the only preacher in Leicestershire. The first preferment bestowed on him was the archdeaconry of Stow, in the diocese of Lincoln, which giving him a seat in the convocation, held in the first y. of q. Mary, he boldly opposed that return to popery, to which many of the clergy seemed inclined. He was one of the 6 in that assembly, who offered to dispute all the controverted points in religion, against the most learned and famous champions of the R. catholics. But when the supreme power began to argue, not by words, but by force, archdeacon Aylmer withdrew, and went beyond the seas. Upon q. Elizabeth's accession to the throne, Aylmer returned home, and was one of the 8 divines appointed to dispute with as many bishops of the R. church, at Westminster, in the presence of a great assembly. He obtained, A. D. 1562, the archdeaconry of Lincoln, by the favour of secretary Cecil. In right of this dignity, he sat in the famous synod held the same y. wherein the doctrine and discipline of the church, and its reformation from popery were carefully examined, and wisely settled. In 1576, Dr. Aylmer was made bp. of London. In 1581, he had a pretty rough struggle with the lord Rich, who kept one Wright, a puritan minister in his house, and endeavoured to compel the bp. to licence him to preach in his diocese. In the end however, the bp. had the better; for on a hearing before the ecclesiastical commissioners, Wright was committed to the Fleet, and some others who had been busy in this affair to other prisons. Aylmer seems by the whole tenor of his conduct, to have been a warm stickler for the power of the church. He died, 1594, aged 73.

AYSCUE (sir George) was descended from a good family in Lincolnshire, entered early into the sea-service, where he obtained the character of an able and experienced officer, and had the honour of knighthood from k. Ch. I. This however did not hinder him from adhering to the parliament; for in that age gratitude and loyalty were regarded by few, so that when the greatest part of the fleet went over to the p. of Wales, in 1648, he secured the Lion, of which he was commander, for the parliament: upon which he had the command of a squadron, to watch the p. of Wales, which he performed so effectually as to prevent his highness doing what otherwise he would have done. This recommended him so strongly to the parliament, that in Mar. 1649, they constituted him admiral of the Irish seas, and in that station he is said to have done great service to the protestant interest, furnished Dublin with provisions, and contributed greatly to the reduction of the whole island, which induced the parliament, as a mark of their favour, to make an immediate provision for his arrears, and to continue him for another y. in his command. In 1651 he sailed to Barbadoes, with a squadron of men of war, and summoned lord Willoughby, who was governor there for the k. to surrender: which he refusing, sir George landed some men, and defeated some of lord Willoughby's troops: but col. Muddiford, who commanded a regiment, and several of his friends, declaring for the

parliament, the governor thought proper to ſurrender upon terms agreed on. This news being carried to Virginia, they ſubmitted alſo. He returned to Plymouth in May, 1652, with great reputation. In July he took 5 Dutch merchantmen, and afterwards attacked a fleet of 40 ſail under the convoy of 4 men of war, took 7, burnt 3, and forced the reſt on the French ſhore. On the 16th of Aug. 1652 the Dutch attempted to ſurprize ſir Geo. with a great fleet, who was juſt then returned from convoying a rich fleet of India ſhips into Plymouth: tho' he was much inferior in ſtrength, he fought and forced them to retire with a conſiderable loſs. Soon after the parliament voted him a penſion of 300l. per ann. and 300l. in money; but withal they thought proper to lay him aſide, under pretence that the honour of the nation was ſome way affected by the loſs he had ſuffered in the late fight in Dover road: but this was a mere pretence, both our own and the Dutch hiſtorians agreeing that never man behaved better than he did upon that occaſion. The true reaſon was, the capitulation he made with lord Willoughby, and the great influence he had over the ſeamen, by whom he was very much beloved; and as they knew one another very well, perhaps thought he might uſe his power as faithfully for them as he had done for his k. After this the admiral lead a retired life. In 1664 he went again to ſea, as rear-admiral of the blue ſquadron, and behaved with great honour in the battle of the 3d of June, 1665. On the d. of York's return to court, and the earl of Sandwich's hoiſting the royal flag, ſir George Ayſcue ſerved as vice admiral of the red, and was very fortunate in making prizes. In 1666, when p. Rupert and the d. of Albemarle commanded, ſir George, in the Royal Prince, the largeſt and heavieſt ſhip in the fleet, bore the white flag, as admiral of that ſquadron, having ſir Will. Berkley for his vice-admiral, and ſir John Harman for his rear-admiral. In the famous battle of the 1ſt of June, he did remarkable ſervice, not only againſt the enemy, but in the preſervation of ſuch ſhips as were of ſuperior force. With the ſame ſucceſsful diligence he acted the two next days; but towards the evening of the third, when p. Rupert appeared with the frigates under his command, and a ſignal was made for the fleet to join, ſir George Ayſcue's ſhip unfortunately ran upon the Galloper, and could not be got off: there, beaten by the waves, ſurrounded by his enemies, and unaſſiſted by his friends, he was, as the Dutch writers themſelves confeſs, compelled by his own ſeamen to ſtrike; upon which the Dutch took them on board, and finding it impoſſible to bring off the Royal Prince, ſet her on fire. He was carried to Holland, where he remained ſome months. After his return he went no more to ſea, but ſpent the remainder of his days in quiet; but the exact time of his death I can no where find.

AYSSERIUS Menevenſis, a learned Monk of St. David's, of Britiſh extraction, was bred up in the learning of thoſe times, in the monaſtery of St. David (in Lat. Menevia) whence he derived his ſurname of Menevenſis. There he is ſaid to have had for his tutor Johannes Patricius, one of the moſt celebrated ſcholars of his age. He was patronized by Novis, abp. of that ſee, who was his relation. From St. David's he was invited to the court of Alfred the Great, merely from the reputation of his learning, about the y. 880. The k. ſhewed him the ſtrongeſt marks of his favour and affection, deſired him to continue with him as his domeſtic chaplain, and aſſiſtant in his ſtudies. Ayſſerius, however, declined this propoſal, alleging that it did not become him to deſert that holy place, where he had been educated

educated, and received the order of prieſthood, for the ſake of any preferment that he could meet with elſewhere. K. Alfred then deſired he would divide his time between the court and the monaſtery; which he would not comply with, without aſking leave of his brethren: upon which he returned to St. David's, and having conſulted his brethren, they unanimouſly agreed to the propoſal. He then returned to the k. and remained with him then 8 months at once, reading and explaining to him whatever books were in his library, whereby he grew into ſo great credit with that generous prince, that he beſtowed upon him, on the Chriſtmas-eve following, the monaſteries of Ambroſebury and Banwell, and afterwards the ſee of Exeter, and not long after that of Shelburn, which it ſeems he quitted in 883, tho' he always retained the title. Thenceforward he conſtantly attended the court in the manner before mentioned. Ayſſerius drew up thoſe memoirs of the life of k. Alfred which we ſtill have. His method was, when any thing remarkable occurred, either in reading or converſation, to ſet it down in a book he carried about him, which he called his Enchiridion. He alſo wrote ſome books of piety, and died about the y. 910.

AZPILCUETA (Martin) ſurnamed Navarre, becauſe he was of Verafoan in the kingdom of Navarre, one of the moſt learned lawyers of the 16th cent. profeſſed the law with ſo much reputation at Toulouſe, Salamanca, and Coimbra, that he was conſulted as the oracle of law. Going to Rome, to defend his friend Barth. Caranza, a Dominican, archbp. of Toledo, who was accuſed of herely, the pope made him a penitentiary, Azpilcueta was moderate, and ſo charitable, that it is ſaid his mule commonly ſtopped when he ſaw a poor perſon. He died at Rome, 1586, aged 92. His works are contained in 6 vol. folio.

B.

BAB BAB

BABINGTON (Gervaſe) b. in Nottinghamſhire, ſtudied in Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He applied himſelf to divinity, and became a famous preacher in Cambridge, the place of his reſidence. When he was D. D. he was made domeſtic chaplain to Hen. earl of Pembroke, preſident of the council in the Marches in Wales, by whoſe intereſt he was conſtituted treaſurer of the church of Landaff. In 1588 he was inſtalled a prebendary of Wellington, in the cathedral of Hereford, and was advanced to the biſhopric of Landaff in 1591. In 1594, he was tranſlated to the ſee of Exeter, and in 1597 to Worceſter. He was likewiſe made one of the queen's council for the Marches of Wales. He was a great benefactor to the library of his cathedral at Worceſter. After having been bp. of Worceſter near 13 y. he died of the jaundice, May 17, 1610, and was buried in his cathedral of Worceſter. In the midſt of all his preferments he was neither tainted with idleneſs, pride, or covetouſneſs; not only diligent in preaching, but alſo in writing books for the underſtanding of the H. Scriptures. He was not only an excellent preacher, but a true pattern of piety to the people, of

learning to the miniſtry, and of wiſdom to all governors. His works were publiſhed in folio, containing *Notes on the Pentateuch, Expoſition of the Lord's Prayer*, and *Sermons*.

BACCARELLES (Giles) a famous painter of Antwerp, excelled in landſcape. WILL. BACCARELLES, his brother, and many others of this family, have alſo been famous painters.

BACCHYLIDES, a famous Greek poet, native of Iulis in the iſland of Ceus, and the laſt of the nine lyric poets, ſo famous in ancient Greece. Hieronymus k. of Syracuſe, and Julian the Apoſtate, had a particular eſteem for the writings of this poet, on account of the excellence of his maxims. Bacchylides compoſed hymns, odes, and epigrams, of which there remain nothing but fragments. He lived about 452 y. before J. C.

BACCIO Bandinelli, b. at Florence, his father was a goldſmith, and his maſter G. Franciſco Ruſtico, a good ſculptor. Baccio's colouring was bad, and not liked, which made him abandon painting, and follow ſculpture, in which he became very ſkilful. His productions are at Rome and Florence, where he died, aged 62, A. D. 1559.

BACICI (John Baptiſt Gauli) a famous Italian painter, b. at Genoa, 1639. After having ſtudied the principles of painting in his own country, he went to Rome, where he excelled in portraits. The cupola of Jeſus at Rome was done by him, and greatly admired. He died there, 1709.

BACCIUS (Andrew) a famous phyſ. of the 16th cent. a native of St. Elpidio, profeſſed phyſ. at Rome with a great deal of reputation in 1586, and was 1ſt phyſ. to pope Sixtus V. The moſt valuable of his works are, *De thermis. De naturali vinorum hiſt. De venenis & antidotis. De gemmis ac lapidibus pretioſis.*

BACHUISEN, a famous painter, b. at Embden, 1631, whoſe deſigns and pictures are very much eſteemed. He excelled chiefly in painting ſea-views, for one of which, 1665, the burgomaſters of Amſterdam paid 1300 florins, and made a preſent of it to Lewis XIV. He died 1709, aged 78.

BACKER (James) an excellent painter, a native of Harlingen; chiefly drew pictures from the life.

BACON (Robert) b. about 1168, ſtudied at Oxford, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the quickneſs of his parts and his aſſiduity to his ſtudies. Thence, according to the cuſtoms of thoſe times, he removed to Paris, to perfect his ſtudies; when he returned he read divinity lectures at Oxford. In 1233 he was made treaſurer of the cathedral church of Saliſbury. Peter de Rupibus, bp. of Wincheſter at that time, governed the k. and kingdom, drawing over ſuch numbers of his countrymen, the Poictovins, that the kingdom ſwarmed with them: the k. ſenſible of the diſaffection of his ſubjects, called a great council of his lords, which ſummons was ſlighted by the barons: the k. iſſued a 3d and 4th ſummons, reſolving to proceed againſt them as traitors. Bacon then preaching before the k. told him plainly, that peace was not to be expected till Peter bp. of Wincheſter, and Peter de Rivallis, his ſon, were removed from his councils. He read, in conjunction with the famous Rich. Fiſhekel, in St. Edward's ſchool. When he was advanced in years, he entered into the order of Friars Preachers. He wrote the life of Edmund archb. of Cant. and alſo ſeveral other pieces. He died in 1248, and was interred at Oxford.

BACON (Roger) a learned Engl. monk of the Franciſcan order, b. near Ilcheſter in Somerſetſhire (which was held to be the Iſcalis of Ptolemy) 1214, deſcended of a very anc. and honourable family. He received the 1ſt tincture of letters at Oxford; then he went to Paris, where he made ſo great a progreſs in learning, that he was

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looked upon as the glory of that univerſity, and an honour to his country. It was the faſhion then for ſuch as deſired to diſtinguiſh themſelves by an early and effectual application to their ſtudies, to reſort to that city, where not only many of the greateſt men in Europe reſided and taught, but many of the Engliſh nation, by whom Bacon was highly careſſed. He took the habit of a Franciſcan monk, and on his return to Oxford purſued the ſtudy of natural philoſophy by experiments, with the utmoſt aſſiduity, being aſſiſted by his great friend and patron Robert Grouthead, bp. of Lincoln, and others. The ſurpriſing progreſs he made in his ſtudies, as it raiſed his credit with the better part of mankind, ſo it excited envy, and afforded plauſible pretences for covering the malicious deſigns of others. They gave out, that mathematical ſtudies were in ſome meaſure allied to thoſe magical arts, which the church had condemned, and thereby brought ſuſpicion on thoſe, whoſe learning ought to have defended them from ſuch imputations more than other men. Bacon was reſtrained from reading lectures to the young ſtudents in the univerſity, and at length cloſely confined, almoſt ſtarved, and prohibited to ſend his writings beyond the limits of his convent, except to the pope. It is thought the true cauſe of his ill uſage was the freedom with which he had treated the clergy in his writings, in which he had ſpared neither their ignorance nor their morals; beſides, his great intimacy with bp. Grouthead might add not a little to the power as well as ſpirit of perſecution, for that prelate had gone ſo far as to reprove pope Innocent IV by letter. Bacon's reputation ſpread ſo much, that pope Clement IV, one of the wiſeſt and worthieſt men that had for many years been raiſed to that dignity, wrote him a letter, deſiring him to ſend him all his works. In 1278 we find Bacon impriſoned by the general of his order, upon the ſame pretence as before; but after having remained in priſon about 10 y. he was releaſed by the interpoſition of ſome noblemen, and returned to Oxford. He ſpent the remainder of his days in peace, and died June 11, 1292. He was perfect maſter of the Lat. Gr. and Heb. languages: in all the branches of the mathematics he was wonderfully verſed: in reſpect to mechanics, Dr. Freind ſays, very juſtly, that a greater genius has not ariſen ſince Archimedes: in chemiſtry he excelled; and in ſhort there was no art or ſcience in which Roger Bacon did not excel, as may be ſeen from the many ingenious works of his which are publiſhed; and, what crowns the whole of his character is, that in all his works he aims at the religious, moral, and natural good of mankind.

BACON (ſir Nicholas) the ſon of Robert Bacon of Drinkſton, in Suffolk, b. at Chiſlehurſt in Kent, 1510. He was ſent very young to Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, where having improved himſelf in all branches of uſeful knowlege, he travelled into France, and made ſome ſtay at Paris. On his return he ſettled in Gray's-inn, and applied himſelf with ſuch aſſiduity to the ſtudy of the law, that he quickly diſtinguiſhed himſelf, ſo that on the diſſolution of the monaſtery of St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, he had a grant from k. Hen. VIII, in the 36th y. of his reign, of ſeveral manors. In the 38th of the ſame k. he was promoted to the office of attorney in the court of Wards, which was a place both of honour and profit. In this office he was continued by k. Edw. VI; and in 1552 he was elected treaſurer of Gray's-inn. His great moderation and conſummate prudence preſerved him thro' the dangerous reign of q. Mary. In the very dawn of that of Eliz. he was knighted, and the great ſeal of Eng. being taken from Nich. Heath, abp.

of York, was delivered to ſir Nich. Bacon, Dec. 22, 1558, with the title of lord keeper: he was alſo privy-counſellor to her majeſty, who had much regard to his advice. Some of the queen's counſellors thought it neceſſary that the attainder of the queen's mother ſhould be taken off; but the lord keeper was not of that opinion: he thought the crown purged all defects; and in compliance with his advice, two bills were brought into parliament, one for recognizing the queen's title, the other for reſtoring her blood as heir to her mother. The main buſineſs of this ſeſſion was the ſettlement of religion, in which none had a greater ſhare than the keeper, though he acted with ſuch prudence as not to incur the hatred of any party. On this account he was made choice of, together with the archbp. of York, to be moderator in a diſpute between 8 proteſtant divines and 8 R. catholic biſhops; and the latter behaving very unfairly, in the opinion of both the moderators, and deſiring, to avoid a fair diſputation, to go away, the lord keeper put that queſtion to each of them, when all except one inſiſted on going; his lordſhip diſmiſſed them with this memorandum, 'For 'that ye would not that we ſhould 'hear you, perhaps you may ſhortly 'hear of us.' And accordingly, for this contempt, the biſhops of Lincoln and Wincheſter were committed to the Tower, and the reſt were bound to appear before the council, and not to quit the cities of London and Weſtminſter without leave. The whole buſineſs of this important ſeſſion was chiefly managed by his lordſhip, who purſued therein his wiſe maxim, 'Let 'us ſtay a little, that we may have 'done the ſooner;' and thereby brought all to a good concluſion. The ſhare he had in the buſineſs of the d. of Norfolk, his diſlike to the title of the q. of Scots, and his great care for promoting the proteſtant religion, raiſed him at laſt many bitter enemies among the papiſts, both at home and abroad. In the Chancery he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a very moderate uſe of his power, paying great reſpect to the common law: at his own requeſt an act of parliament was made, to ſettle the power of a lord keeper, which act declares, 'That the com-'mon law always was, that the keeper 'of the great ſeal always had, as of 'right belonging to his office, the 'ſame authority, juriſdiction, execu-'tion of laws, and all other cuſtoms, 'as the lord chancellor of England 'lawfully uſed.' After having held the great ſeal for more than 20 y. this able ſtateſman departed this life Feb. 20, 1579. Camden's character of him is juſt and plain, 'A man of a 'groſs body, but moſt quick wit, ſin-'gular prudence, ſupreme eloquence, 'happy memory, and for judgment 'the other pillar of the ſtate.'

BACON (Francis) b. at York-houſe in the Strand, Jan. 22, 1561, was the youngeſt ſon of ſir Nich. Bacon, and a daughter of ſir Anthony Cook, who had been preceptor to Edw. VI. He had a capacity for every kind of knowlege, uſeful and ornamental: an original genius, formed not to receive implicit notions of thinking and reaſoning from what was admitted and taught before, but to preſcribe laws himſelf in the empire of learning, to his own and ſucceeding ages. We are told that q. Eliz. received ſo much ſatisfaction from the anſwers to the queſtions ſhe put to him, that ſhe uſed to call him her young lord keeper. In his 12th y. he was entered of Trinity college, where he made a ſurpriſing progreſs; and at the age of 16 he ſet out for his travels. The narrowneſs of his circumſtances made him think of ſome profeſſion, and he applied himſelf, more thro' neceſſity than choice, to the ſtudy of the common law. In his profeſſion he quickly roſe, and was one of q. Elizabeth's learned

learned council of the law, at the age of 28, tho' he did not confine himſelf to the ſtudy of the law only, but gave full ſcope to his genius, ſurveying the whole ſtate of learning, pointing out its defects, and imagining the proper methods of ſupplying them. The courſe of his fortunes produced him on the great theatre of the world, involved him in buſineſs, and connected him with the moſt conſiderable perſons. He was honourably employed by one prince, and highly preferred by another. He applied himſelf to lord treaſurer Burleigh, for ſome poſt of credit and ſervice: his views on this head were as moderate, as his aims another way were ambitious, for he had taken all philoſophy for his province. Lord Burleigh, tho' oppoſed, obtained for him the reverſion of regiſter to the Star-chamber, worth about 1600l. a year, which place fell to him about 20 y. after. Neither did he obtain any other preferment all this reign; tho' if obedience to a ſovereign in what muſt be the moſt diſagreeable of all offices, viz. the caſting reflections on a deceaſed friend, entitled him, he might have claimed it. The people were ſo clamorous even againſt the q. herſelf, on the death of Eſſex, that it was thought neceſſary to vindicate the conduct of the adminiſtration: this was aſſigned to Bacon, which brought on him univerſal cenſure, nay, his very life was threatened. In the ſucceeding reign he was knighted; and in 1605 he recommended himſelf to the general eſteem of his cotemporaries by publiſhing, a work he had long meditated, *The progreſs and advancement of learning*. In 1607 he was declared ſolicitor-general, a poſt he had ſtrongly ſolicited; and laboured with all the arts of wit and reaſon, to bring the houſe of commons into a diſpoſition to make a union between the 2 kingdoms: but his eloquence did not ſucceed. In 1619 he publiſhed a treatiſe *Of the wiſdom of the ancients*. In 1613 he was made attorney-general; the office that Bacon now entered upon, was of exorbitant profit for that age; he owns, in one of his letters to the k. that it was worth to him 6000l. and his employment of regiſter to the Star-chamber, which I mentioned above, now brought him in 1600l. a year more. By what fatality was it that ſo extraordinary a man did not add to his other virtues that of a reaſonable œconomy? But, like his maſter, his dependants had him wholly in their power, and ſquandered his fortune away. Lord chancellor Egerton being very old, ſir Francis privately aſpired to this honour; he had aimed all his endeavours in the king's ſervice to merit it at his hands; he took care at the ſame time to ſtrengthen his pretenſions by the credit of Buckingham. He endeavoured to ruin in the king's good opinion, ſuch men as the voice of the public might probably deſign for that office, and whom he therefore conſidered as his rivals. He was particularly jealous of ſir Edw. Coke, and repreſented him as one who affected popularity, and likely to court the good will of the nation at the hazard of the prerogative. For himſelf, he placed his great merit in obedience and ſubmiſſion, and in the intereſt he had among the commons, and in being able to influence the lower houſe of parliament; a ſervice which he magnified, as being more important in a chancellor, than to judge in equity between party and party. This opinion of his own popularity in the nation was not groundleſs; the parliament, though extremely diſguſted with the miniſters in general, diſtinguiſhed him by an uncommon mark of favour and confidence; an objection having been ſtarted in the houſe of commons, that a ſeat there was incompatible with the office of attorney-general, which required his frequent attendance in the

upper houſe; the commons, from their particular regard for ſir Francis Bacon, and for that time only, overruled the objection, and he was accordingly allowed to take place among them. The k. raiſed him to the dignity of a privy-counſellor while in this office, which ſhews with what an artful prudence he ſteered between the court and the nation. Upon the chancellor's voluntarily reſigning the ſeals, they were given to ſir Francis Bacon, with the title of lord keeper, Mar. 7, 1617. In the y. 1619, he was created lord high chancellor of England, and ſhortly after baron of Verulam, which title he exchanged for that of viſcount St. Albans. But Mar. 12, 1621, a committee for inſpecting into the abuſes of the courts of juſtice was appointed by the commons. Some days after, ſir Robert Philips reported from thence to the houſe, that complaint had been brought before them by 2 perſons, againſt the lord chancellor for bribery and corruption. This report he made with much tenderneſs for the accuſed, moving, that the buſineſs might be preſented to the peers, to take under their conſideration, he received ſentence, which was to pay 40,000 l. and to be impriſoned in the Tower during the king's pleaſure; to be for ever uncapable of any office, place, or employment, in the commonwealth; and never to ſit again in parliament, or come within the verge of the court. After a ſhort confinement in the Tower, the k. reſtored him to his liberty, and forgave the fine. After his retirement from the world, he employed his time in compoſing thoſe works which are every where eſteemed; a complete edition of which was publiſhed at London, A. D. 1740. Mr. Addiſon has ſaid of him, that he had the ſound, diſtinct, comprehenſive knowlege of Ariſtotle, with all the beautiful lights, graces, and embelliſhments of Cicero. He was for ſome time in a declining ſtate of health; but while he was attending ſome experiments, touching the conſervation of bodies, he was ſuddenly ſtruck with a pain in his head and ſtomach, and found himſelf obliged to retire into the earl of Arundel's houſe, at Highgate, near which he then happened to be. There he ſickened of a fever, attended with a defluxion on his breaſt, and after a week's illneſs, expired, Apr. 9, 1626, in the 66th y. of his age. He was buried privately in St. Michael's church, near St. Alban's. The ſpot which contains his remains, lay undiſtinguiſhed, till the gratitude of a private man, formerly his ſervant, erected a monument to his memory. One paſſage in his will is remarkable, after bequeathing his ſoul and body in the uſual form, he adds, 'My name 'and memory I leave to foreign na'tions; and to mine own country'men, after ſome time be paſſed over.' As to the former, he was even in his life time looked upon with admiration by the moſt eminent men, that France or Italy could then boaſt of: and by ſome of them viſited as one whoſe talents were an ornament, not only to his age, but to human nature itſelf. He was of a middling ſtature; his forehead ſpacious and open, early impreſſed with the marks of age; his eye lively and penetrating; his whole appearance venerably pleaſing. Thoſe talents that commonly appear ſingle in others, and they too men of reputation, ſhown forth in him united and eminent. All his contemporaries, even thoſe who hated the courtier, ſtand up and bear witneſs together to the ſuperior abilities of the writer and pleader, of the philoſopher and companion. In public, he commanded the attention of his hearers, and had their affections wholly in his power. As he accompanied what he ſpoke with all the expreſſion and grace of actions, his pleadings, that

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are now perhaps read without emotion, never failed to awaken in his audience, the ſeveral paſſions he intended they ſhould feel. To this commendation of his talents, the learned throughout Europe have given their common ſanction.

BACON (Anthony) elder brother to the chancellor, and eldeſt ſon to the lord keeper Bacon; his father ſent him early abroad to improve his abilities, and when he returned, being very lame, the earl of Eſſex deſired him to remain with him in his houſe, and adviſed with him in the moſt important and ſecret affairs. It was by his advice that the earl entered into a cloſe correſpondence with the k. of Scotland, preſumptive heir to the crown of England, which he carried on chiefly by the means of Mr. Bacon, who managed it with ſuch dexterity and addreſs, that, tho' the Cecils always ſuſpected it, and left no means untried to diſcover it, yet they were never able to come at any proofs of it. He to the very laſt, upon every occaſion, ſhewed the utmoſt friendſhip for the earl of Eſſex, after whoſe death he lived a very retired and reſerved life, and ſurvived him not a year. He left a conſiderable perſonal eſtate to his brother Francis; and as he was the heir of his brother the chancellor's fortune in one reſpect, ſo he was in another; ſince the firſt marks of k. James's kindneſs and good will are in the grant expreſſed, to be in conſidera- of the many good ſervices rendered him before his acceſſion to the throne, by his brother Anthony Bacon, as well as by himſelf.

BACONTHORP, or Bacondorp, (John) an eminent Engliſh philoſopher, and divine, in the 14th cent. b. at Baconthorp, a mean village in in Norfolk. He entered young into a monaſtery of Carmelites, at Blackney, near Walſingham, and was afterwards ſent to Oxford, from thence to Paris, where he greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf; and upon his return to his own country, was choſen the 12th provincial of his order, 1329. Four y. after, he was ſent for to Rome, to give his opinion upon ſome important queſtions relating to marriage, where he was highly eſteemed; but was once hiſſed as he was diſputing, becauſe he aſcribed too much to the pope's authority, in diſpenſing with the laws of God with regard to marriage. He afterwards, on mature reflection, and being convinced of his miſtake by the word of God, acknowleged his error, and made a recantation, proving very ſolidly from Scripture and reaſon, that the pope had no right to give diſpenſations in thoſe degrees of conſanguinity, which are prohibited by God. Balæus *Script. M. Britanniæ illuſtr. cent.* 5. He was called Doctor Reſolutus, and particularly maintained the opinions of Averroes in philoſophy. He wrote a great many books, of which ſee Trithemius *De ſcriptoribus eccleſiaſt. ad annum*, 1340. He was very low of ſtature, but poſſeſſed of great genius and learning. He died at London, 1346.

BADIUS (Joſeph) one of the moſt famous printers at Paris; he was converſant in the belles lettres, and prof. of Greek at Lyons and Paris, he was ſurnamed Aſcenſius, becauſe he was of Aſche, in the territory of Bruſſels. He is ſaid to have been the firſt who introduced into France the uſe of round characters in printing, about 1500; and that till then they had nothing but Gothic, which is not true. The firſt books printed in the Sorbonne, by Ulric Gering, 1469, 1470, are in round characters. Badius died at Paris, 1535, after having publiſhed many works.

BAGNOLI, or Bagnioli, (Julius Cæſar) a famous Italian poet, b. at Bagna Cabano, attached himſelf to Michael Perretti, prince of Venafro, who

who loaded him with honours and riches. He died about 1600. The moſt eſteemed of his works are, *The tragedy of Aragonois*, and, *The judgment of Paris*. He is blamed for weakening his writings by too much poliſhing.

BAJAZET I, 4th emp. of the Turks, ſucceeded his father Amurat I, 1390. Bajazet took from the Chriſtians Bulgaria, Macedonia, Theſſalia, and ſtript almoſt all the Aſiatic princes of their eſtates. Sigiſmund, k. of Hungary, propoſed a league againſt him. The French went to the ſuccour of Sigiſmund, having at their head, John count de Nevers, accompanied by 2000 gentlemen, who in the end were all killed or taken priſoners at the battle of Nicapolis, 1395. From thence Bajazet went to beſiege Conſtantinople, which the marſhal de Boucicaut delivered. The princes of Aſia implored the ſuccour of Tamerlane, k. of the Tartarians, who after having ſubdued the Parthians, made all the Eaſt tremble. This Tartarian gave battle to Bajazet, near Angoury, 1401, took him priſoner, and ſhut him up in an iron cage till his death. In this battle there fell on both ſides 340,000.

BAJAZET II, 8th emp. of the Turks, ſucceeded Mahomet II, his father, 1581. Bajazet made many conqueſts over the Venetians; but his armies were defeated in Egypt. He was obliged to ſurrender the crown to Selim his ſon, who afterwards cauſed him to be poiſoned, 1512.

BAIL (Lewis) Dr. of the Sorbonne, b. at Abbeville, publiſhed, 1666, *A bibliotheque of eminent preachers*.

BAILEY (Abraham) a member of the ſociety of Lincoln's Inn, wrote one comedy, 1667, called, *The ſpightful ſiſter*.

BAILLET (Adrian) a celeb. critic, b. June 13, 1649, in the village of Neufville, of poor parents. He taught the liberal ſciences in the city of Beauvais, which brought him acquainted with M. Hermant, a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, and canon of Paris, who mentioned him to Mr. de Lamoignon, who made him his librarian, 1680, with whom he ſpent the remainder of his days, and died Jan. 21, 1706. He was a very laborious writer, and of a profound erudition. His principal works are, 1. a book entitled, *Jugemens des Scavans*; 2. *La devotion à la Ste. Vierge*; 3. *La conduite des ames*; 4. *Une vie de M. Deſcartes*; 5. *Les vies des ſaintes*, which he weeded of fables, falſe miracles, and ſuppoſititious ſtories.

BAILLI (Roche le) more known by the name of Riviere, a famous phyſician of the 16th cent. a native of Falaiſe, was learned in the belles lettres, and in philoſophy. He followed the principles of Paracelſus; which drew on him the critics, and obliged him to make an apology for his doctrine. He publiſhed, 1578, *Demonſterion, ſive* 300 *aphoriſmi continentes ſummam doctrinæ Paracelſicæ*; and, 1580, *A treatiſe on the plague*, beſides other works. He died at Paris, 1605. He had been firſt phyſician to Henry IV.

BAINBRIDGE (Dr. John) b. at Aſhby de la Zouch, in Leiceſterſhire, 1582, educated at Emanuel college, in Cambridge, under Dr. Hall, his relation, afterwards bp. of Norwich. He took degrees of A. M. became an eminent phyſician and aſtronomer, and fellow of the college of phyſicians. His *Deſcription of the comet*, which appeared 1618, got him a great character, and brought him acquainted with Hen. Savile, who, having founded 2 lectures, one for geometry, and the other for aſtronomy, at Oxford, voluntarily preferred Mr. Bainbridge to the profeſſorſhip of the latter, 1620. He enjoyed this calm retreat ſome y. and died at his houſe oppoſite Merton college, Novemb. 3, 1643.

1643. He began to learn Arabic when he was above 40 y. of age, in order to ſtudy the Arabian aſtronomers. He was univerſally eſteemed for his unaffected piety, and great humanity, and will be reſpected by poſterity, for his knowlege in mathematics and polite learning. He wrote ſeveral tracts beſides that of the comet. See Dr. Smith, *Comment. de vita et ſtudiis J. Bainbridgii.*

BAKER (ſir Richard) a writer in the 17th cent. and noted for being author of *The chronicle of the kings of England*, was b. at Siſſingherſt, in Kent, 1568, and was the younger ſon of ſir John Baker, chancellor of the Exchequer, and one of the privy council to k. Hen. VIII. He was entered a commoner of Hart hall, in Oxford, 1584, being then 16 y. of age. After having ſpent 3 y. in the ſtudy of logic and philoſophy, he, went to one of the inns of court, and completed his education by travelling into foreign parts. In 1594, after the celebration of a ſolemn act, he, with other perſons of quality, was created M. A. at Oxford, and in May, 1603, received the honour of knighthood from k. James I, at Theobald's. At that time he lived at Highgate, near London, and was eſteemed a moſt learned perſon. In 1620, he was high-ſheriff of Oxfordſhire, being poſſeſſed of the manor of Middle-Aſton, and other eſtates in that county; and was alſo a juſtice of peace for the ſame. He married Margaret, daughter of ſir George Manwaring, of Ightfield, in Shropſhire, which marriage cauſed him a great deal of trouble, and involved him in inextricable difficulties. For engaging unwiſely for the payment of ſome of that family's debts, he was thereby reduced to poverty; and forced to betake himſelf for ſhelter to the Fleet priſon, where he compoſed ſeveral books; and ſo reaped in his old age the benefit of his learning, when his conſiderable eſtate, thro' ſuretyſhip was very much impaired. At length after a life full of troubles and cares, he died very poor in the Fleet priſon in London, Feb. 18, 1644-5, and, was buried the next day at St. Bride's church, in Fleet-ſtreet.

BAKER (Thomas) was the ſon of an eminent attorney in London; he wrote 5 plays, *The humours of the age*, a comedy, 1704; *An act at Oxford*, 1705; *Tunbridge walks, or the yeoman of Kent*, a comedy, 1707; and, *The fine ladies airs, or, an equipage of lovers*, a comedy, 1708.

BALBINUS (Decimus Cælius) a Roman, having been elected emp. by the ſenate, A. D. 237, was maſſacred by the ſoldiers, who could not endure an emp. elected by the ſenate. This prince was eloquent, and made ſome good verſes.

BALBUENA (Bernard de) one of the beſt Spaniſh poets, a native of Valdepagnas, a village of the dioceſe of Toledo. Having been made a doctor of Salamanca, he was ſent into America, where he was made bp. of Puerto Rico, 1620. He died, 1627. He left many excellent works.

BALDOCK (Ralph) in the reigns of Edw. I, and II, was educated at Merton college, in Oxford, became archdeacon of Middleſex, and 1234, dean of St. Paul's. The ſee of London being vacant by the death of Richard de Graveſend, Baldock was unanimouſly choſen, Sept. 20, 1304; but his election being controverted, he was obliged to repair to Rome, and having obtained the pope's confirmation, was conſecrated at Lyons, by Peter Hiſpanus, cardinal of Alba, Jan. 30. 1306. Being returned into England, he made profeſſion of canonical obedience to the archbp. in the church of Canterbury, Mar. 23, 1306, and was enthroned July 27, in St. Paul's church. The ſame y. he was appointed by the pope one of the commiſſioners for examination of the articles.

articles alleged againſt the Knights Templars. The y. following he was made lord high chancellor of England; but Edw. I dying ſoon after, he held that poſt ſcarce a y. Dec. 2, 1308, this prelate, with the approbation of the chancellor, ſettled a ſtipend on the chancellor of St. Paul's, for reading lectures in divinity in that church, according to a conſtitution of his predeceſſor, Richard de Graveſend. He contributed 200 marks towards building the chapel of St. Mary on the Eaſt ſide of St. Paul's. He founded alſo a chantry of 2 prieſts in the ſaid church, near the altar of St. Erkenwald. He was a perſon of a very amiable character, both for morals and learning. He died at Stepney, July 24, 1313.

BALDWIN I, emp. of Conſtantinople, was before earl of Flanders and Hainault, and ſon of Baldwin the Courageous, and of Margaret of Alſace. He joined with the French in the croiſade, 1200, expelled the tyrant Alexius V, called Murzuphilus, who had ſtrangled Alexius IV, and was elected emp. 1204.

BALDWIN II, ſon of the emp. Peter de Courtenay, ſucceeded his brother Robert, 1228. He went to France to aſk aſſiſtance of St. Lewis, and conſented that that k. ſhould releaſe the thorns of our Saviour's crown, the ſponge, and the lance that pierced his ſide, which he had pawned for a conſiderable ſum to the Venetians. St. Lewis paid the money to Baldwin, who returned home, declared war againſt John, emp. of Nice, and defeated him. He at length loſt his emp. 1261, and died, 1273.

BALDWIN I, k. of Jeruſalem, ſon of Euſtachius, count of Bologne, ſucceeded his brother Godfrey, and was cro. k. of Jeruſalem, 1100. He defeated the Saracens, and poſſeſſed himſelf of Ptolemais, and died 1118.

BALDWIN II, k. of Jeruſalem, ſon to Hugh, count of Rethel, defeated the Saracens, 1120; but was made priſoner the y. after, ranſomed, 1124, and died, 1131.

BALDWIN III, ſon of Fouques of Anjou, ſucceeded the former, 1143. In 1153, he beſieged Aſcalon, and took it, and ſeveral other towns on the ſea coaſt, and died 1163.

BALDWIN IV, ſon of Amaurie and Agnes of Courtenay, came to the crown of Jeruſalem after his father's death, which happened 1174; he defeated Saladin, who came to ſurpriſe Jeruſalem, and died, 1185.

BALDWIN I, ſirnamed Iron Arm, earl of Flanders, ſon as ſome ſay, to Audacker, great foreſter of that country, for the Low Countries being all covered with trees, the governors ſent thither, by the king's of France were called foreſters. He died, 877.

BALDWIN II, called the Bald, ſon of Baldwin I, ſucceeded in his eſtate, from whom Charles the Simple took Arras, tho' he had done conſiderable ſervices againſt the Danes and Normans. He died Jan. 2, 918, and was ſucceeded by Arnolph the Great, his ſon.

BALDWIN III, ſirnamed the Young, was ſon to Arnolph, and began to reign in the y. 958, with much wiſdom and judgment. He died, 961.

BALDWIN IV, earl of Flanders and Artois, called Fair Beard, was ſon of Arnolph II. He ſucceeded his father, 989, took Valentine and other places; but was drove from his eſtates by his ſon.

BALDWIN V, called the Frieſlander, drove his father out of his eſtates, and ſettled himſelf in them, by the aſſiſtance of the duke of Normandy. He ſubdued the Friſons, and declared in favour of Godfrey III, againſt the emp. Hen. III. After the death of Hen. I, k. of France, he

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was choſen guardian to his nephew, Philip I, and entruſted with the government of the realm, during the young king's minority. He died Sept. 1067.

BALDWIN VII, ſirnamed the Young, was ſon to Robert II; he ſided with Lewis the Burly, againſt Hen. I. k. of England, and died, 1119, of a wound he received at the attack of a little caſtle in Normandy.

BALDWIN VIII, ſirnamed the Couragious, ſon to Baldwin VI, ſucceeded to the earldom of Flanders, after the death of Philip of Alſace, 1191, being earl of Hainault, from 1170. He did homage to Philip Auguſtus, 1192, and delivered to him the country of Artois; he died 1195.

BALDWIN IX, earl of Flanders. See BALDWIN I, of Jeruſalem.

BALDWIN II, ſirnamed of Jeruſalem, was youngeſt ſon of Baldwin VI, and brother to Arnolph III, ſirnamed the Unlucky. Robert of Caſſel, their uncle, deprived them of their lands in Flanders, and defeated them at the battle of Mount Caſſel, 1071, wherein Arnolph was killed, as at laſt was alſo Baldwin, 1098, in his journey to Jeruſalem.

BALDWIN IV, ſirnamed the Builder, ſucceeded his father, 1120, he ſhewed his courage by reducing thoſe of Valenciennes, who had revolted. He died, 1170.

BALDWIN was b. at Exeter, where he received a liberal education, and in his younger years taught ſchool. Afterwards entering into holy orders, he was made archdeacon of Exeter; but ſoon quitting it, and the world together, he took the habit of the Ciſtercian order, in the monaſtery of Ford in Devonſhire, and in a few years became abbot thereof. From thence he was promoted to the ſee of Worceſter, and conſecrated Aug. 10, 1180. Upon the death of Richard, archbp. of Canterbury, 1184, he was tranſlated to that ſee, not without ſome difficulties, he being the firſt of his order in England that was ever promoted to the archiepiſcopal dignity. He was enthroned at Canterbury, May 19, 1185, and the ſame day received the pall from pope Lucius III, whoſe ſucceſſor pope Urban III appointed him as legate for the dioceſe of Canterbury. Soon after he was ſettled in his ſee, he began to build a church and monaſtery at Hackington, near Canterbury, in honour of St. Thomas Becket, for the reception of ſecular prieſts; but being violently oppoſed by the monks of Canterbury, ſupported by the pope's authority, he was obliged to deſiſt. Sept. 3, 1190, he ſolemnly performed the ceremony of crowning k. Rich. I, at Weſtminſter. The ſame y. the k. having given the ſee of York to his natural brother, Geoffrey, bp. of Lincoln, archbp. Baldwin took the opportunity to aſſert the pre-eminence of the ſee of Canterbury; forbidding the biſhops of England to receive conſecration from any other, than the archbp. of Canterbury. The next y. deſigning to follow k. Rich. into the Holy Land, he made a progreſs into Wales, where he ſaid maſs pontifically in all the cathedral churches, and induced ſeveral of the Welſh to join the croiſade. Afterwards, embarking at Dover, with Hubert, bp. of Saliſbury, he arrived at the king's army in Syria, where, being ſeized with a mortal diſtemper, he died at the ſiege of Acres, or Ptolemais, and was buried there. He wrote ſeveral tracts, collected and publiſhed, 1662, by Bertrand Tiſſier.

BALE (John) in Lat. Balæus, was b. Nov. 21, 1495, at Cove, in Suffolk. He was entered at 12 y. of age into the monaſtery of Carmelites, at Norwich, and from thence was ſent to Jeſus college, in Oxford. He was educated in the Romiſh religion; but afterwards turned proteſtant. This

expoſed

expoſed him to the perſecution of the Romiſh clergy, againſt which he was protected by lord Cromwell, favourite of Hen. VIII. But that lord being dead, Bale was forced to retire into the Low Countries, where he reſided 8 y. during which time, he wrote ſeveral pieces in the Engliſh tongue. He was re-called into England by k. Edw. VI, and obtained the living of Biſhop's-Stoke, in the county of Southampton. Aug. 15, 1552, he was nominated by k. Edw. then at Southampton, to the ſee of Oſſory, in Ireland; and, March 25 following, was conſecrated at Dublin, by the archbp. of Dublin. He underwent a variety of perſecutions, from the popiſh party in Ireland; till at length, having intimation given him, that the Romiſh prieſts were conſpiring his death; he withdrew from his ſee, and concealed himſelf in Dublin. Afterwards endeavouring to make his eſcape, in a ſmall trading veſſel, he was taken priſoner by a captain of a Dutch man of war, who rifled him of all his money, apparel, and effects. This ſhip was drove by ſtreſs of weather into Cornwall, where he was taken upon ſuſpicion of treaſon, alleged againſt him by ſome Iriſhmen on board, who were afraid they ſhould be obliged to refund the money they had rifled him of; but he was ſoon diſcharged. From thence, after a cruiſe of ſeveral days, the ſhip arrived in Dover Road, where the poor bp. was again put in danger, by a falſe accuſation. Arriving afterwards in Holland, he was detained 3 weeks, till he paid 30l. for his ranſom. From Holland he retired to Baſil, in Switzerland; and continued abroad during the ſhort reign of q. Mary. On the acceſſion of q. Eliz. he returned to England; but not to his biſhopric in Ireland, contenting himſelf with a prebend in the cathedral church of Canterbury, to which he was promoted Jan. 15, 1560. This prelate was author of a work, containing, *The lives of the moſt eminent writers of Great Britain*, in Latin. He died, Nov. 1563, aged 68, and was buried in the cathedral of Canterbury. He was ſo ſevere a writer againſt the R. catholics, that his books are particularly prohibited in the *Expurgatory Index*, publiſhed in fol. at Madrid, 1667. As he was author of the firſt dramatic pieces that we find printed in our language, I imagine a catalogue of them will not be unacceptable to the reader. His dramatic pieces are, 1. *A tragedie, or interlude; manyfeſtinge the chyefe* PROMISES *of* GOD *unto man in all ages, from the begynnynge of the worlde, to the death of Jeſus Chriſte, a myſterie*, 1538, and re-printed in Mr. Dodſley's collection of old plays: the running title of this play, is, *God hys Promiſes. The interlocutors, Pater Cœleſtis, Juſtus Noah, Moſes ſanctus, Eſaias propheta, Adam primus homo, Abraham fidelis, David rex pius, Joannes Baptiſta.* 2. *A breſe comedie, or interlude of John Baptyſtes preachynge in the wylderneſſe, openynge the crafty aſſaultes of the hypocrytes, wythe the gloryouſe baptyſme of the Lord Jeſus Chriſte*, 1538. 3. *A comedie concerning the laws of Nature, Moſes, and Chryſt, corrupted by the Sodomytes and papyſts*, 1538; this play is to be ſeen in St. Sepulchre's library, Dublin. He has alſo tranſlated the tragedies of Pammachius; and in his *Account of the writers of Britain*, beſides the plays already montioned, he has given the following liſt of his other dramatic performances. 4. *The life of St. John Baptiſt.* 5. *Of Chriſt when he was* 12 *y. old*, one comedy. 6. *Of baptiſm and temptation*, two comedies. 7. *Of Lazarus raiſed from the dead*, one comedy. 8. *Of the councells of Biſhops*, one comedy. 9. *Of Simon the leper*, one comedy. 10. *Of the Lord's ſupper and waſhing the feet*, one comedy. 11. *Of the paſſion*

ſion of Chriſt, 2 comedies. 12. *Of the ſepulchre and reſurrection*, 2 comedies. 13. *Upon both marriages of the king*. 14. *Againſt Momus's and Zoilus's*. 15. *The treacheries of the papiſts*. 16. *Againſt thoſe who adulterate the word of God*. 17. *Of John, k. of England*. 18. *Of the impoſtures of Thomas Becket*. 19. *Of the temptation of Chriſt*. 20. *Corruptions of the divine laws*. 21. *The image of love*.

BALES (Peter) the moſt famous maſter in the art of penmanſhip in his time. The earlieſt account we have of his perfection therein, takes notice of a micographical performance, and is thus related by Mr. Evelyn, 'Adrian Junius ſpeaks of that perſon 'as a miracle, who wrote the apoſtle's 'Creed, and beginning of St. John's 'Goſpel, in the compaſs of a far-'thing; what would he have thought 'of our famous Bales, ſays he, who, '1575, wrote the Lord's Prayer, 'Creed, Decalogue, with 2 ſhort Lat. 'prayers, his own name, motto, day 'of the month, y. of our Lord, and 'of the queen's reign, to whom he 'preſented it at Hampton-court, and 'all within the circle of a ſingle 'penny; enchaſed in a ring, and 'border of gold, and covered with 'cryſtal! ſo nicely wrote, as to be 'plainly legible, to the admiration of 'her majeſty, her privy council, and 'ſeveral ambaſſadors who ſaw it.' He had the art of copying hands ſo exactly, that he was employed by ſir Francis Walſingham for that purpoſe, when they wanted to draw out by ſome means, the further deſigns of ſuch perſons, who were plotting againſt the ſtate. Not meeting with the preferment he ſolicited at court, he taught writing to the children of ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, both at home and abroad. He publiſhed a book, entitled, *The writing ſchool-maſter*, in 3 parts. On Michaelmas-day, 1595, he being then 48 y. of age, had a great trial of ſkill with one Johnſon, in Black-fryars, for a golden pen, of 20 l. value; and won it, tho' his antagoniſt was a younger man by 18 y. and was therefore expected to have the advantage of a greater ſteadineſs and command of hand. The time of his death is uncertain.

BALIOL (John de) was the ſon of Hugh de Baliol of Bernard's Caſtle, in the dioceſe of Durham. He was a perſon very eminent for power and riches, being poſſeſſed of 30 knight's fees, a conſiderable eſtate in thoſe days. But he received a great addition to it by his marriage with Dervorgille, one of the 3 daughters and co-heireſſes of Alan of Galloway (a great baron in Scotland) by Margaret, the eldeſt ſiſter of John Scot, the laſt earl of Cheſter, and one of the heirs to David ſome time earl of Huntingdon. From the y. 1248 to 1254, he was ſheriff of the county of Northumberland; and, 1248, was conſtituted governor of the caſtle of Carliſle. Upon the marriage of Margaret, daughter of k. Hen. III, to Alexander III, k. of Scotland, the guardianſhip of them both, and of that kingdom was committed to ſir John de Baliol, and to another lord; but about 3 y. after, they were accuſed of ſo grievouſly abuſing their power, that the k. marched towards Scotland, with an army to chaſtiſe them. However, Baliol ſoon found means to make his peace. In 1258, he had orders to attend the k. at Cheſter, with horſe and arms, to oppoſe the incurſion of Lhewelyn, prince of Wales; and 2 y. after, in recompence of his ſervices to k. Henry, as well in France as England, he had a grant of 200 marks. In 1263, he began the foundation of Baliol college, in Oxford, which was afterwards perfected by his widow. During the wars between k. Hen. III, and his barons, he firmly adhered to the king, on which account his lands

were ſeized by the barons; but reſtored again thro' one of his ſon's interpoſition. In 1264, he attended the king at the battle of Northampton, wherein the barons were defeated; but the y. following he was taken priſoner, with many others, after the king's fatal overthrow at Lewes. However, it ſeems, he ſoon after made his eſcape, and endeavoured to keep the northern parts of England in k. Henry's obedience. Moreover, having obtained authority from pr. Edward, he joined with others of the northern barons, and raiſed all the force he could to reſcue the k. from his confinement. He died, 1269, leaving 3 ſons behind him, Hugh, and Alexander, who both died without iſſue; and John, afterwards choſen k. of Scotland.

BALIOL (John de) was the ſon of John de Baliol above. He was at the head of a party, who were bringing about a union between England and Scotland, when the death of the young q. Margaret, which happened in her paſſage from Norway, her native country, to her hereditary kingdom of Scotland, opened a new ſcene of affairs; for the direct line ending with her, a great diſpute aroſe about the right of ſucceſſion. John Baliol and Robert Bruce, both claiming under their common anceſtor, David, earl of Huntingdon. Beſides theſe, there ſtarted up 8 other pretenders; the barons were declared the proper judges in this conteſt; but, conſidering the extenſive intereſt of the 2 competitors, it was foreſeen they would not agree; and if they did, there were good grounds to doubt, whether the claimants would readily ſubmit to their deciſion. It was therefore agreed to leave the whole to the arbitration of k. Edw. I, who, after hearing the reſpective claims of the candidates, adjudged, that John Baliol ſhould have poſſeſſion of the kingdom, upon condition that he would juſtly govern the people ſubject to him, that none might have occaſion to complain for want of juſtice, nor the k. as ſuperior lord of that kingdom, upon the ſuit of the parties, be hindered to interpoſe his authority and direction. The next day, being Nov. 20, 1292, John Baliol did homage to k. Edward at his caſtle of Norham, and then ſet out for Scotland, where, on St. Andrew's day, he was placed on the royal throne, by John de St. Johnſtown, appointed to that office by k. Edw. becauſe Duncan, earl of Fife, was at that time under age. Baliol had ſome hopes of being quiet, having performed, as he thought, all that the k. of England could deſire or expect. But k. Edw. behaved in ſuch a manner as made him believe, that he intended to eſtabliſh his title to the direct dominion over Scotland. Macduff, who had been impriſoned by judgment given by the k. of Scots in full parliament, appealed to k. Edw. as the ſuperior lord; the citation of this appeal was delivered to the k. of Scots, at Sterling, on Aug. 2, 1293, requiring him to appear before the k. of England in his parliament, to be held after Michaelmas in the ſame year; where accordingly he was preſent, and being urged to anſwer the matter of that complaint, replied, 'That he was a king, and 'that he could not anſwer without 'the advice of his ſubjects.' He was told, that he had already done homage to the k. of England for his crown, and was therefore bound to anſwer. He perſiſted however in adhering to his former declaration. Upon this Macduff demanded judgment, which the parliament was ready to give, with reſpect to the contempt; and it was, that 3 of k. John's imperial caſtles ſhould be ſeized, till he made ſatisfaction; upon which he ſubmitted; which being all k. Edw. wanted, was received. As to what paſſed afterwards in the ſtruggle between

tween the 2 kings, I ſhall refer the reader to the hiſtorians of thoſe times, only obſerving, that in the end, k. John being admitted into k. Edward's preſence, made an acknowlegement of his offences, and begged pardon; and likewiſe abſolutely ſurrendered himſelf, with the whole kingdom of Scotland, and his royal dignity, and, in ſhort, whatever belonged to him, either in a private or public capacity, into the hands of Anthony bp. of Durham, who received them in the place and in the name of k. Edw. Some time afterwards he cauſed k. John and his ſon Edw. to be transferred under a ſtrong guard, from Berwick to the Tower of London, to which they were committed priſoners; but were treated with all imaginable reſpect, and allowed as much liberty as was conſiſtent with keeping them in ſafe cuſtody. The pope ſolicited very ſtrongly for their liberty by the bp. of Vicenza, his legate then in France, to whom he was delivered, at Whitſand, by Robert de Bourgherſh, knight, conſtable of Dover caſtle, the king's proxy. On July 20, a ſolemn act of his, whereby he declared, that he would never concern himſelf more with the affairs of Scotland, being read in his preſence, and in that of the biſhop of Vicenza, before his delivery. Baliol lived, after this, quietly, as a private man on his own eſtates, which were very conſiderable, in France, and died, 1314, at 55 y. of age.

BALLENDEN (ſir John) an elegant Scottiſh writer in the 16th cent. was the ſon of Mr. Thomas Ballenden of Auchinoul, clerk-regiſter. He was an attendant on k. James I of Scotland, in his nonage, and was in great favour with him, probably from his fine vein of poetry. He was made canon of Roſs, and archdeacon of Murray; he likewiſe obtained his father's employment of clerk-regiſter; but he was afterwards turned out, by the factions in the ſame reign. He compoſed a poem, entitled, *Virtue and vice*; which he addreſſed to k. James; but the work which got him the higheſt reputation, is his *Tranſlation of Hector Boëthius*, or as his countrymen call it *Hector Bœis's hiſtory*, out of Latin into the Scottiſh tongue, which he performed at the command of his royal maſter. In the ſucceeding reign, he was made one of the lords of ſeſſion, and had credit then at court, perhaps for his zeal for the R. catholic religion; for he laboured aſſiduouſly in conjunction with Dr. Laing, to hinder the progreſs of the reformation. He went to Rome, where he died, 1550.

BALSHAM (Hugh de) was at firſt a monk, and afterwards ſub-prior of the Benedictin monaſtery, at Ely. On Nov. 13, 1247, he was choſen by his convent bp. of Ely; but k. Hen. III, who had recommended his chancellor, Henry de Wrengham, being extremely angry at the diſobedience of the monks, refuſed to confirm the election; and did great damage to the eſtate belonging to the biſhopric. After a long and tedious ſtruggle, Balſham's election was confirmed, Mar. 10, 1257, and was he conſecrated, Oct. 14 following. In the y. 1257, or 1259, according to ſome, he then put in execution what he deſigned, if not begun before, that is, he laid the foundation of St. Peter's college, the 1ſt college in the univerſity of Cambridge. He built it without Trumpington-gate, near the church of St. Peter (ſince demoliſhed) from whence it took it's name; and on the place where ſtood Jeſus Hoſtel, and St. John's hoſpital, which he purchaſed, and united. At firſt he only provided lodgings for the ſcholars, who were before obliged to hire chambers of the townſmen at an extravagant rate; and they, and the ſecular brethren of St. John the Baptiſt, lived together till the y. 1280.

Then the monks paſſing over to him their right to the hoſpital abovementioned, he endowed his college, Mar. 30, of the ſame year, with maintenance for one maſter, 14 fellows, 2 Bible clerks, and 8 poor ſcholars, whoſe number might be encreaſed or diminiſhed, according to the income of their revenues; and he appointed his ſucceſſors, the biſhops of Ely, to be honorary patrons and viſitors of the college. The revenues of it hath ſince been augmented by ſeveral benefactions. The munificent founder had not the ſatisfaction to ſee the whole finiſhed before his deceaſe. He died at Doddington, June 16, 1286, and was buried in the cathedral church of Ely, before the high altar.

BALTHASAR (Chriſtoph.) a man of great learning and merit in the 17th cent. He chiefly ſtudied eccleſiaſtical hiſt. in the courſe of which, he was ſo much diſguſted at the R. cath. religion, that he quitted his advantageous poſt of king's advocate, at Auxere, in France, to embrace proteſtantiſm; and quitting his relations and friends, went to Charenton. The national ſynod of Loudan, 1659, granted him a penſion of 750 livres, to be paid by all the churches of France. He wrote a great many diſſertations againſt cardinal Baronius, which are either loſt or concealed by thoſe with whom he entruſted them.

BALUZE (Stephen de) one of the moſt learned men of the 17th cent. b. at Tulles, Nov. 24, 1630. While he was very young, he printed, 1652, *Some remarks on the Gallia Purpurata of Frizon.* Mr. de Marca, archbp. of Tolouſe, brought him to Paris, 1652, where Mr. Colbert made him his librarian. He was nominated, 1670, profeſſor of canon law, in the royal college, a profeſſorſhip which was erected in his favour. Afterwards he was made inſpector of the ſame college; but having attached himſelf to card. Bouillon, who engaged him to write the hiſtory of his family, he was involved in his diſgrace, and was exiled. He returned ſome time after, died at Paris, July 28, 1718, at 88 y. of age. Mr. Baluze wrote well in Latin, was well ſkilled in eccleſiaſtic and profane hiſtory, underſtood the canon law, and had read the fathers. He was good-natured, and willing to aſſiſt thoſe who were compoſing any work. His principal talent lay in giving the beſt editions of MSS. He publiſhed a great many works in 8° and in folio.

BALZAC (John Lewis Guez de) an illuſtrious academician of the French academy, b. at Angouleme, 1595, paſſed for the moſt eloquent man in France, and for the reſtorer of the French language. He attached himſelf to card. de la Valette, which made him known at court, where he acquired the eſteem of card. de Richlieu. He is taxed with writing in an affected ſtyle, full of periods, antitheſes, and extravagant hyperboles. The diſputes he had on this point with father Goulu, general des Feuillans, and others, are well known. He died Feb. 18, 1654, and was buried at Hopital d'Angouleme, to which he left 12,000 livres. Balzac alſo founded a prize at the French academy. There are different editions of his works; of his poetry, the epiſtles and elegies are reckoned among the beſt. Some eſteem above all his *Chriſt victorieux*, and *Amynte*. His Latin verſes are alſo eſteemed.

BAMBRIDGE (Chriſtopher) was b. at Hilton, near Appleby, in Weſtmoreland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. Having taken holy orders, he became rector of Aller, in the dioceſe of Bath and Wells. He enjoyed ſeveral prebends ſucceſſively; and, 1505, was made dean of Windſor, and the ſame y. maſter of the Rolls, and one of the king's privy-council. In 1507, he was advanced

vanced to the ſee of Durham, and received the temporalities, Nov. 17. The next y. he was tranſlated to the archbiſhopric of York. He was appointed almoner to k. Hen. VII, and employed by that prince on ſeveral embaſſies to the emp. Maximilian, Charles VIII, k. of France, and other potentates of Europe. But he diſtinguiſhed himſelf chiefly by his embaſſy from k. Hen. VIII, to pope Julius II, who created him a cardinal, with the title of Praxedes, Mar. 1511, and 8 days after legate of the eccleſiaſtical army, which had been ſent into the Ferrareſe, and were then beſieging the fort of Baſtia. In return for which marks of honour, our new cardinal and legate prevailed with the k. his maſter, to take part with his holineſs againſt the k. of France. This prelate died at Rome, July 14, 1514, being poiſoned by one of his domeſtics, in revenge for ſome blows he had given him; and was buried in the Engliſh church of St. Thomas.

BANCK (Laurence) b. at Norcopin, in Sweden, profeſſor of civil law, at the univerſity of Franeker, for 15 y. and died, Oct. 1662. He procured an edition of the famous book of *The tax of the Rom. chancery*, 1665, at Franeker.

BANCROFT (Richard) was b. at Farnworth, in Lancaſhire, 1545. After being trained up in grammatical learning, he was entered a ſtudent of Chriſt's college, Cambridge. In 1594, he was promoted to a ſtall in the cathedral church of Canterbury. In 1597, Dr. Bancroft, being then chaplain to the archbp. of Canterbury Whitgift, he was advanced to the ſee of London. From this time he had the archiepiſcopal power; for the archbp. being declined in years, and unfit for buſineſs, committed the ſole management of eccleſiaſtical affairs to him. He interpoſed in the diſputes between the ſecular prieſts and the Jeſuits, and furniſhed ſome of the former with materials to write againſt their adverſaries. In the beginning of k. James's reign, he was preſent at the conference held at Hampton-court between the biſhops and the preſbyterian miniſters. The ſame y. 1603, he was appointed one of the commiſſioners for regulating the affairs of the church, and for peruſing and ſuppreſſing books, printed, or brought into England, without public authority. A convocation being ſummoned to meet Mar. 20, 1603, and abp. Whitgift dying in the mean time, bp. Bancroft was, by the king's writ, appointed preſident of that aſſembly. Oct. 9, 1604, he was nominated to ſucceed the abp. and confirmed in Lambeth chapel, Dec. 10. Sept. 5, 1605, he was ſworn one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy-council. This year, in Michaelmas-term abp. Bancroft, exhibited certain articles, to the lords of the council, againſt the judges. In 1608, he was declared chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford. In 1610, he offered to the parliament a project for the better providing a maintenance for the clergy; but without ſucceſs. He died of the ſtone at the palace of Lambeth, Nov. 2, 1610. By his will he ordered his body to be buried in the chancel of Lambeth church; and, beſides other legacies, left all the books in his library to the archbiſhops his ſucceſſors for ever.

BANCROFT (John) nephew of the laſt, was b. at Aſtwell, in Oxfordſhire. In 1609, he was elected head of the Univerſity college, in which ſtation he continued above 20 y. during which time he was at great pains and expence in ſettling and recovering the ancient lands belonging to that foundation. In 1632, he was advanced to the ſee of Oxford. He died in 1640, and was buried at Cudeſden, in Oxfordſhire, Feb. 12. This bp. Bancroft built a houſe or palace for the reſidence of his ſucceſſors, at Cudeſden aforeſaid; which, 1644,

was burnt down, to prevent its being garriſoned by the parliament's forces. and rebuilt, 1679, by Dr. Fell bp. of Oxford, with the aſſiſtance of Dr. Will. Paul.

BANDELLO (Matthew) a Dominican, b. at Caſtro-Novo, in Lombardy, flouriſhed in the 16th cent. He made an oration in praiſe of the city of Fermo, which was placed among their archives. He was very intimate with Julius Scaliger. He was bp. of Agen for ſeveral months, and it was in that city that he wrote in Italian the hiſtories, or gallant novels, which rendered him ſo famous. Each of them is dedicated to ſome perſon of his acquaintance. The 1ſt of the 2d part is dedicated to Lucretia de Gowzaga, whoſe preceptor he had been. He dedicated another to Scaliger. The catalogue of the library of Thuanus ſays, that the 1ſt 3 parts were printed at Lucca, 1554, 4°, the 4th at Lyons, 1573, 8°. Reprinted, 3 vol. 4°, Lond. 1740.

BANDOLE (Anthony de) advocate in the parliament of Provence, publiſhed a French tranſlation of Xiphilin, at Paris, 1610, in 4°. He publiſhed likewiſe in the ſame city, 1609, 4°, *A parallel between Cæſar and Hen.* IV, prefixed to *Cæſar's Commentaries*, tranſlated into French, and commented on by Vigenere.

BANIER (Antoine) a native of the dioceſe of Clermont, and member of the Academy of Belles Lettres, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his works on mythology. He died at Paris Nov. 19, 1741, at 69 y. of age, after having publiſhed, 1. *Explication hiſtorique des fables*, 3 vol. 12°; after that in 4°, under the title of *Mythologie*, &c. 2. The Tranſlation of Ovid's *Metamorphoſes*, printed with the orig. text, and with fine copper plates.

BANKES (ſir John) was b. at Keſwick, in Cumberland, 1589. In 1604 he went to Queen's college Oxford. He removed from thence to Gray's inn, where he ſtudied the law, and quickly became eminent. His diligence, grave appearance, and excellent reputation recommended him early to k. Charles I, who made him attorney to the prince. He was next y. 1630, Lent-reader at Gray's inn, and in 1633 treaſurer of that ſociety. In Aug. 1634 he was knighted, and made attorney-general in the place of Mr. Noy deceaſed. He diſcharged this arduous employment in thoſe perilous times with great reputation, till, in Hilary term 1640, he was made chief juſtice of the Common Pleas, in the room of ſir Edw. Littleton made lord keeper. In this high ſtation he acted alſo with univerſal approbation, remaining at London after the k. was compelled to leave it, in order to diſcharge the duties of his office; but when once he underſtood his continuance among them was looked on as owning the cauſe of the parliamentarians, he retired to York. So juſt an idea the k. had of this act of loyalty, that when he had thoughts of removing the lord keeper, he at the ſame time was inclined to deliver the great ſeal to the lord chief juſtice Bankes, whoſe integrity was generally confeſſed, but was by ſome ſuſpected (tho' wrongfully, as it afterwards appeared) in point of courage. He ſubſcribed the declaration made June 15, 1642, by the lords and gentlemen then with his majeſty at York; and yet his conduct was ſo free from aſperſion, that even the parliament, in their propoſals to the k. Jan. 1643, deſired he might be continued in his office. He was ſworn of his majeſty's privy-council. In the ſummer-circuit he loſt all his credit at Weſtminſter, for having declared from the bench, at Saliſbury, that the actions of Eſſex, Manchester, and Waller were treaſonable, the commons voted him, and the reſt of the judges in that ſentiment, traitors. He died at Oxford, Dec. 28, 1644.

BANKS,

BANKS (John) was bred an attorney at law, of the ſociety of New inn; he publiſhed ſeven tragedies: 1. *The rival kings, or the loves of Oroondates and Statira*, 1697. This play is founded chiefly on *Caſſandra*, a famed romance. 2. *The deſtruction of Troy*, 1679. 3. *Virtue betrayed, or Anna Bullen*, 1682. The author has followed a little novel tranſlated from the French, and called The novels of Eliz. q. of England, containing the hiſtory of q. Anne Bullen. 4. *The unhappy favourite, or the earl of Eſſex*, 1682. Mr. Dryden wrote the prologue and epilogue. This play is founded on a novel, called The ſecret hiſt. of the moſt renowned q. Eliz. and the earl of Eſſex, printed at Lond. 1680, 12°: for the true ſtory, ſee Camden's Eliz. Speed, Ducheſne, Stow, Baker, &c. 5. *The iſland queens, or the death of Mary q. of Scotland*, 1684. 6. *The innocent uſurper, or the death of the lady Jane Grey*, 1694. 7. *Cyrus the Great*, 1696.

BANKS (John) b. at Sunning, in Berkſhire, 1709. His father dying whilſt he was young, his uncle-in-law put him under the tuition of one Belpene, a baptiſt, who, for ſome unknown reaſon, repreſented him as incapable of claſſical learning, tho' he really poſſeſſed extraordinary parts, and had a good genius for poetry, and adviſed his uncle to take him from ſchool. He was accordingly put apprentice to a weaver at Reading; but breaking his arm before he was out of his time, he was unable to follow his trade. By this accident Banks was rendered very deſtitute, his uncle being unable or unwilling to aſſiſt him. But 10l. being left him by a relation, he came to London, and with a few old books ſet up a ſtall in Spital-fields. In hopes that he might be as lucky as Mr. Duck, who about that time had been greatly rewarded for his poem called *The Threſher*, he wrote *The weaver's miſcellany*, but without ſucceſs; and indeed he himſelf did not much eſteem it. Diſguſted at his preſent employment, he went to live with Mr. Montague, a book-binder. At his leiſure he compoſed ſeveral poems, for which he ſolicited a ſubſcription, and ſent his propoſals with a poem to Mr. Pope, who anſwered him in a letter, and ſubſcribed for 2 ſets. He had now got into much better company than before, and the publication of his poems getting him ſome reputation, he quitted his ſervice, and endeavoured to ſubſiſt himſelf by his pen. He engaged in a large work in folio, *The life of Chriſt*, which was wrote with much piety and exactneſs. He alſo wrote the celeb. *Critical review of the life of Oliver Cromwell*, 12°; which has paſſed thro' many editions. Towards the end of his life, was employed in writing the *Old England* and *Weſtminſter Journals*. He died Apr. 19, 1751, of a nervous diſorder, at his houſe at Iſlington. He was a modeſt, good-natured, ſenſible man, entirely free from envy, generally chearful, and ſeldom in a paſſion.

BARBADILLO (Alphonſus Jerome) de Salas, a famous Spaniſh poet, native of Madrid, died about 1630. His comedies are very much eſteemed. Salas had genius, eloquence, and learning. He is one of thoſe poets who hath contributed the moſt to the perfection of the Spaniſh language.

BARBARA, wife of the emp. Sigiſmund, was the daughter of Herman, count of Cilia in Hungary. Sigiſmund had been taken by the Hungarians, and placed under a guard of 2 young gentlemen, whoſe father he had put to death. While they had him in cuſtody, he perſuaded their mother to let him eſcape. This was not gained without a great many excuſes and a great many promiſes, one of which was to marry the daughter of the count of Cilia, a near relation of that widow, which promiſe he

performed. She was an abandoned woman, without ſhame, and laughed at every thing that had the appearance of religion and virtue: beſides, ſhe engaged with ſeveral great lords of Bohemia, in order to drive him out of the kingdom. He diſcovered her treachery, and condemned her to perpetual impriſonment. When he was dead, ſhe was ſet at liberty. She died in an advanced age, at Gratz in Bohemia, in 1451.

BARBERINI (Francis) one of the moſt excellent poets of his age, was b. 1264, at Barberino, in Tuſcany. As his mother was of Florence, he ſettled himſelf in that city, where his profeſſion of the law, but eſpecially his poetry, raiſed him a conſiderable character. Frederic Ubaldini publiſhed his *Precepts of Love*, 1640, with the author's life.

BARBEROSSA I (Aruch) a pirate famous for his robberies and his valour; he made himſelf maſter of Algiers, and placed himſelf on the throne. He vanquiſhed the k. of Tunis, gained many victories, and was killed in 1518, in an ambuſcade, 8 leagues from Tremecen, by the marquis de Comares, governor of Oran.

BARBEROSSA II ſucceeded his brother at Algiers, and was commander of the naval forces of Soliman II, emp. of the Turks. He took Tunis, 1535, ravaged Sicily, and died of a debauch, 1547, aged 80.

BARBIER (Mary Anne) a young lady, native of Orleans, applied herſelf to the belles letters and to poetry, and came to reſide at Paris, where ſhe died, 1742, in an advanced age, after having publiſhed ſeveral tragedies and ſome operas, in which it is thought that abbot Pellegrin had a large ſhare.

BARCHOCHEBAS, or Barcochab, was a Jew, who proclaimed himſelf the Meſſiah, and found a famous rabbi, who countenanced this impious pretenſion of his. This falſe Meſſiah accommodated himſelf wonderfully to the prejudices of this unhappy people; he breathed nothing but wars, battles, and triumphs, and ſpirited up the Jews to riſe againſt the Romans. He had ſo much the leſs difficulty in perſuading them, becauſe the zeal of the Jews for their religion had inflamed them againſt the emp. who had ſettled a colony of idolaters near Jeruſalem: the Jews looking on this as a great profanation of their holy place. Some writers ſay, that circumciſion was forbid them. Barchochebas fortified himſelf in divers places, but he choſe the city of Bitter for his place of arms, and the ſeat of his empire. He ravaged a prodigious number of places, and maſſacred an infinite number of people; his chief cruelty was againſt the Chriſtians. The emp. being informed of theſe ravages, ſent troops to Judæa, with orders to ſuppreſs this ſedition immediately: Rufus, with all the ſeverities he made uſe of, could not quell it, upon which Julius Severus was ſent, the greateſt general of the age. He, by cutting off, blocking them up, and ſtreightening them, reduced them to the laſt extremity. Great numbers of them threw themſelves into Bitter, which he beſieged, and defended themſelves ſo long, that they were obliged to ſurrender thro' famine. Barchochebas periſhed there.

BARCLAY (Alexander) prieſt and chaplain in the college of St. Mary Otory, in Devonſhire, and afterwards monk of Ely. He tranſlated from the High Dutch a ſatirical piece, entitled *The ſhip of fools*, A. D. 1508, being then very young; he was author alſo of *Lives of ſeveral ſaints*; Salluſt's *Hiſt. of the Jugurthian war*, tranſlated into Engliſh; *The caſtle of labour*, tranſlated from the French into Eng. Bale gives him but an indifferent character as to his morals.

BARCLAY (Robert) was the ſon of col. David Barclay of Methers, and Mrs. Cath. Gordon, daughter of ſir

ſir Will. Gordon, from the noble houſe of Huntley. He was b. at Edinburgh 1648; his father ſent him in his youth to Paris, where his brother was at that time principal of the Scots college, who, taking advantage of the tender age of his nephew Robert, drew him over to the Romiſh religion. His father being informed of this, ſent for him home, in 1664, at 16 y. of age. He had a competent knowlege of the ſciences, underſtood the French and Latin languages perfectly, the latter he wrote and ſpoke with great facility and correctneſs, and afterwards attained Greek and Heb. Col. Barclay, his father, embraced the opinions of the quakers in 1666; he was a man venerable in his appearance, juſt in all his actions, and ſhewed his courage in all the wars in Germany, and his fortitude in bearing with all the hard uſage he met with in Scotland, with chearfulneſs as well as patience. The acquiſition of ſo conſiderable and reſpected a perſon, was of no ſmall uſe to thoſe of his perſuaſion, as appeared plainly by the daily additions to their ſect, in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen. Robert Barclay joined himſelf to the quakers when he was 18 y. of age, and ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his zeal in their cauſe. His firſt treatiſe in defence of the principles he profeſſed, appeared at Aberdeen, 1670; and, as occaſion required, he ſupported what he had delivered, by his ſubſequent writings, which raiſed their credit ſo, that the quakers were better treated by the government than before. In 1675 he publiſhed a regular diſcourſe, in order to explain and defend the ſyſtem of the people called quakers. He was very ſenſible, that ſuch as diſliked thoſe of his profeſſion, often took occaſion to confound them with another kind of people, who held indeed ſome of the tenets of the quakers, but were in other reſpects of a very contrary ſpirit: to remove this ſcandal effectually, and to manifeſt the difference between thoſe of his perſuaſion, and this ſect, who were ſtyled ranters, he wrote a treatiſe, to diſplay the conſequence of ſuperſtition on one hand, and fanaticiſm on the other; and to clear the quakers from both. As ſoon as his work, entitled *An apology for the true Chriſtian divinity, as the ſame is held forth and preached by the people called, in ſcorn, quakers*, was finiſhed, he ſent two copies of it to each of the public miniſters then at the famous congreſs of Nimeguen. In 1676 it was printed in Latin, at Amſterdam; and 2 y. after he publiſhed an Eng. tranſlation of it, in order to render the principles of the quakers more generally known. It was quickly tranſlated into ſeveral of the modern languages. This performance, as might be expected, did not remain unattacked, and was defended by our author, who thereby maintained the credit he had gained, and was of great ſervice to thoſe of that perſuaſion all over Europe. He travelled with the famous Mr. Will. Penn, thro' the greateſt part of England, Holland, and Germany; was every where received with reſpect; for tho' his converſation as well as his manners were ſtrictly ſuitable to his doctrine, yet there was ſuch a ſpirit and livelineſs in his diſcourſe, and ſuch a ſerenity and chearfulneſs in his deportment, as rendered him extremely agreeable to all ſorts of people. The great buſineſs of his life was doing good, promoting what he thought to be the knowlege of God, and conſequently the happineſs of man. He had a large family, with whom he lived the latter part of his life in quiet and peace, upon his own fortune, which was conſiderable, and died Oct. 3, 1690, in the 41ſt y. of his age, of a ſhort ſickneſs, and in which he teſtified the

greateſt

greateſt calmneſs and ſerenity of mind, grounded on a thorough confidence in God.

BARDE (John de la) counſellor of ſtate, marquiſs of Marolles, and ambaſſador from France to Switzerland, under the reign of Lewis XIV. He aſſiſted at the conferences at Munſter. While he was ambaſſador in Switzerland, he ſerved France with great integrity. He wrote in Lat. the hiſtory of France from the death of Lewis XIII, to the y. 1652. It was printed 1671, and well received by the public. He died in 1692, aged 90.

BARLÆUS (Melchior) b. at Antwerp, a Lat. poet of the 16th cent. and ſon of Lambert Barlæus, who was keeper of the records of Antwerp above 40 y. was author of ſeveral pieces in verſe and proſe, among which an oration *De vitæ humanæ felicitate, cum adjuncto carmine de rerum humanarum viciſſitudine; Hiſt. de domus Auſtriacæ eminentia.*

BARLÆUS (Gaſpar) nephew of the preceding, was b. at Antwerp, 1584. His father, who was of the proteſtant religion, fled to Holland as ſoon as the d. of Parma made himſelf maſter of that city. Gaſpar ſtudied 8 y. at Leyden, and afterwards ſerved a church near the Brill. Some time after he had the profeſſorſhip of logic in the univerſity of Leyden. Afterwards he was by the magiſtrates made profeſſor of philoſophy in an illuſtrious ſchool at Amſterdam, which he diſcharged with reputation till he died, in Jan. 1648. There is a vol. of orations of his, much eſteemed; he wrote ſeveral poems. He publiſhed, in 1647, a hiſtory of what paſſed in Braſil during the government of count Maurice of Naſſau; an admired work.

BARLÆUS (Lambert) brother of the preceding, was b. at Bommel, in Guelderland, 1595. He was profeſ. of Greek in the univerſity of Leyden. Before this he had been regent of the 2d claſs in the college of Amſterdam, and before he had taught that claſs he had been miniſter to baron de Langerac, ambaſſador of Holland in France. He had the new title of profeſſor in ordinary given him, which has ſeveral advantages attending it. He pronounced his inaugural oration, *De Græc. literarum præſtantia & utilitate*, Oct. 22, 1641. He died June 16, 1655. His commentary upon the *Theogony* of Heſiod was printed 1658.

BARLÆUS (Gaſpard) a Lat. poet of the 17th cent. and a great defender of Arminius, was of Antwerp. He profeſſed philoſophy at Amſterdam, and died in 1648. It is ſaid, that during his illneſs he imagined himſelf to be glaſs, and that he was afraid of being broke to pieces if any body came near him. His poetry was printed at Leyden in 1628 and 1631.

BARLOW (Thomas) was b. at Langhill, in Weſtmoreland, in 1607, and was educated at the free-ſchool of Appleby in his own county; from thence, at 16 y. of age, he was removed to Queen's college Oxford, was made M. A. in 1633, and the ſame year was choſen fellow of his college. In 1635 he was appointed metaphyſic reader in the univerſity; and his lectures were publiſhed, 1637, for the uſe of the ſcholars. In 1652 he was elected head-keeper of the Bodleian library, and about the ſame time was made lecturer of Church-hill in Oxfordſhire. July 23, 1657, he took his degree of B. D. and in the latter end of the ſame y. was choſen provoſt of his college. After the reſtoration of k. Charles II, he procured himſelf to be one of the commiſſioners for reſtoring the members who were wrongfully ejected in 1648. In 1660 he was not only created D. D. but alſo choſen Margaret prof. of divinity. He wrote the ſame y. *The caſe of a toleration in matters of religion*, addreſſed to the famous Robert Boyle, eſq.

In

In 1661, he was appointed archdeacon of Oxford. He was eminent for his ſkill in the civil and canon law, ſo that he was often applied to as a caſuiſt to reſolve caſes of conſcience, about marriage and ſuch kind of caſes. In 1675, he was promoted to the ſee of Lincoln. He wrote ſeveral things againſt popery, as alſo ſome tracts relating to ſine cures, the canon law, &c. He expreſſed his zeal againſt the papiſts, not only by writing, but alſo by his behaviour; for when in 1678, after the diſcovery of the popiſh plot, a bill was brought into the parliament, requiring all members of either houſe, and all ſuch as might come into the king's court or preſence, to take a teſt againſt popery; he appeared for the bill in the houſe of lords, and ſpoke in favour of it. Tho' after the acceſſion of k. James II, he is accuſed by ſome, of more compliance to the meaſures then purſued, than became one who had been ſo ſtrenuous a ſtickler againſt popery. He died at Bucken, in Huntingdonſhire, Oct. 8, 1691, aged 85. He bequeathed to the Bodleian library, all ſuch books of his own, as were not in that noble collection, at the time of his death; and the remainder he gave to Queen's college, Oxford; whereupon the ſociety erected a noble pile of buildings, on the weſt ſide of their college to receive them. All his MSS. of his own compoſing he left to his 2 domeſtic chaplains, Will. Offley, and Hen. Brougham, prebendaries of Lincoln, with a particular deſire, that they would not make any of them public after his death.

BARNARD (John) b. at Caſtor, in Lincolnſhire, went to Cambridge, and then to Oxford, where he was made fellow of Lincoln. college, 1648, by the viſitors appointed by the parliament. In 1650, he was M. A. He married Dr. Peter Heylyn's daughter, and became rector of Waddington, near Lincoln. After the reſtoration he conformed, and was made prebendary of Aſgarby in the church of Lincoln, and, 1669, was created D. D. being then in good repute for his learning and orthodox principles. He died 1683; he wrote Dr. Heylyn's life, and a defence of him in anſwer to Mr. Baxter's falſe accuſation of him, and a tract or two beſides.

BARNES (Joſhua) was b. at London, 1654, had his education in grammar learning at Chriſt's hoſpital, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his early knowlege of Greek, and by ſome poems in Lat. and Engl. before he went to the univerſity. In 1671, he was admitted a ſervitor in Emanuel college, in Cambridge. In 1675, he publiſhed a little piece entitled, *Gerania, or a new diſcovery of a little people called Pygmies.* In 1678, he was elected fellow of Emanuel college. In 1686, he took the degree of B. D. and 1688, publiſhed *The life of k. Edw.* III, dedicated to k. James II. In 1694, came out his edition of Euripides, and in 1695, he was choſen Greek profeſſor of the univerſity of Cambridge. In the y. 1700, he married Mrs. Maſon, a widow lady of Hemmingford, in Huntingdonſhire, with a jointure of 200l. per ann. In 1705, he publiſhed at Cambridge an edit. of Anacreon, and, 1710, the *Iliad* and *Odyſſey* of Homer, Gr. Lat. He died, Aug. 3, 1712, aged 58. He wrote many other pieces never publiſhed. He had prodigious facility in writing and ſpeaking the Greek tongue, and was looked upon as more remarkable for the quickneſs of his wit, and the happineſs of his memory, than for the ſolidity of his judgment. He was very charitable to perſons in diſtreſs.

BARNEVELDT (John, d'Olden) advocate-general, and one of the moſt famous miniſters of the States of Holland, did great ſervice to his country

country by his negociations, his ambaſſies, and his ſkill in public affairs. He was oppoſed by Maurice, pr. of Orange, and his partiſans, in the diſputes which happened between Arminius and Gomarius, on the ſubject of grace and predeſtination; Barneveldt declared for the former, and the prince of Orange for the latter. This prince held, 1618 and 1619, the ſynod of Dort, where the Arminians were condemned. Barneveldt was beheaded at the age of 72, May 13, 1619, under pretence that he wanted to deliver his country to the Spaniards.

BARO, or Baron, (Peter) a learned divine in the 16th cent. was b. at Eſtampes, in France, a licentiate in the law of the univerſity of Bourges: but being of the proteſtant religion, he was obliged to leave his native country, to avoid perſecution. Whereupon withdrawing into England, he was kindly entertained by the lord treaſurer Burleigh. He afterwards ſettled at Cambridge, upon the invitation of Dr. Andrew Perne, maſter of Peter-houſe. In 1574, at the recommendation of lord Burleigh, chancellor of that univerſity, he was choſen lady Margaret's profeſſor there. For ſome years he enjoyed quietly his profeſſorſhip; but at length, a reſtleſs faction aroſe, which rendered his place ſo uneaſy to him, that he choſe to quit the univerſity. At that time abſolute predeſtination in the moſt rigid ſenſe was ſtrenuouſly maintained as the only orthodox and true principle, and as the eſtabliſhed doctrine of the church of England. Dr. Whitacre, regius profeſſor of divinity, with ſome of the oldeſt members of the univerſity, were the promoters of this doctrine. On the contray, Dr. Baro, with ſome of the younger ſtudents, had a more rational and moderate notion of that doctrine. He was at laſt made ſo uneaſy, by the behaviour of his antagoniſts, that tho' he had many friends and adherents, he choſe to quit them for the ſake of peace. He retired to London, and lived in Crutched Fryars, and died about 3 or 4 y. after, and was buried in the pariſh church of St. Olave, Hart-ſtreet, his pall being ſupported by 6 doctors in divinity, and his corps attended by the moſt eminent miniſters in the city, according to an order of Dr. Bancroft, then bp. of London. Part of his works were publiſhed at London, 1579, by Oſmund Lake, B. D. and the others ſeparately.

BARO (Balthazar) a French poet, native of Valence, in Dauphiny, wrote ſeveral dramatic pieces, the moſt eſteemed is, *Parthenia*. He was received into the French academy, 1633, and died, 1649, at 50 y. of age.

BAROCCI (Frederico) a famous painter, native of Urbin, where he died, 1612, at 48 y. of age. He excelled chiefly in ſubjects of devotion. He painted the Virgin after the form of his ſiſter, and the infant Jeſus, from a child of the ſame ſiſter.

BARON (Michael) an excellent comedian of Paris, ſon of Michael Baron, another comedian, native of Iſſoudon, aſſociated himſelf with Moliere, and was admired on the French theatre. He died at Paris, Dec. 22, 1729, at 77 y. of age. His true name was Boyron.

BARONIUS (Cæſar) a pious and learned cardinal, b. at Sore, 1538. He ſtudied at Rome, and put himſelf under the diſcipline of St. Philip de Neri. In 1593, he was made general of the congregation of the Oratory, by the reſignation of the founder Philip de Neri. Pope Clement VIII made him his confeſſor, and created him a cardinal, 1596. He was afterwards made librarian to the Vatican, and died, 1605, at 68 y. of age. He wrote the eccleſiaſtical annals in Latin; a celeb. work which contains in 12 vol. in fol. eccleſiaſtical hiſtory ſince the birth of J. C. to 1198. Baronius

ronius undertook this work at 30 y. of age, to refute the centuriators of Magdebourgh. It is clear, methodical, and intereſting; but the ſtyle is neither pure nor elegant: beſides the little knowlege he had in the Greek language made him commit many faults. They were corrected by father Pagi, card. Noris, Tillemont and other learned men. Leonard Venturini gave a new edition of *The annals of Baronius*, with the collections of the learned at the bottom of the pages.

BARRATIER, or Baratier (Philip) was b. at Schwobach, near Nuremburgh, in the margravate of Brandenburgh Anſpach, Jan. 10, 1721. His parents were Francis Baratier, miniſter of the French church of that town, and Anne Charles. At 3. y. of age he was capable of reading correctly. The French was his mother-tongue, joined to ſome few words of High Dutch. Inſenſibly, his father began to talk Latin to him; till at laſt his ear being accuſtomed to the inflection and ſound of the Latin words, he began of himſelf to utter them at random. This manner of proceeding, under the ſhew of amuſement, in walking with him either abroad or at home, by the bleſſing of God, ſucceeded ſo well, that in leſs than 12 months, when he was near the end of his 4th y. the Latin became as familiar to him as the French and the High Dutch, and at laſt grew his favourite tongue; tho' as yet he knew neither grammar, conjugation, declination, nor had ever got a ſyllable by heart. Theſe 3 languages he conſtantly ſpoke without mixing or confounding them, talking French to his mother, Latin to his father, and High Dutch to the ſervant maid, or the neighbour's children who came to play with him. About the middle of his 5th year, in July, 1725, his father entered young Baratier in the Greek; but by a method ſo imperceptible, and by ſuch an eaſy introduction, that this language gave him as little trouble as the preceding. The means he uſed were, however, ſo ſucceſsful, that at the end of 15 months the child perfectly underſtood all the Greek hiſtorical books of the Old and New Teſt. and readily tranſlated them into Latin; his father, by the ſame way, conducted him to the knowlege of the Hebrew. This ſtudy, which he began in Oct. 1726, when he was 5 y. and 8 months old, was as little difficult to him as the former. In a year's time he perfectly knew all the books of the Hebrew Code, even without knowing either the Hebrew letters or vowels, and without perplexing himſelf with that confuſion of rules, which makes learning a burthen to youth. Mr. Baratier, perceiving his ſon much delighted with the Hebrew, took care to improve this diſpoſition to the utmoſt advantage. He employed the 3 following years in cultivating this tongue; at the end of which time, his ſcholar was ſo expert in the Hebrew text, that he not only could at firſt ſight, from a Bible without the points, give the ſenſe of the original in Latin and French; but he could alſo extempore tranſlate the Latin or French verſions into Hebrew, almoſt word for word, or ſubſtitute equivalent expreſſions in the place of any terms he was not yet maſter of. This he performed not only with regard to the hiſtorical books, but even Job, the Pſalms, Proverbs, and Iſaiah, which are known to be the moſt difficult books of the O. Teſtament, and which he tranſlated agreeably to the verſion of Caſtalio, the leaſt literal that we have. In 1728, and the 8th y. of his age, he had all the Hebrew Pſalms by heart, tho' he had taken no other pains to learn them, than frequently reading them to his father. At the ſame time, and by the ſame method, he made

made himſelf maſter of that collection of Hebrew ſentences, which Henry Opitius has publiſhed under the title of *Biblia parva, &c.* which he read into Hebrew from any given verſion. He alſo wrote with his own hand this collection in the Hebrew characters, ſubſtituting his own Latin verſion inſtead of the inelegant one of Arias Montanus, which appears in the edition of Opitius. He compoſed about the ſame time a dictionary of the moſt rare and difficult Hebrew words, interſperſed here and there with critical remarks and philological obſervations, very curious for one of his years. Theſe 2 pieces were finiſhed in 1730, when he was between the age of 9 and 10. The 1ſt contained 304 pages in 8°, the 2d about 400 in 4°. Having thus acquired the Hebrew to ſuch a degree, as to compoſe in it himſelf both in proſe and verſe, our young Baratier had the curioſity to read the rabbinical writers, which was encreaſed by his peruſal, at that time, of a great number of authors in philology and the ſacred antiquities. Not contented with the great Bible of rabbi Moſes, ſon of Simeon Francfort, he read all he could lay his hands on, Talmudiſts, commentators, hiſtorians, and even ſuch romances as are wrote in the vulgar characters of the German Jews. This rabbinic ſcene laſted above a year, in 1731 and 1732, 'till his 12th year. His father, at length, to recall him from ſuch frivolous ſtudies, propoſed to him the compoſition or tranſlation of ſome piece; his father at laſt got him to fix on *The travels of rabbi Benjamin, ſon of Jonas of Tudela*; as the treatiſe was both ſhort and entertaining. He began this undertaking in Dec. 1731, and employing only an hour or 2 in the day, he finiſhed it in a month. But as his author appeared to him extremely dull, obſcure, and even in ſome places ridiculous, he reſolved to add a few explanatory and critical notes. Theſe inſenſibly ſwelled into diſſertations, which formed a 2d vol. and ſufficiently diſcovered at that time the ſtrength of his judgment, and his ſkill in oriental learning. This deſign took him up till near the middle of the y. 1732. About this time ended the Hebrew and rabbinical ſtudies of young Mr. Baratier. He had with theſe intermixed the knowlege of the Chaldaic, Syriac, and Arabic, which he attained ſo far, as to read not only the Scripture, but other writings in thoſe languages; thus he read ſome chapters of the Alcoran, and the Saracen hiſtory of El'-Macin in Arabic. He now applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the Greek fathers, and the councils of the 4 firſt ages of the church, which ſoon gave him a taſte for eccleſiaſtic antiquity and divinity, and opened to him a vaſt field for reflections, obſervations, and diſſertations, of which ſome have been publiſhed, and the reſt remain in manuſcript. In the middle of theſe occupations 2 globes fell into hands, in Oct. 1734. There needed no more to make a powerful diverſion from his former ſtudies. He contemplated theſe globes with ſuch earneſtneſs and pleaſure, that, by the aſſiſtance of a few books that taught their uſe, he could in 8 or 10 days time reſolve all the problems; and had acquired ſuch a clear lively notion of all the ancient and modern ſyſtems of geography, that he preſently ſet about making new obſervations and diſcoveries in this ſcience. At this time he deviſed his project for the diſcovery of the longitude, which he communicated to the Royal Society at London, and the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, in Jan. 1735, that is, about 3 months after the globes firſt fell into his hands. In June, 1731, he was matriculated in the univerſity of Altorf, during the rectorate of M. John James Jantke.

At

At the cloſe of the y. 1732, at the meeting of the reformed French and German churches of the circle of Franconia, at Chriſtian Erlang, he was preſented by his father to that venerable aſſembly; who, ſurpriſed at his wonderful talents, admitted him to aſſiſt at their deliberations, tho' he was not quite 11 y. old; and, to preſerve the memory of ſo ſingular an event, they had it regiſtered in the acts of the ſynod. In 1733, at 12 y. of age, he made an open confeſſion of his faith in the church, as is done by candidates in divinity. He was examined on this confeſſion, and, after he had defended it, he was by his father admitted to public communion. About this time he inſtructed the catechumens in his father's preſence, and often employed himſelf in compoſing ſermons, diſcourſes, analyſes, and theological tables, in all which he gave evidences of his good ſenſe, taſte, and learning. In 1734, the laſt year of Mr. *Baratier*'s reſidence at Schwobach, his highneſs the margrave of Brandenburgh Anſpach, graciouſly granted our young ſcholar the privilege of whatever books he wanted from the Anſpach library, together with a penſion of 50 florins, which he enjoyed for 3 y. About this time, the late k. of Pruſſia ſent Mr. Baratier, the father, a call to the French church at Stetin in Pomerania. He was determined to accept it, chiefly, as it might afford him an opportunity for procuring his ſon ſome additional helps in his ſtudies. The family began their journey about the middle of Feb. 1735, Mr. Baratier taking the route of Jena, Leipzig, and Hall, that he might let his pupil ſee theſe univerſities. They reached the laſt named place on the 6th of March, where young Baratier found his reputation had got before him. M. Schulze, a celebrated profeſſor of phyſic, eloquence, and antiquities, who had ſeen him in Franconia during his infancy, paid him a viſit as ſoon as he heard of his arrival, and the next day preſented him to M. Ludewig, chancellor of the univerſity. This illuſtrious philoſopher, after a ſhort converſation with him, offered him the degree of maſter of arts, if he inclined to accept it. Young M. Baratier, who had never frequented ſchool or academy, and conſequently was a ſtranger to degrees, diſputes, and other academical exerciſes, received the propoſal with great indifference, and even treated it as a banter. But after ſome explanations he was perſuaded to embrace the favour on the next day. March 8, he was preſented to the philoſophical faculty, who, after examination, admitted him to a public diſputation. Immediately, on the ſame evening, in the preſence of ſeveral profeſſors, he drew up 14 theſes on different ſubjects in critical learning, philology, and philoſophy, in which aſtronomy was not forgotten. Theſe were printed the ſame night, and defended by him the next day, for 3 hours together, in the public hall of the univerſity, where M. de Ludewig preſided, and at which appeared a crowded audience of the ſtudents, and other perſons of all ranks. The reſpondent during the whole time diſcovered ſuch courage and preſence of mind, that the preſident had no occaſion to interpoſe in his favour: After ſuch authentic proofs of his capacity, he was ſolemnly admitted maſter of arts, with univerſal applauſe, March 9, 1735. After this great honour conferred upon his ſon, Mr. Baratier continued but one day at Hall, and then purſued his journey to Berlin, where he arrived with his family, March 14. The next day his majeſty called for young Baratier. His appearance and converſation were ſo agreeable to this great prince, that he almoſt every day ſent for him during the 5 or 6 weeks

weeks that he continued at Berlin or Potſdam. Sometimes he was ordered into the royal preſence ſeveral times in one day, and to converſe either with his majeſty in perſon, or with the courtiers, or men of letters who attended the king's levee. He had the honour to receive particular marks of bounty from both their majeſties. Beſides a preſent he received in money from the queen, her majeſty enriched him with ſeveral volumes of mathematics and philoſophy, handſomely bound, and ſuch as he himſelf made choice of; graciouſly offering to furniſh him with any others he deſired. His royal highneſs the prince, and the reſt of the royal family, ſhewed their generoſity to him. At this time the q. had his picture drawn at full length, by Mr. Peſne, painter to the king, and placed it at Monbijou, a pleaſure houſe of her majeſty's, in one of the ſuburbs of Berlin, amongſt thoſe of the cel. men, which ſhe has collected with great care and expence. The Royal Academy at Berlin, received him into its body. Mr. Baratier and his family returned to Hall, Apr. 28, 1735. Our young maſter of arts at his arrival would make uſe of his privilege, and open public lectures. His father not being able to diſſuade him, and foreſeeing it was a fancy of his own which would ſoon go off, let him take his own way. He delivered lectures on 3 ſubjects; the firſt philological, on the book of Job; the 2d on aſtronomy; and the 3d on the anc. eccleſiaſtical hiſtory. He had not continued this office a fortnight, when (as his father had predicted) he grew diſguſted with it to that degree, that he quitted for ever the profeſſion of teaching. For 4 y. he cloſely attended the colleges of the 4 principal profeſſors in this faculty, the chancellor and privy counſellor Ludewig, and the counſellors Meſſrs. Boehmer, Heinek, and Gaſter; whoſe lectures he heard on all branches of the law, civil and canon, common and feodal. Though this was not his favourite ſtudy, yet in time he began to like it, eſpecially the common law. All the time, which his attendance on the law lectures ſpared him, he devoted to other ſtudies. The firſt y. of his reſidence at Hall was taken up with natural philoſophy, aſtronomy, and the mathematics. He read over moſt of the books ancient and modern, which treat of theſe ſciences. He wrote ſeveral eſſays and diſſertations; he made alſo ſome aſtronomical remarks, and prodigious calculations. After this he returned to the ſtudy of antiquity and eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, in which he read a great deal, and made laborious reſearches, to qualify himſelf for the completing his intended *Hiſtory of the herefies of the Antitrinitarians*, which he had began at Schwobach. Theſe inquiries occaſioned new collections, obſervations, and eſſays, ſome of which have been inſerted in the *Bibliotheca Germanica*. This in time produced his laſt work, on the ſucceſſion of the biſhops of Rome, which appeared, 1740. Shortly after this, he applied himſelf to the law of nations, and to anc. and modern hiſtory. He peruſed on theſe ſubjects all the original writers and authors of note he could meet with. On this occaſion he attempted to to write *The hiſtory of the war of* 30 *y. in Germany*, as a proof of his extraordinary knowlege in the law of nations. All this while he was indefatigable in the ſtudies of the belles lettres, reviewing the anc. Gr. and Lat. authors he had formerly read, and adding to his ſtore ſuch as he had not, poets, orators, philoſophers, hiſtorians, critics, and travellers. Not content with theſe, he eagerly devoured all the hiſtorical books he could find amongſt his acquaintance, or the bookſellers at Hall, whether in French, German, Engliſh, Italian, or

or Low Dutch, and even Arabic. Towards the close of his life, he had acquired such a taste of medals, inscriptions, and antiquities, not only those of Greece and Rome, but even of India and China, that he read all he could get relating to them, and laid in a considerable stock of this kind of knowlege. Metaphysical inquiries and experimental philosophy, as occasion offered, intervened between these different studies. At the end of the year, 1737, he resumed his project with respect to the longitude, or rather formed a new one, founded on the declination and inclination of the magnetic needle, proposing for this end a compass of his own invention. The last work that employed him, near the close of his life, and for which he had gathered large materials from a great number of books, was, *Inquiries concerning the Egyptian antiquities*. The shades of death were now about to eclipse this rising luminary of knowlege, and leave us only the sad remembrance of its lustre. Young Mr. Baratier had from his infancy, been of a weak and delicate constitution, joined to a lively disposition of mind. At length, having suffered his illness with exemplary patience and resignation, being supported from his bed to the table, and from table to bed, still preserving his mind calm and lively, tho' he could scarcely speak, his last moment arrived unexpectedly, on Wedn. Oct. 5, 1740, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the age of 19 y. 8 m. and 16 d. He expected and prepared for death like a true Christian hero and philosopher. Trouble and emotion had no access to his heart. He bore his pains and griefs modestly, and without breaking out into violent complaints. He never seemed much wedded to the present world. Even from his infancy he spoke of death so unconcernedly, that he seemed to think it equal with life. He could not bear music, at least near hand, saying it either stunned him, tired him, or made him sleepy. For this reason he avoided all companies where it was encouraged. He had himself no voice, or inclination for singing. But he was on the other hand a great admirer of poetry. His usual food was soup, or boiled milk with bohea tea, bread and butter, fruits, biscuits, or sweet meats. He seldom in a week eat as much as other young people of his age do in a day or two. He drank neither beer, coffee, nor chocolate, and took his wine mixed, the greater part water, very seldom pure, or at least only a glass or two. He could not endure spirituous liquors, nor tobacco, either in snuff or smoaking. With such a constitution it is easy to judge, how little value he set on high living, and how great his aversion was to all manner of gluttony and excess. He was never known to indulge himself this way; nor was he ever known to lie. He published 11 different pieces, and left 26 MSS. on various subjects, the contents of which, with further particulars of this extraordinary youth, the reader may see in his life, wrote by Mr. Formey, professor of philosophy at Berlin, to whom I am indebted for the foregoing particulars.

BARROW (Isaac) son of Thomas Barrow, citizen of London, and linen draper to k. Charles I. He was b. at London, 1630, and was placed first in the Charter-house school, for 2 or 3 years, where he improved but little; but being removed to Felstead school in Essex, his disposition took a more happy turn; and he quickly made so great a progress in learning, that his master appointed him a kind of tutor to the lord visc. Fairfax, of Emely in Ireland, who was then his scholar. During his stay at Felstead, he was admitted, Dec. 15, 1643, being then 14 y. of age, a pensioner of Peter-house in Cambridge, under his

uncle Mr. Iſaac Barrow, afterwards bp. of St. Aſaph, and then fellow of that college. But when he was qualified for the univerſity, he was entered a penſioner of Trinity college, Feb. 5, 1645; his uncle having been ejected, together with Seth Ward, Peter Gunning, and John Banwick, who had written againſt the covenant. His father having ſuffered greatly in his eſtate by his attachment to the royal cauſe, our young ſtudent was obliged, at firſt, for his ſupport to the generoſity of the learned Dr. Hammond. He applied himſelf with great diligence to the ſtudy of all parts of literature, eſpecially natural philoſophy; and tho' he was yet but a young ſcholar, his judgment was too great to reſt ſatisfied with the ſhallow and ſuperficial philoſophy then taught and received in the ſchools: he applied himſelf therefore to the writings of the lord Verulam, M. des Cartes, Galileo, &c. who ſeemed to offer ſomething more ſubſtantial. In 1648, Mr. Barrow took the degree of B.A. The y. following he was elected fellow of his college, merely out of regard to his merit; and now finding the times not favourable to men of his opinions, in matters of church and ſtate, he turned his thoughts to the profeſſion of phyſic, and made a conſiderable progreſs in the knowlege of anatomy, botany, and chemiſtry; but afterwards upon deliberation with himſelf, and with the advice of his uncle, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of divinity, to which he was further obliged by his oath on his admiſſion to his fellowſhip. Reading Scaliger on Euſebius, he perceived the dependence of chronology on aſtronomy; which put him on reading Ptolomy's *Almageſt*: and finding that book and all aſtronomy to depend on geometry, he made himſelf maſter of Euclid's *Elements*; and from thence proceeded to the other anc. mathematicians. And with the ſeverer ſpeculations, the largeneſs of his mind had room for the amuſements of poetry, to which he was always ſtrongly addicted. In 1652, he commenced M.A. In the y. 1655, he went into France; where at Paris he found his father attending the Engliſh court, and out of this ſmall viaticum made him a ſeaſonable preſent. The ſame year his *Euclid* was printed at Cambridge, which he had left behind him for that purpoſe. After a few months he went to Italy, and ſtayed ſome time at Florence, where he had the advantage of peruſing ſeveral books in the great duke's library. He was deſirous to have ſeen Rome; but the plague then raging in that city, he took ſhiping at Leghorn, Nov. 6, 1656 for Smyrna. In this voyage they were attacked by a corſair of Algiers, who perceiving the ſtout defence the ſhip made, ſheered off and left her. Mr. Barrow here ſhewed his natural courage and intrepidity, by betaking himſelf to his arms, and ſtaying upon the deck, chearfully and vigorouſly fighting till the pirate ſheered off. At Smyrna he made himſelf welcome to Mr. Bretton the conſul, and to the Engliſh factory. From thence he proceeded to Conſtantinople, where he met with a very friendly reception from ſir Tho. Bendiſh, the Engliſh Ambaſſador, and ſir Jonathan Daws. In 1659, he returned thro' Germany and Holland home. Soon after his return to England, the time being ſomewhat elapſed, before which, all fellows of Trinity college are obliged to take orders, Mr. Barrow was epiſcopally ordained by bp. Brownrig. In 1660, he was choſen, without a competitor, Greek profeſſor of the univerſity of Cambridge, and read lectures on Ariſtotle's *Rhetoric*. In 1661, he took the degree of B. D. In 1662, he was elected profeſſor of geometry in Greſham college. About this time, Mr. Barrow was offered a very good living; but

but the condition annexed of teaching the patron's ſon, made him refuſe it, as looking too like a ſimoniacal contract. In May, 1663, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, in the 1ſt choice made by the council after their charter. The ſame y. Mr. Lucas having founded a mathematical lecture at Cambridge, he was by that gentleman's executors appointed the firſt profeſſor, and the better to ſecure the end of ſo noble and uſeful a foundation, he took care that himſelf and his ſucceſſors ſhould be obliged to leave yearly to the univerſity, ten written lectures. In 1664, he voluntarily reſigned his lectureſhip of Greſham college. In 1669, he reſigned the mathematical chair to his learned friend Mr. Iſaac Newton, being determined to quit entirely the ſtudy of mathematics, for that of divinity. In 1670, he was created doctor in divinity, by mandate. In 1672, he was appointed by the king, maſter of Trinity college, and his majeſty was pleaſed to ſay on that occaſion, 'he had given it to the beſt ſcholar 'in England.' In 1675, he was choſen vice-chancellor. He died Mar. 4, 1677, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. His negligence as to dreſs, is well known. So ſlovenly in his appearance was this great man, as even to prejudice his audience againſt him. A ſingular inſtance of this ſort once happened to him at St. Lawrence Jury, where the congregation in an uproar deſerted him, even to 2 or 3 perſons: of which ſmall number was that eminent non-conformiſt Mr. Baxter, whoſe commendation of the diſcourſe was equal to the excellence of it.

BARRY (Girald) better known by the name of Giraldus Cambrenſis, was b. near Pembroke in South Wales, about the y. 1146. He was ſent 3 times to France for the ſake of improvement; and obtained a great reputation in rhetoric, which ſoon brought him into notice, and he was promoted to be a canon in Hereford; afterwards to the archdeaconry of Brechin. In 1176, he was elected by the chapter of St. David's, bp. of that ſee, which not being approved of by the king, he determined to go to France, to purſue his ſtudies at Paris. After he got home he found the whole country in a flame, the canons and archdeacon of Menevia, having joined with the inhabitants in driving out the bp. of that ſee, the adminiſtration of which was committed to Barry, by the archbp. of Canterbury. Under this authority he governed the ſee of St. David's for 3 or 4 y. and made many reformations in it. In 1185, the k. ſent him to Ireland with the young prince. In 1187, he returned to Wales, and employed all his time in writing and reviſing his topography, to which he had put the laſt hand; he took a journey to Oxford, and repeated it in a public audience of the univerſity. In the y. 1188, he accompanied Baldwin, archbp. of Canterbury, in a journey thro' the mountainous parts of Wales, in order to preach up to the people the neceſſity of taking up the croſs, and engaging in an expedition in defence of the Holy Land. Girald himſelf took the croſs, and it afforded him an opportunity of writing an itinerary. The k. going to the Holy Land left the chief government of the kingdom in the hands of Will. Longchamp, bp. of Ely, lord chancellor, and joined Girald in commiſſion with him; but he was under a neceſſity of obtaining a diſpenſation from the pope's legate, for not purſuing the voyage. In 1190, the bp. of Ely, and the pope's legate offered to advance him to the ſee of Bangor, which he declined. In 1191, earl John offered to advance him to the biſhopric of Landaff; but this promotion he alſo refuſed, waiting for the opportunity of ſtepping into the ſee of St. David's, which he had ſet his heart upon from his youth. In

1192, Girald retired from court, and removed to Lincoln. In this retirement he employed his pen in writing ſome works. In 1198, upon the death of Peter, bp. of St. David's, he was nominated to that ſee; but was rejected by Hubert, archbp. of Canterbury, who ſent a mandate to the canons to elect and admit Geoffrey prior of Lhanthony for their bp. Girald appealed to the pope, and the canons by letter requeſting his holineſs to conſecrate him, he took a journey to Rome, and preſented his letter to the pope. The prior of Lhanthony did the ſame, being armed with letters from the archbp. The pope ſeeing no likelihood of the cauſe being determined ſoon, appointed Girald adminiſtrator both in ſpiritualities and temporalities of the biſhopric of St. David's, and ſent him home. In Nov. 1202, he took his 3d journey to Rome, where he continued till Apr. 15, 1203, on which day the pope gave a definitive ſentence in the cauſe, and vacated both candidates claims; and in Aug. Girald returned home to ſolicit a new election. Notwithſtanding all the oppoſition made by him, Geoffrey prior of Lhanthony was elected by the canons, and Girald finding it to no purpoſe to withſtand the archbp. deſiſted from all further pretences to the ſee of St. David's; and ſoon after reſigned the archdeaconry of Brechin to his nephew. He ſeems to have ſpent the remainder of his life in retirement, where he wrote many books, and that he lived till after the y. 1220; yet we do not find that he engaged in any public buſineſs. In the y. 1215, he was offered his favourite biſhopric of St. David's upon ſome terms that he looked upon as unreaſonable, and therefore rejected it.

BARRY (James) ſon of an eminent merchant in Dublin, who educated his ſon in the ſtudy of the law, which he practiſed with ſo much reputation and ſucceſs, that in 1629, he was made one of his majeſty's ſerjeants at law, for the kingdom of Ireland; and at a yearly fee of 20l. 10s. ſterl. Lord Wentworth, afterwards earl of Strafford, being lord-deputy, he was promoted to be 2d baron of the Exchequer in Ireland; and he ſoon after was knighted. In the y. 1660 he was appointed chairman of the convention, who voted his majeſty's reſtoration, without any previous conditions. On Nov. 17, the ſame year, he was advanced to the office of chief juſtice of the King's Bench, in Ireland; and Dec. 18 following, he was created baron of Santry, in the kingdom of Ireland, and was preſently after called into the privy-council. He died, Mar. 1672, and was buried in Chriſt-church, Dublin, having left behind him iſſue, Richard lord Santry.

BARTHELEMI di ſan Marco, an excellent Italian painter, b. in the country of Savigniano, near Florence, 1469. He was a diſciple of Roſelli, Leonardo da Vinci, and Raphael; he turned Dominican the latter part of his life, and died at Florence, 1517. His pictures are very much eſteemed, for their fine colouring.

BARTHIUS (Gaſpar) b. at Cuſtrin, in Brandenbourgh, June 22, 1587, and was ſent to divers univerſities, in which he made ſo great a progreſs in learning, that he wrote ſeveral books in his youth, and was well ſkilled in the living languages, as appears from his tranſlations from the Spaniſh and French. His prodigious reading is apparent, particularly from his *Adverſaria*, and from his commentaries on Statius and Claudian. He lived a retired and religious life at Leipſic, having formed in his youth a reſolution not to entangle himſelf with the affairs of the world, but to mind the great buſineſs of ſalvation. He died, 1658, aged 71.

BARTHOLINUS (Gaſpard) a learned phyſician and anatomiſt of the 17th cent. b. at Melmoé. His

ſon

ſon, Tho. Bartholinus, another learned phyſician, made diſcoveries on the lacteal veins, and on the lymphatic veſſels, and publiſhed, 1661, a work on the uſe of ſnow. He died Dec. 4, 1680.

BARTOLET (Flameel) an ingenious painter, b. at Liege, 1612, came to Paris, where he was elected academician and profeſſor. It was he who painted the taking up of Elias into heaven, in the dome of the bare-footed Carmelites at Paris; the adoration of the kings, which is in the ſacriſty of the grand Auguſtins; and a fine ceiling at the Tuilleries. He died at Liege, 1675, being canon of the collegiate of St. Paul.

BARTON (Elizabeth) commonly called the Holy Maid of Kent, was ſervant to one Tho. Knob of Aldington, in Kent, 1525, in whoſe ſervice, and much about which time, ſhe began her pranks: for being troubled with hyſterical fits, which threw her body into unuſual agitations, it was no difficult matter, in an age of credulity, to make people believe there was ſomething more in her fits than a bare paroxiſm of the diſeaſe; and ſome lucky gueſſes ſhe made in reſpect to ſome trifling events made it believed ſhe was inſpired. The affair coming to the ears of Maſters, the parſon of Aldington, he immediately thought of ſetting her up for a propheteſs, in hopes thereby of proping the ſinking foundation of the Romiſh church; (tho' the event turned out quite contrary); or, however, to make his own chapel famous, and to reap the advantages of pilgrimages, offerings, &c. To this end, his firſt care was, to adviſe her to pretend (or at leaſt to perſuade her to believe) ſhe had a ſupernatural impulſe, and that what ſhe ſaid was truly prophetic. The diſtemper holding her for ſome time, ſhe had an opportunity of attaining ſuch perfection in counterfeiting her fits, that when cured, ſhe could ſo exactly imitate them, as would have deceived any body; for having by her art brought the fit upon her, ſhe would lie as it were in a trance for ſome time, then coming to herſelf (after many ſtrange grimaces, and odd geſticulations) ſhe would break out into devout ejaculations, &c. pretending to propheſy, viſions, &c. and was always particularly vehement againſt hereſy and innovations, exhorting to all the ſuperſtitions of the Romiſh church. The artful management of this impoſtor, together with her pretended piety, &c. deceived not only the commonalty, but ſeveral learned men. Warham, archbp. of Canterbury, ordered Maſters to attend her carefully, and joined with him Dr. Bocking, a canon of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, and others, to examine further into this affair. However, for all this piece of outward ceremony, Warham (who was a violent perſecuting papiſt) was not a little ſuſpected, with ſome others, to have countenanced this impoſtor underhand; and if he was not really privy to the contrivances, he muſt have been egregiouſly impoſed on. Maſters and the reſt (thus commiſſioned by archbp. Warham) finding her upon examination a ſtaunch R. catholic, inſtructed her to ſay that the bleſſed Virgin had appeared to her, and told her that ſhe could never recover, till ſhe went and viſited her image, in the famous chapel that was dedicated to her, and called the chapel of our Lady of Court of Strete. Accordingly the day being made public, a mob of about 3,000 people attended her there; as did likewiſe, ſeveral perſons of quality of both ſexes, and the hopeful commiſſioners made a part of the ſolemn proceſſion. At her entrance, ſhe was ſaluted in a hymn with Ave regina cœlorum; when ſhe came before the image of our lady, ſhe fell down before it in one of her trances, delivering therein rhymes, ſpeeches, &c. all tending to

the honour of that ſaint, and the popiſh religion, and that ſhe was called by the inſpiration of God to be a religious, and that it was the will of our Lady, that Bocking ſhould be her ghoſtly father. It was now given out, that ſhe was, by the interceſſion of our Lady, miraculouſly recovered of her former diſtemper; and on the report made by theſe faithful commiſſioners, the archbp. ordered the wench to be put into the nunnery of St. Sepulchre, in Canterbury, where ſhe ſtill carried on the impoſture for ſome years. But now the Romiſh clergy being apprehenſive, that the king's marriage with Anne Bullen would be detrimental to their religion; they ſet every inſtrument at work to prevent it; and among the reſt, Bocking, and her other aſſociates were prevailed upon to perſuade her to threaten the king with death, or the loſs of his crown: ſhe, puffed up with her former ſucceſs, and the credit ſhe bore in the world as to ſanctity, was hardy enough to be governed by this advice, and made no ſcruple to declare publicly, that God had revealed to her, that in caſe the k. went on in the divorce, and married another wife, while q. Catherine was living, he ſhould not be k. of England a month longer; but ſhould die a villain's death. This ſhe ſaid was revealed to her in anſwer to a prayer ſhe put up to God, to know whether he approved of the king's proceedings or not. This was blazed by the bp. of Rocheſter, and the queen's adherents throughout the kingdom, and they inveighed publicly, not only againſt the king's marriage (which was done by one Peto, at the chapel at Greenwich, in the king's preſence), but againſt the wickedneſs of his life, declaring that he abuſed the ſword and authority committed to him by God, ſtirring up rebellion, withdrawing and abſolving ſubjects from their allegiance to him, declaring he was no longer k. according to revelation. The thing being now far from a ſecret, the k. who had hitherto deſpiſed it, thinking proper to take notice of it, ordered that, in Nov. 1533, the Maid and her accomplices ſhould be brought into the Star-chamber, where there was a numerous appearance of lords. Upon examination, they did all, without any rack or torture, confeſs the whole to be a contrivance and impoſture, and were firſt ſentenced to ſtand at St. Paul's croſs, on a ſcaffold built on purpoſe for them, all ſermon time, and after ſermon, the king's officers were to give every one of them their bill of confeſſion, to be openly and publicly read by each, before the people, which was accordingly done the Sunday after, the bp. of Bangor preaching, and giving an account of their treaſonable practices to the audience. From thence they were carried to the Tower, where they lay till the meeting of the parliament, during which time ſome of their accomplices ſent meſſages to the nun, to encourage her to deny all ſhe had ſaid. The thing being brought before, and conſidered in parliament, it was judged a conſpiracy, againſt the king's life and crown; and the nun, Maſters, Bocking, Deering, Richard Biſby, and Henry Gold, were attained of high treaſon; and Fiſher, bp. of Rocheſter, and ſome others, of miſpriſion of treaſon, and to forfeit their goods and chattles to the king, and to be impriſoned during the king's pleaſure. But in the concluſion of the act, all others who had been corrupted in their allegiance by theſe impoſtors, were at the earneſt interceſſion of q. Anne (as it is expreſſed in the act) pardoned. On the 21ſt of Apr. 1534, the nun, Bocking, Maſters, Deering, Riſby, and Gold, were drawn to Tyburn, where the nun made a ſpeech (which is recorded in Hall's chronicle) acknowleging her crime, and the juſtneſs

juſtneſs of her ſentence, and was then executed with her abovenamed 5 accomplices, who were all beheaded, and their heads ſet up in different parts of the town. As to the nun's head, Stowe informs us, that it was ſet upon London-bridge.

BARWICK (John) was b. April 20, 1612, a Wetherſlack, in Weſtmoreland, brought up at Sedberg ſchool in Yorkſhire, and in 1631 was admitted into St. John's college Cambridge, and choſen fellow of that college. He was principally concerned in ſending the plate of the college to k. Charles I; and, with ſome others, wrote the complaint of the univerſity, publiſhed by Royſton. Being driven from the univerſity with others, he went to London, and was the means of bringing back ſir Tho. Middleton and col. Pope to their allegiance; and, under the cover of paſſports of commerce he procured from the rebels, ſent meſſages, money, &c. to the royaliſts; and, by the help of old women, perſonating ſtrollers, conveyed letters to and from the k. He was often ſent by the k. to his friends in London. When the parliament and the army declared againſt each other, by his majeſty's orders he took arms with the latter. By the king's orders he concerted with ſir Tho. Middleton and ſir Rd. Brown, and by their means procured a treaty with his majeſty to be voted, at the Iſle of Wight. He aſſiſted Mr. Lacy in his confinement, and hid ſir Marmaduke Langdale after his eſcape from priſon, under ſentence of death, till he got beyond ſea. Thro' exceſs of grief for the king's murder, he fell into a dangerous illneſs; nevertheleſs he carried on a correſpondence with the king's miniſters. In ſhort, thro' the whole of his life he ſhewed himſelf a ſtaunch friend to the royal cauſe. K. Charles II offered him the ſee of Carliſle, which he refuſed, that it might not appear that ambition had any ſhare in his tranſactions. In 1661 he was made dean of St. Paul's, reſtored the choir there, obtained a broad ſeal for repairing the church, and himſelf gave 500l. towards it. In 1661 he was choſen, in an aſſembly of the convocation of Canterbury, prolocutor; but the fatigue of ſo much buſineſs as he went thro' is thought to have impaired his health: he was ſeized with a violent fit of vomiting blood; he would willingly have reſigned his office, both of dean and prolocutor, if he had not been hindred by the commands of the biſhops, who were very kind and indulgent to him. He had fixed his mind on retiring to Therfield, there to enjoy liberty from all public buſineſs; but he was ſeized with a violent pain in his ſide, which ſo waſted his ſtrength, that, unable to get back to Chiſwick, in 3 days he died, Oct. 22, 1664. Dr. Henchman bp. of Lond. was pleaſed to read the ſervice over him, and Dr. Gunning preached his funeral ſermon.

BARWICK (Peter) brother to the former, was b. in 1619, at Wetherſlack in Weſtmoreland. In 1637 he went to St. John's college Cambridge, where he continued about 6 y. In 1644 he was nominated to a fellowſhip in that college by the bp. of Ely, in whoſe gift it was. After he left the univerſity he was tutor to Ferdinando Sacheverell, eſq. who as a teſtimony of his eſteem for him, left him an annuity of 20l. In 1647 he returned to Cambridge, where he applied himſelf aſſiduouſly to the ſtudy of phyſic. In 1655 he was created Dr. of phyſ. and 2 y. after, being then near 40, he married the widow of an eminent merchant, who was a near relation to archbp. Laud. Being thus ſettled, he ſoon gained a very great repute in the city, for his ſkill in his profeſſion, as among the learned, by his defence of Dr. Harvey's diſcovery of the circulation of the blood. After the reſtoration, in 1660, he

was made one of the king's phyſicians in ordinary. In 1666 being compelled by the dreadful fire to quit his houſe, where he had remained all the time of the plague, he took another near Weſtminſter abbey, for the ſake of being near that cathedral, to which he conſtantly reſorted at 6 o'clock prayers. In 1694, growing quite blind, and being frequently afflicted with fits of the ſtone, he gave over practice, and dedicated the remainder of his life to the ſervice of God, and the converſation of a few intimate friends. He died Sept. 4, 1705, aged 86. He was a diligent phyſician, remarkably ſucceſsful in the ſmall-pox, and in moſt kinds of fevers. He was very charitable, for he not only gave his advice and medicines to the poor, but alſo relieved their other wants. He was very kind to all who had ſuffered for the royal cauſe, to which he was a conſtant votary all his life; and with a view to its ſervice, in 1671, he drew up in Lat. which he wrote with great elegance and purity, the life of the dean his brother, to which, 20 y. afterwards he added a defence of the Εἰκὼν Βασιλικὴ, againſt Dr. Walker.

BASIER (Iſaac) was b. in the iſle of Jerſey, 1607: for ſome time he was maſter of the free-ſchool at Guernſey; but at length became chaplain to Morton, bp. of Durham, who gave him the rectory of Stanhope, with the vicarage of Eggleſcliff, in the county of Durham. In Dec. 1643, he was inſtalled a prebendary in the church of Durham; the next y. he was collated to the archdeaconry of Northumberland, with the rectory of Howick annexed. But, in the beginning of the civil wars, being ſequeſtered, plundered, and forced to fly, he repaired to k. Charles at Oxford, before whom and his parliament he frequently preached. In 1646 he had a licence granted him, under the public ſeal of the univerſity, to preach the word of God throughout England. Upon the ſurrender of the Oxford garriſon to the parliament, not caring to ſtay any longer within the Britiſh dominions, he reſolved to go and propagate the doctrine of the Eng. church in the Eaſt, among the Greeks, Arabians, &c. Leaving therefore his family in England, he 1ſt went to Zante, an iſland near the Morea, where he made ſome ſtay, and had good ſucceſs in ſpreading among the Greek inhabitants the doctrine of the Eng. church, the ſum whereof he imparted to ſeveral of them, in a vulgar Greek tranſlation of our church catechiſm. The effect of it was ſo remarkable, that it drew envy and perſecution upon him from the Latins. This occaſioned his voluntary receſs into the Morea, where the metropolitan of Achaia prevailed on him to preach twice in Greek, at a meeting of ſome of his biſhops and clergy, which was well taken. At his departure he left with him a copy of the catechiſm above-mentioned. From thence, after he had paſſed thro' Apulia, Naples, and Sicily, he embarked for Syria; and, after ſome ſtay at Aleppo, where he had frequent converſation with the patriarch of Antioch, then reſident there, he left a copy of our church catechiſm, tranſlated into Arabic, the native language of that place. From Aleppo he went, in 1652, to Jeruſalem, and ſo travelled all over Paleſtine. At Jeruſalem he received much honour, both from the Greeks and Latins; for the pope's vicar gave him his diploma, under his own hand and public ſeal, ſtyling him a prieſt of the church of England and D. D. In the beginning of the y. 1653, he departed from Aleppo, and came to Conſtantinople by land, being 600 miles. The French proteſtants there deſired him to be their miniſter. He went afterwards to Tranſylvania, where he was entertained for 7 y. by George Ragotzi, the 2d prince of that country, who honoured him with the divinity-chair

in his new-founded univerſity of Alba Julia (or Weiſſenburg), and endowed him, tho' a mere ſtranger, with a very ample ſalary. During his travels he collated the ſeveral confeſſions of faith of the different ſects of Chriſtians in the eaſtern parts of the world, which confeſſions he kept by him in their own languages. Upon the reſtoration of k. Charles II, Dr. Baſier was recalled to England, but did not return till a year after, occaſioned by his being entruſted with the care of the ſolemn obſequies of pr. Ragotzi, who died about that time. At length returning in 1661, he was reſtored to his dignities and preferments, and made chaplain in ordinary to k. Ch. II. He wrote ſeveral things. Having for many y. after the reſtoration quietly enjoyed his large revenues, he died Oct. 12, 1676, in the 69th y. of his age.

BASIL (St.) the Great, one of the moſt learned and moſt eloquent doctors of the church, b. at Cæſarea in Cappadocia, about 328. He went to finiſh his ſtudies at Athens, where he contracted a friendſhip with St. Gregory Nazianzen. He retired afterwards into ſolitude, and was the 1ſt inſtitutor of the monaſtic life in Cappadocia. Having been elected bp. of Cæſarea, in 369, the emp. Valens would make him embrace the doctrine of the Arians, and ſent Modeſtus, prefect of the Eaſt, to frighten and oblige him to ſubmit. Modeſtus being arrived at Cæſarea, employed careſſes and menaces, to make him condeſcend to the emperor's will; but he could effect nothing. St. Baſil went afterwards to reunite the eaſtern and weſtern churches, which were then divided upon account of Melitius and Paulinus, 2 biſhops of Antioch. He erected a biſhopric at Zazimus, and gave it to his friend St. Gregory Nazianzen. He wrote againſt Apollinaris and Euſtathius of St. Sebaſtia, and died 379. Eraſmus has equalled him to the greateſt orators of antiquity. His works are in 3 vol. fol. Greek and Latin.

BASINGE (John) was b. at Baſingſtoke, in Hampſhire, and from thence took his ſurname. He was a perſon highly eminent for virtue and learning. Having very good natural parts, he ſo improved them by ſtudy, that he became a perfect maſter of the Gr. and Lat. languages, an eloquent orator, a complete mathematician, a ſubtle philoſ. and a ſound divine. The foundation of his great learning he received at the univ. of Oxford, and went, for his farther improvement to Paris, where he reſided ſome years. Not ſatisfied with that he went to Athens, and brought over with him ſeveral Greek MSS. and introduced the uſe of the Greek numeral figures into this kingdom. He became a very great encourager of the ſtudy of the Gr. tongue, and to facilitate it, he tranſlated from the Gr. into Lat. a grammar, which he entitled *The Donatus of the Greeks*. He wrote ſeveral other works. He was preferred to the archdeaconry of Leiceſter. He died in 1252.

BASKERVILLE (ſir Simon) ſon of Tho. Baſkerville, an apothecary in Exeter. b. 1573, was entered in Exeter college in Oxford, 1591, and was on the 1ſt vacancy elected fellow of that houſe. In 1606 he was choſen ſenior proctor of the univerſity; when he bent his ſtudy wholly to phyſic, in the knowlege of which uſeful faculty he became a moſt eminent proficient, and in June, 1611, took the degrees of bachelor and doctor therein. After many y. ſtudy and induſtry, leaving the univerſity, he came to Lond. where he became of great eminence in his profeſſion, being for ſome time preſident of the College of Phyſicians. He was phyſ. to k. James I, and to k. Charles I, who conferred the honour of knighthood on him. He, by his practice,

practice, obtained a very plentiful eſtate, and ſhewed in his life a noble ſpirit, ſuitable to the largneſs of his fortune. He died July 5, 1641, aged 68 y. He would never take a fee of an orthodox miniſter under a dean, nor of any ſuffering cavalier, in the cauſe of k. Charles I, under a gentleman of 100l. a year; but would frequently give money beſides. *Lloyd's Memoirs*, &c.

BASNAGE (James) ſon of Henry, and grand-ſon of Benjamin; b. at Rouen, in 1653, where he was miniſter till the revocation of the edict of Nantz: then he retired to Rotterdam, and was miniſter at the Hague in 1710. He publiſhed many works, viz. *The Hiſtory of the Church*; *The Hiſtory of the Bible*; *The Hiſtory of the Jews*, being a continuation of Joſephus; *A Treatiſe on conſcience*; ſome *Sermons*, &c. He died Sept. 22, 1723.

BASNET (Edward) was deſcended of a gentleman's family in Wales; was preſented by k. Hen. VIII, to the vicarage of Swords, in the dioceſe of Dublin, during the vacancy of that ſee, by the murder of archbp. Alan. In 1537, he was elected dean of the cathedral of St. Patrick's, Dublin. In 1539, ONeal and ODonnel, with ſome other Iriſh chieftains or heads of clans, conſpired againſt the gentlemen of the Pale, and made terrible ravages in the county of Meath, by burning towns and villages as far as Tarahill, before the country was able to oppoſe them. The lord deputy Grey, attended by ſeveral of the nobility and gentry, and the citizens of Dublin and Drogheda, marched out to ſuppreſs the inſolence of the rebels; and dean Baſnet, laying aſide his ſacerdotal habit, ſerved in a military capacity upon this occaſion. The Engliſh attacked the Iriſh, killed great numbers of them, put the reſt to flight, and took all their baggage. The dean, for his good ſervices on this occaſion, was made one of his majeſty's privy council. In 1541, an act paſſed in the Iriſh parliament, declaring Hen. VIII, k. of Ireland; who before only enjoyed the title of lord of Ireland; and making it high treaſon in any perſon to impeach that title. His majeſty was accordingly proclaimed king of Ireland, in St. Patrick's cathedral, on June 13, the nobility attending in their robes, and the dean and chapter in their pontificalibus. On July 5, 1542, the k. wrote a letter, with his own hand, to dean Baſnet, and others of the privy council, ſhewing them the neceſſity of providing good and faithful perſons through the dioceſe of Dublin, for inſtructing the people in the duties of religion. In 1545, a report was made by the lord deputy, about the ſingular merit of dean Baſnet from the crown; for which the k. was pleaſed to reward him with a grant, to him and his heirs, of the caſtle, town, lands, and rectory of Kilternan, in the Marches of the county of Dublin, to hold in capite by the ſervice of one knights fee forever, and 3 s. Iriſh money per ann. rent. In 1546, the k. projected the ruin of that ancient cathedral, which he ſoon effected. He required a reſignation from the dean and chapter, in perſon, of the church, with all its revenues, lands, tythes, &c. which was immediately complied with, on Jan. 8, following, and the ſame was inrolled in the high court of Chancery. The dean had a penſion aſſigned him of 200 marks a year, and penſions were ſettled upon all belonging to this cathedral, in proportion to what their ſeveral incomes had been. He continued a member of the privy council during the reign of k. Edw. VI, and died in the firſt y. of queen Mary.

BASTA (George) a famous general in the 17th cent. b. at La Rocea, near Tarentum; he commanded a regiment of horſe when the d. of Parma took poſſeſſion of the Low Countries, in 1579, and in 1580, was made

made commiſſary of horſe. He followed the d. of Parma to aſſiſt the league, in 1590; in 1592, he had the command of the rear guard in the firſt retreat. He ſpent ſeveral campaigns in Hungary, where he was employed in a very difficult commiſſion, which was to throw proviſions into La Fere, when it was beſieged by Henry IV, in which he ſhewed great military ſkill. In 1601 he gained a ſignal victory over Sigiſmond Battori, who had procured himſelf to be choſen prince of Tranſylvania. There where ſcarce 300 men killed on the ſide of the Imperialiſts; but Battori loſt above 10,000, and the whole baggage of his army. The y. following he entirely ruined Battori, by taking Biſtric, and the defeat of Moſes, pr. of the Sicules, ſo that Battori ſubmitted, and contented himſelf with being allowed the quality of a baron in Bohemia. The ſeverity with which he treated the proteſtants did a great deal of harm to the emperor. He wrote a treatiſe on military affairs.

BARTIANO del Piombo. See SEBASTIANO da Venetia.

BASTWICK (John) was b. at Writtle, in Eſſex, in 1593. He was entered in Emmanuel college, Cambridge, 1614, where he continued but a little while. Leaving the univerſity without a degree, he travelled beyond ſea for 9 y. where he ſpent his time between the ſchools and the camp, and was made doctor of phyſic at Padua. Upon his return to England he ſettled at Colcheſter, where he practiſed phyſic for ſome time; but not ſatisfied with his profeſſion, and being a man of ſtrong zeal, with a warm imagination, and commanding a pure and fluent Lat. ſtyle, he applied himſelf to write books, eſpecially againſt popery. About the y. 1633 he printed, in Holland, a treatiſe called *Elenchus religionis papiſticæ*, with *Flagellum pontificis & epiſcoporum Latialium*; *A confutation of popery*, and *A ſcourge for the pope and Lat. biſhops*, which he induſtriouſly diſperſed in London, and throughout the kingdom. It was, in effect, an anſwer to one Short, a papiſt, who maintained the pope's ſupremacy, the maſs, and papal religion. Baſtwick, in his epiſtle to the reader, declared that he intended nothing againſt ſuch biſhops as acknowleged their authority from kings and emperors. Our prelates notwithſtanding, thinking themſelves alſo aimed at, the author was queſtioned in the high commiſſion court, and fined 1000l. and ſentenced to be excommunicated, debarred his practice of phyſic, his books to be burnt, to pay coſts of ſuit, and to remain in priſon till he made a recantation. In purſuance of this ſentence, he was committed 2 y. to the Gate-houſe, where his violent temper did not permit him to be quiet. For he wrote during his confinement there, *Apolegeticus ad præſules Anglicano*, 'An 'apology for himſelf,' dedicated to the biſhops; and another book called the *Letany*, wherein he groſly reflected on the biſhops, taxed them with an inclination to popery, and exclaimed againſt the ſeverity and injuſtice of the high commiſſions proceedings againſt him. On March 11, 1637, an information was exhibited againſt him, and Hen Burton, B. D. and Will. Prynne, barriſter at law, in the Star-chamber, by the attorney general, 'for writing and publiſhing ſe-'ditious, ſchiſmatical, and libellous 'books againſt the hierarchy of the 'church.' They being thereupon ſerved with ſubpænas returnable immediately, refuſed to appear, unleſs they had liberty of acceſs to council; which being granted them, they prepared their anſwers: but Dr. Baſtwick's council refuſed, for fear of offending the court, to ſign his anſwer which was drawn up by himſelf; alledging that it was of ſuch a nature

they

they could not well ſet their hands to it. And indeed, according to Whitlock, it contained ſomething very abuſive in reſpect to the prelates, and none of his friends could prevail upon him to expunge thoſe abuſive paſſages. Upon the council refuſing to ſign the anſwers, Baſtwick, and the reſt of the defendants, petitioned the court, that, according to anc. precedents, they might put in their anſwers ſigned by their own hands, and declared they would abide by the cenſure of the court, if they did not make good what was contained therein. But this was refuſed by the court, which ordered them to put in their anſwers by the Monday following under council's hand, or elſe they ſhould be taken pro confeſſo. Baſtwick thereupon tendered his anſwer, under his own hand, at the Star-chamber office, and there left it. On June 14, the day wherein ſentence was paſſed on them; they firſt preſented to the court a croſs bill againſt the biſhops, which was not admitted. Next, they were told, that they had not put in their effectual anſwer, though they had ſufficient notice and competent time. And the lord keeper Coventry informed them of a precedent wherein, for ſuch neglect, the court had, after ſix days notice, taken a cauſe pro confeſſo (as if the parties had confeſſed), whereas they had had ſix weeks allowed them, and therefore the court deſired them to ſhew cauſe why ſentence ſhould not paſs on them immediately. Dr. Baſtwick, in particular, being aſked why he did not bring his anſwer in due time, laid the blame on the cowardice of his council, that durſt not ſign for fear of the prelates; and then tendered an anſwer, upon oath, under his own hand: but the lord keeper told him they had no need of his anſwer. Whereupon Baſtwick ſaid, 'My lords, I moſt humbly beſeech 'your honours to accept of it, for it 'is pretended that it is taken pro confeſſo, as if we had failed on our 'parts, either out of contempt to the 'order, or negligence, both which, 'on my part, I am free from, and if 'your honours ſhall refuſe it, then, I 'proteſt, before men and angels, I 'will put this anſwer of mine in Roman buff (i. e. Lat.), and ſend it 'through the whole Chr. world, that 'all men may ſee my innocency, 'and your illegal proceedings, and 'this I will do if I die for it:' And then caſting it into court, my lord keeper ſaid, 'Dr. Baſtwick, it ſeems 'we muſt have your anſwer.' After that, Baſtwick taking notice of the puniſhment which he underſtood was deſigned for him and his fellow ſufferers, added, 'I ſhall preſume to ſay 'to your honours, as Paul ſpake unto 'the Centurion, when they went 'about to whip him, 'What (ſaith 'he), will you whip a Roman?' 'So 'my good lords let me ſay to your 'honours, what will you cut off a 'true and loyal ſubject's ears for doing his duty to his k. and country? 'Will you cut off a ſcholar's ears? 'Will you cut off the ears of a phyſician, able to cure lords, peers, kings, 'and emperors? Will you cut off a 'Chriſtian's ears? Will you make curs 'of Chriſtians, my lords?' In the end, he, Burton, and Prynne, were cenſured as ſcandalous, ſeditious, and infamous perſons, and condemned in a fine of 5000l. each; to ſtand in the pillory in the Palace-yard, Weſtminſter, and there to loſe their ears, and to perpetual impriſonment, in three remote parts of the kingdom. According to this rigorous ſentence the three unhappy perſons were ſet in pillories, in Palace-yard, Weſtminſter, on June 30. Baſtwick made there a very odd ſpeech (which may be ſeen in Fuller), inveighing againſt the prelates, and the pope of Canterbury, as he called him. Soon after he was ſent priſoner to Launceſton caſtle, in Cornwall; as Prynne was to Caernarvon, and Burton

ton to Lancaſter caſtle. But they finding means to hold a correſpondence together, and to have ſome of their virulent books diſperſed in London, the court thought fit to remove them to a greater diſtance from that city. Accordingly Baſtwick was ſent to St. Mary's caſtle, in Scilly iſland, Prynne to Jerſey, and Burton to Guernſey, whence they were not allowed to keep correſpondence with any one. As the puniſhment of theſe men was exorbitant, and diſproportionate to the offence, it was then, and hath ever ſince been, looked upon by all merciful and unprejudiced perſons, with horror and deteſtation. Their impriſonment was of no long continuance; for upon the meeting of the parliament, in 1640, a petition was preſented by their wives and friends, Nov. 7, to the houſe of commons, wherein they requeſted that the juſtice of their ſentence might be reviewed and conſidered, and their perſons brought, from thoſe remote and deſolate places they were confined in, to London, that ſo they might be able to facilitate or attend their own buſineſs. Whereupon the houſe ordered they ſhould be removed to ſome priſons in London. And, for that purpoſe, warrants were ſigned by the ſpeaker, to the governors of the ſeveral caſtles, to bring them in cuſtody to London, which were ſent with all poſſible expedition. Baſtwick, landing at Dover, had his charges born all the way to London; was loaded with preſents, and received every where by vaſt numbers of people, with wonderful acclamations of joy; particularly, before he came to Southwark, he was met by great crouds of Londoners, with boughs and flowers in their hands, and conducted by them to his lodgings in the city. Feb. 21 following, the houſe of commons declared that the ſeveral procedings againſt him were illegal, unjuſt, and againſt the liberty of the ſubject; that the ſentence paſſed on him be reverſed, his fine remitted, and he reſtored to his place in the College of Phyſicians, and to the liberty of his practice as formerly; and that for the reparation of his loſſes he ought to have 5000l. out of the eſtate of the archbp. of Canterbury, the high commiſſioners, and thoſe lords who had voted againſt him in the Star-chamber. But the enſuing confuſion of the times prevented the payment of the money. However, to make him ſome amends, we find that in 1644, his wife had an allowance ordered for her and her huſband's maintenance; and Oct. 24, 1648, there was a debate in the houſe of commons about ordinaries for him to have reparation for the illegal ſentence againſt him in the Star-chamber. What became of him afterwards is not known.

BATE (George) was ſon of Mr. John Bate, of Burton, in Buckinghamſhire, and was b. at Maid's Morton, in 1608, and ſtudied in the univerſity of Oxford. In 1629 he commenced bachelor in phyſic, and, having obtained a licence, he practiſed in and about Oxford for ſome years, but chiefly among the puritans, who, at that time, conſidered him as one of their party. In 1637, he took the degree of doctor of phyſic, and became more eminent in his profeſſion, eſpecially while k. Charles I, to whom he was principal phyſician, kept his court at Oxford, in the time of the rebellion. When the king's affairs began to decline Dr. Bate left Oxford, and ſettled in London; where, complying with the times for the ſake of intereſt, he became phyſician to the Charter-houſe, and fellow of the college, and afterwards principal phyſician to Oliver Cromwell; nor did he ſtick (tho' he pretended to be a concealed royaliſt) to flatter the protector in the higheſt degree. At the reſtoration, he ingratiated himſelf with the royal family, by means of a report, induſtriouſly ſpread about by his friends, that he

he had, ſecretly by a doſe, haſtened the death of the uſurper; whereupon he was made principal phyſician to k. Charles II, and elected a fellow of the Royal Society. Dr. Bate wrote in Lat. an account of the late commotions in England, together with a ſhort narrative of the regal and parliamentary privileges, and ſome other pieces. He died April 19, 1669. After his death was publiſhed, *Pharmacopoeia Bateana*, by the care of J. Shipton, an apothecary. Mr. Wood, ſays we are not to confound the above with another George Bate, who publiſhed *The lives, actions, and execution of the prime actors of the horrid murder of k. Charles* I. who was much inferior to the former in all reſpects, and one who had changed with the times, and after the reſtoration, endeavoured to gain, by ſcribling, the favour of the royaliſts.

BATEMAN (William) was b. at Norwich, being the ſon of a citizen of good repute in that place; he was ſent to Cambridge, where he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the civil law, in which he took the degree of doctor, before he was 30 y. of age, a thing uncommon in thoſe days. On Dec. 8, 1328, he was collated to the archdeaconry of Norwich; ſoon after which, he went and ſtudied at Rome, and ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his knowlege in the law, that he was promoted, by the pope, to the place of auditor of his palace. He was likewiſe advanced by him, to the deanery of Lincoln; ſent twice, as his nuncio, to endeavour to procure a peace between Edw. III, k. of England, and the k. of France. Upon the death of Antony de Beck, bp. of Norwich, the pope did, as by his uſurped proviſional authority, confer that biſhoprick upon our William Bateman, in Jan. 1343, and conſecrated him with his own hands. He was confirmed in June, 1344. Being inveſted with that dignity, he returned home, after many years abſence, and lived in a regular and hoſpitable manner. Of pope Clement IV, he obtained for himſelf and ſucceſſors, the firſt fruits of all vacant livings within his dioceſe, which occaſioned frequent diſputes between himſelf and his clergy. In 1347 he founded Trinity hall in Cambridge, for the ſtudy of civil and canon law. He was often employed by the king and parliament in affairs of the higheſt importance; and particularly was at the head of ſeveral ambaſſies, ſent to determine the great differences between England and France. In 1354, he was, by order of parliament, ſent to Rome, with Henry, d. of Lancaſter, and others, to treat, in the pope's preſence, of a peace, then in agitation between the two courts above-mentioned. This journey proved fatal to him, for he died at Avignon, where the pope then reſided, on Jan. 6, 1354; and was buried with great ſolemnity in the cathedral church of that city. He was a man of a friendly and compaſſionate temper, but a ſtout defender of his rights, as will appear in the following inſtance. Lord Morley having killed ſome of his deer, and miſuſed his ſervants, he made that nobleman do public penance; he obliged him to walk uncovered and barefoot, with a wax taper, of 6 pounds, in his hands, through the city of Norwich, to the cathedral, and there to aſk his pardon; and all this was done, notwithſtanding an expreſs order of the k. to the contrary.

BATES (William) was b. in Nov. 1625; admitted in Emanuel college, Cambridge, and from thence removed to King's college 1644, took the degree of bachelor of arts, 1647; and admitted doctor of divinity by the king's letter, dated Nov. 9, 1660. Soon after the reſtoration he was appointed chaplain to k. Charles II, and became miniſter of St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt; but was deprived of that benefice, for non-conformity. He was one of the com-

commiſſioners at the conference at the Savoy, 1660, for reviewing the public liturgy, and was concerned in drawing up the exceptions againſt the Common Prayer. He was likewiſe choſen on the part of the miniſters, with Dr. Jacomb and Mr. Baxter, to manage the diſpute with Dr. Pearſon, Dr. Gunning, and Dr. Sparrow. In 1665 he took the oath required of the non-conformiſts (that oath being explained by lord keeper Bridgman from the bench, that by endeavouring to change the government of the church, was meant only unlawful endeavour) by the parliament, which ſat at Oxford, during the plague at London. Dr. Bates bore a moſt excellent character, and was honoured with the friendſhip of lord keeper Bridgman, and lord chancellor Finch, his ſon, the earl of Nottingham, and archbp. Tillotſon, who often converſed with him in private with great freedom. He had been offered, at the reſtoration, the deanry of Litchfield and Coventry, which he refuſed. He reſided for the latter part of his life at Hackney, and died, July 14, 1699. He publiſhed the lives of ſeveral eminent perſons in Latin, and ſince his death, his works have been printed in one vol. in fol. beſides a poſthumous piece of his in 8°, containing ſome ſermons on the *Saints everlaſting reſt*.

BATHE (Henry de) was a younger brother of an anc. family of that name, in Devonſhire, and applied to the ſtudy of the law, in the knowlege whereof he became ſo eminent, that he was advanced by k. Hen. III, 1238, to be one of the juſtices of the Common Pleas; and, 1240, was conſtituted one of the juſtices itinerant, as they were then called, for the county of Hertford; 1248, for Eſſex and Surry; in 1249, for Kent, Berks, Southampton, and Middleſex; in 1250, for Lincolnſhire; at which time he had allowed him out of the Exchequer, by a peculiar favour, 100 l. a year. But the year following he fell from the king's grace and favour. He is ſaid to have been of a covetous diſpoſition, and to have acquired a great eſtate in a ſhort time. The charge laid againſt him was, that he had not exerciſed his office uprightly, but to his own private gain, having perverted juſtice, thro' bribes, upon occaſion of a ſuit between him and one Everard Trompington, which charge was chiefly ſupported by Philip de Arcis, knt. who alſo added treaſon to that of infidelity in his office. The accuſed was attached in the king's court; but one Manſel, who was now become a great favourite at court, offered bail for his appearance; k. Hen. refuſed this, the caſe as he alleged, not being bailable, he terming him guilty of high treaſon. Fulk Baſſet, bp. of London, and a great many of de Bathe's friends interceding, the k. at laſt gave orders that he ſhould be bailed, 24 knights becoming ſureties for his appearing and ſtanding to the judgment of the court. De Bathe, in the mean while ſolicited his friends to apply to the k. in his favour; and if that did not ſucceed, to appear in a more warlike manner. The k. upon this, grew more inexorable; in Feb. de Bathe was ſummoned, and obliged to anſwer to what ſhould be laid to his charge; this he did, attended by a great number of armed knights, gentlemen, and others; a band as undaunted as his perſecutors were violent. The aſſembly ſeems to have been divided between thoſe who were dependant on the k. and thoſe who were ſo exaſperated againſt the court, that they were reſolved not to find de Bathe guilty. It was not long before the k. perceived this, and on that occaſion made an unheard-of proclamation, that whoſoever had any action or complaint againſt Hen. de Bathe, ſhould

ſhould come in, and they ſhould be heard. A new charge was brought againſt him, and perhaps the chief, and only one, at leaſt that had exaſperated k. Hen. viz. he was impeached not only on the former articles, but particularly, for alienating the affections of the barons from his majeſty, and creating ſuch a ferment all over the kingdom, that a general ſedition was now on the point of breaking out. This ſpeech was enforced by Bathe's brother-juſticiary, who declared to the aſſembly, that he knew the accuſed to have diſmiſſed, without any cenſure, for the ſake of lucre, a convicted criminal. Many other complaints were urged againſt de Bathe; but they ſeem to have been diſregarded by all but the k. and his party; who was ſo exaſperated to ſee de Bathe likely to be acquitted, that the k. mounted his throne, and with his own mouth made proclamation, that whoſoever ſhould kill Henry de Bathe ſhould be pardoned; after which ſpeech he flung out of the room in a great paſſion. Many of the royal party, who were exceedingly keen on this occaſion, would readily have diſpatched de Bathe in court; but his friend Manſel, one of the king's council, and Fulk Baſſet, bp. of London, interpoſed ſo effectually that that he was ſaved; and afterwards, by the powerful mediation of his friends, and the application of a ſum of money, viz. 2000 marks (1333l. 6s. 8d.) to the king, he obtained not only a pardon, but all his former places and favour with the k. who re-eſtablied him in the ſame ſeat of judicature he was in before, and made him chief juſtice of the King's Bench, in which honourable poſt he continued 8 y. till the time of his death, as Dugdale informs us; and died, 1319.

BATHURST (Ralph) was b. 1620, and was the ſon of George Bathurſt, eſq; of Northamptonſhire. He applied himſelf to the ſtudy of divinity in Trinity college, Oxford. But the times of confuſion coming on, in which there was no likelihood of any encouragement for the miniſterial function, he altered his deſign, and ſtudied phyſic. Whereupon he was employed in the ſervice of the ſtate, as phyſician to the navy; which he managed with much diligence and ſucceſs, to the ſatisfaction both of the generals at ſea, and alſo of the commiſſioners of the admiralty. After the reſtoration of k. Charles II, he returned to the ſtudy of divinity, and entering into orders was made chaplain to the king; and alſo became fellow of the Royal Society. In 1664, he was elected preſident of Trinity college. In 1670 was inſtalled dean of Wells. In 1673, and 1674, he was vice-chancellor. In 1691, he was nominated by k. Will. and q. Mary to the ſee of Briſtol, with liberty to keep his deanry in commendam; but intending to become a benefactor to his college, of which he rebuilt the chapel in an elegant manner, he refuſed to accept of that biſhopric. He was a perſon of great learning, and celebrated for his poetical genius. He publiſhed ſome works. He died, June 14, 1704, in the 84th y. of his age, and was buried in the chapel of Trinity college, Oxon.

BATHYLLUS of Alexandria, a freed-man of Mæcenas, was, with Pylades, the inventor of a new method of repreſenting all kinds of theatrical pieces by dancing. This new method was called the Italic, and contained the tragic, the comic, and ſatyric. Bathyllus excelled in the comic, and Pylades in the tragic. The Romans divided themſelves into parties, on account of theſe 2 pantomimes; and it ſeems that Bathyllus's party had once ſo prevalent an intereſt, as to procure the baniſhment of Pylades.

BAUDIUS (Dominick) profeſſor of hiſtory in the univerſity of Leyden, was b. at Liſle, Apr. 8, 1561. He began his ſtudies at Aix la Chapelle; removed to Leyden to continue them; from thence he went to Ghent; and afterwards to Geneva. Having applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the civil law, he was admitted doctor of law, June, 1585. He was entered into the regiſtry of the advocates of the Hague, Jan. 1587; and ſoon growing weary of the bar, he went to travel in France, where he ſtaid 10 y. In 1592, he was admitted advocate of the parliament of Paris. He took a voyage to England, 1602, with Chriſtopher de Harley, who was ſent ambaſſador thither by Henry the Great. At laſt he ſettled at Leyden, having been nominated profeſſor of eloquence, May, 1602. He read lectures in hiſtory, after the death of Morula. He had leave likewiſe granted to read lectures in civil law. In 1611, the States divided between him and Meurſius the office of hiſtoriographer; and it was in conſequence of this that he wrote *The hiſtory of France*. He exhorted the States to a truce with Spain. He wrote a poem in praiſe of the marquis of Spinola, when he came to Holland, for which he had like to have been baniſhed. Though he was for peace in the public ſtate, he managed his poetical conteſts with the utmoſt keenneſs; wine and women were the 2 rocks on which he ſplit. As to his letters, thoſe who publiſhed them have expoſed his vanity, ſelf-intereſtedneſs, and irregularity by it. He had undertaken a work deſigned to reconcile the ſeveral religions.

BAUDOIN (Francis) a famous civilian, b. at Arras, Jan. 1, 1520. He ſtudied for 6 y. in the univerſity of Louvain; after which he was for ſome time at the court of Charles V, with a nobleman; and then he went to France, where he gained the friendſhip of the moſt learned men, and among others of Charles du Moulin, at whoſe houſe he lodged. He was made a profeſſor of civil law, at Bourges, which poſt he filled with great reputation. He quitted this profeſſorſhip about 7 y. after, in order to teach civil law, at Tubing, whither he was invited; but, being informed on his journey, that du Moulin had a deſign to return to the univerſity, he ſtaid at Straſburg, where he read lectures in the civil law. There was a great conteſt between him and Calvin, in which Baudoin uſed too much acrimony. He was a man of excellent parts, of a very extenſive knowlege, an admirable memory, and his voice very ſtrong and agreeable. He died in the arms of his only daughter, in the college of Arras, at Paris, Oct. 24, 1573.

BAXTER (Richard) a very eminent non-conformiſt, in the laſt century; his father had a ſmall eſtate the county of Salop. He was b. Nov. 12, 1615, and diſcovered in his youth an inclination to learning and piety, and was brought up in his own country. In 1633 Mr. Wickſtead prevailed on him to wave the ſtudies he was then engaged in, and to think of making his fortune at court. He accordingly came up to Whitehall, with a recommendation to ſir Henry Herbert, then maſter of the revels, by whom he was very kindly received. But after a month's ſtay, diſcovering no charms in that ſort of life, and having beſides a very ſtrong propenſity to undertake the miniſterial function, he retured to his father's, and reſumed his ſtudies with great vigour, till Mr. Richard Foley of Stourbridge, fixed him as maſter of the free-ſchool at Dudley, with an uſher under him. In 1638 he addreſſed himſelf to Dr. Thornborough, bp. of Wincheſter for holy orders, which, after examination, he received, having then no

ſcruples of conſcience, which hindered him from conforming to the church of England. Being ſettled at Dudley, he preached frequently in that town and neighbourhood, with the approbation of his hearers. But when the Et cætera oath came to be impoſed, Mr. Baxter applied himſelf diligently to ſtudy the caſe of epiſcopacy, and it fared with him as with ſome others, the thing which was intended to fix them in the hierarchy, drove them into a diſlike of it. (A particular account of which may be ſeen in *The account of miniſters ſilenced.*) In 1640, he was invited to Kidderminſter, where he continued ſeveral years. He ſided with the parliament, and recommended the proteſtation they directed to be taken, to the people: this expoſed him to ſome inconveniencies, which obliged him to retire to Gloceſter; but he was ſoon invited back to Kidderminſter, whither he returned. His ſtay there was not long; but conſidering with himſelf where he might remain in ſafety, he fixed upon Coventry. He hindered, as far as was in his power, the taking of the covenant; and when the army was marching to oppoſe k. Charles II, at the head of the Scots, he endeavoured both by ſpeaking and writing to diſſuade them from fighting againſt their fellow ſubjects. After this, when Cromwell aſſumed the ſupreme power, he was not afraid to expreſs his diſſatisfaction at his tyranny. In a ſermon he preached before the parliament, Apr. 30, 1660, he maintained, that loyalty to their prince was a thing eſſential to all true proteſtants of whatever perſuaſion. After the reſtoration he became one of the king's chaplains in ordinary. At the Savoy conference, Mr. Baxter aſſiſted as one of the commiſſioners, and then drew up the reformed liturgy. He was offered the biſhopric of Hereford, by the lord chancellor Clarendon, which he refuſed. He would willingly have returned to his beloved town of Kidderminſter, and preached there as a curate; but even this was refuſed him. When he found himſelf thus diſappointed, he preached about the city of London, having a licenſe from bp. Sheldon, upon his ſubſcribing a promiſe, not to preach any thing againſt the doctrine or ceremonies of the church. When the act againſt conventicles expired, he had ſo many auditors, that he wanted room. Hereupon he was committed for 6 months to Newprijon jail; but got an habeas corpus and was releaſed, and removed to Totteridge, near Barnet. In 1671 Mr. Baxter loſt the greateſt part of his fortune by the ſhutting up of the king's Exchequer, in which he had 1000 l. In 1682, he was ſeized, and was carrying to jail for coming within 5 miles of a corporation; but Dr. Thomas Cox meeting him as he was going, forced him into his bed, and went to 5 juſtices and took his oath, that he could not go to priſon without danger of death. Upon this, the juſtices delayed till they had conſulted the k. who conſented that his impriſonment ſhould be for that time forborn; but they executed their warrants on his effects, being 195 l. for 5 ſermons. In 1685, Mr. Baxter was committed to the King's Bench priſon, by a warrant from the lord chief juſtice Jefferies, for his paraphraſe on the N. Teſtament, and tried on May 18, in the ſame year, in the court of King's-bench, and found guilty; and on the 29th of June following, received ſentence to pay 500 marks, to be committed to priſon till he paid it, and to be bound to his good behaviour for 7 y. In 1686, by the mediation of lord Powis, the k. granted him a pardon, and on Nov. 24, he was diſcharged out of the King's Bench. After this, he retired to a houſe he took in Charter-houſe Square, where he lived in the conſcientious

entious diſcharge of the duties of a miniſter of the Goſpel, without medling in the public affairs of the people of his perſuaſion. He died Dec. 18, 1691. He was a very voluminous writer; his moſt famous pieces are, *Saints everlaſting reſt*, and *A call to the unconverted*. He was a man of great abilities, honoured with the friendſhip of ſome very great men, duke Lauderdale, judge Hale, and others.

BAXTER (William) nephew and heir to Mr. Baxter, mentioned in the laſt article, was b. at Llanlugany in Shropſhire, 1650. At the age of 18, when he went to ſchool at Harrow on the Hill, he knew not one letter in a book, nor underſtood one word of any language, except Welſh; but he ſo well redeemed his time, that he became a perſon of extenſive knowlege. His genius led him to the ſtudy of antiquities and philoſophy, in which he compoſed ſeveral books. He publiſhed a grammar, entitled, *De analogia ſeu arte Latinæ linguæ commentariolus*; an edition of *Anacreon*, with notes; and one of *Horace*; *Gloſſaries of the Britiſh antiquities, and of the Roman*; the former dedicated to Dr. Mead, by whoſe advice it had been ſaved from the flames. He was an extraordinary good linguiſt, and a great maſter of the anc. Britiſh and Iriſh tongues. There are two letters of his in the philoſophical tranſactions, one concerning the town of Wroxeter, in Shropſhire, and the other concerning the hypocauſta, or ſweating-houſe of the ancients. Mr. Baxter was taken up for the moſt part of his life, in teaching youth; for he kept a boarding-ſchool at Tottenham High Croſs in Middleſex, from whence he was choſen maſter of Mercer's ſchool near Cheapſide, London. In this poſt he continued above 20 y. but reſigned it before his death, which happened on May 31, 1723, in the 73d y. of his age.

BAYLY (Lewis) was b. in Caermarthen, in Wales, and educated at Oxford, and was author of a celeb. treatiſe, entituled, *The practiſe of piety*, which he dedicated to Charles, pr. of Wales; ſo good a reception has this book met with, as to have gone thro' more than 60 edit. In 1611, he was miniſter of Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, chaplain to pr. Henry, and rector of St. Matthew, in Friday-ſtreet. Being an eminent preacher he was appointed one of k. James's chaplains, who promoted him to the ſee of Bangor, Dec. 1616. On July 15, 1621, he was committed priſoner to the Fleet; but what his crime was I know not, unleſs perhaps it concerned pr. Henry's match with the infanta of Spain. This prelate died, 1632, and was buried in the church of Bangor.

BAYLY (Thomas) ſon of the former, was educated at Cambridge, and preſented by k. Charles I, 1638, to the ſub-deanry of Wells. In 1644, he retired among other loyal miniſters to Oxford, and was created doctor in divinity that y. In 1646, he was with the marquis of Worceſter in Ragland Caſtle, which that nobleman defended for k. Charles I, againſt the parliament army. But that caſtle being ſurrendered Aug. 19, in the ſame year, upon good articles, moſtly of Dr. Bayly's framing, he travelled into France and other countries; where having ſpent a conſiderable ſum of money, which he had gotten from the ſaid marquis, he returned into England the y. after the king's death. Having given offence by his writings, he was committed to Newgate; out of which he ſoon made his eſcape, and retired to Holland; where he declared himſelf a Roman catholic, and became a great zealot for that cauſe, often breaking out into rage and fury againſt the proteſtant religion, which he had before preached and profeſſed. Some time after

he left Holland, and ſettled at Douay; and at laſt went into Italy, where thro' neceſſity he turned common ſoldier, and died poor and miſerable at Bonona.

BAYLE (Peter) author of *The hiſtorical and critical dictionary*, was b. Nov. 18, 1647, at Carla, a village where his father was a miniſter. In 1666, he went to the univerſity of the proteſtants at Puylaurens, where he applied himſelf moſt aſſiduouſly to his ſtudies. Plutarch and Montaigne were his favourite authors. In 1669 he went to the univerſity of Toulouſe, one of the moſt famous of France. A month after his arrival at Toulouſe, he embraced the R. catholic religion, which ſo provoked his father, that he refuſed to maintain him any longer; but he found a patron in Mr. Bertier, bp. of Rieux; he continued 8 months at Toulouſe, and retired from thence, and immediately renounced the R. catholic religion, and went to Geneva, where he continued his ſtudies. In 1675, he was choſen profeſſor of philoſophy, at Sedan. A great comet appearing in 1680, Mr. Bayle endeavoured to remove the ſuperſtitious fears of the people, by a work he publiſhed. The proteſtants being oppreſſed in France, by Lewis XIV, and the univerſity of Sedan being ſuppreſſed among the others, Mr. Bayle went away, and not long after was choſen profeſſor of philoſophy and hiſtory at Rotterdam. Before he had been long there, the lady of Mr. Paets his patron, died, and left him a legacy of 2000 gilders, as a proof of the great eſteem ſhe had for him. He wrote a general cenſure of Mr. Maimbourg's *Hiſtory of Calviniſm*. In 1684, he publiſhed a collection of ſome curious pieces, relating to the philoſophy of Carteſius, and the ſame y. publiſhed *Nouvelles de la republique des lettres*. Being greatly affected with the cruelties exerciſed in France againſt the proteſtants, he wrote a pamphlet, entitled, *What is to be underſtood by France's being intirely catholic under the reign of Lewis the Great?* Some time after, he publiſhed a philoſophical commentary upon theſe words, 'Compel them to come 'in;' but he did not put his name to it. The book entitled, *Avis aux refugiez*, being publiſhed, 1690, Mr. Bayle was engaged in a very great and troubleſome diſpute with Mr. Jurieu, who not only accuſed him of being author of this book, but alſo of belonging to a dangerous party, which had conſpired againſt the ſtate. Mr. Bayle immediately went and ſurrendered himſelf to the magiſtrates deſiring a trial that his innocency might appear; the reſult was, the magiſtrates ordered them not to publiſh any thing againſt one and another, which had not been examined by Mr. Bayer, the penſionary of Amſterdam. His excellent *Hiſtorical and critical dictionary*, was publiſhed, 1697, and very well received in the world. Mr. Jurieu ſucceeded at laſt in his deſign of procuring Mr. Bayle to be removed from his profeſſorſhip, of which he was deprived, Nov. 2, 1693. He bore this misfortune with a philoſophical conſtancy, and eſpecially in reſpect to the yearly revenue, having no other regard for money, but as it ſupplied him with the conveniencies of life, and for that he had ſufficient. In 1700, the electreſs dowager of Hanover coming to the Hague, ſent for Mr. Bayle, who went there and was very graciouſly received, by the electreſs and her daughter. In 1702 he publiſhed a 2d edition of his Dict. with a great many additions. His other writings make 5 vol. fol. They raiſed him many enemies; but at the ſame time he found friends to ſtand by him. He ſaw death approaching without either fearing, or deſiring, it, and continued

tinued his labours to the laſt. His landlady coming into the room, he aſked her in a dying voice, if his fire was kindled? and expired the moment after, none of his friends being near him. He died Dec. 28, 1706. He made a will, by which it appeared he was in good circumſtances. In his youth he made abſtracts out of all the books he had read, and wrote obſervations upon them. Mr. de la Roche tells us, in his *Memoirs of literature*, that he was a man of great probity, and that he was more orthodox than moſt perſons imagine.

BAYNES (ſir Thomas) was b. 1622, and educated at Chriſt's college, in Cambridge, under the tuition of Dr. Henry More. In 1649 he took the degree of A. M. after which time he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic. He went into Italy with Mr. Finch (afterwards ſir John), with whom he had contracted the ſtricteſt friendſhip; and at Padua they were both created doctors of phyſic. Upon the reſtoration of k. Charles II, 1660, Mr. Baynes and Mr. Finch returned into England, and the ſame year their grace was paſſed at Cambridge, for creating them doctors of phyſic, in that univerſity. On Feb. 26, following, Mr. Baynes, together with ſir John Finch, was admitted a fellow extraordinary of the College of Phyſicians, of London; the reaſon of their being admitted fellows extraordinary, was becauſe the number which was then limited to 30, was full; but on condition, that this was not to be drawn into a precedent. In 1660, Dr. Baynes was choſen profeſſor of muſic, in Greſham college. In 1663, they were elected fellows of the Royal Society, upon the firſt choice made by the council after their charter. In 1664 Dr. Baynes accompanied ſir John Finch to Florence, where that gentleman was appointed his majeſty's reſident, and returned back with him into England, 1670. In 1672, ſir John being appointed the king's ambaſſador to the grand ſignor, Dr. Baynes was ordered to attend him as his phyſician; and before he left England, he received from his majeſty the honour of knighthood. He died at Conſtantinople, Sept. 5, 1681, to the inexpreſſible grief of his conſtant friend, ſir John Finch, who did not long ſurvive him. His body was brought from Conſtantinople, and depoſited in the chapel of Chriſt college, Cambridge, as was alſo (according to his own deſire) ſir John Finch, who died Nov. 18, 1682, and interred in the ſame grave. In the epitaph over their graves, written by Dr. Henry More, it is ſaid they jointly left 4,000 l. to that college.

BEATON, or rather Bethune, (James) was the ſon of John Beaton, of Balfour, orignally of Bethune, on the river Brette, in Artois, in France; he had great natural talents, and having improved them by the acquiſition of all that ſort of learning, faſhionable in thoſe times, he came early into the world, under the title of provoſt of Bothwell. In 1504 he had the rich and honourable abbey of Dumferling, which became vacant by the death of the moſt noble p. James Stuart, archbp. of St. Andrews, duke of Roſs, and chancellor of Scotland. In 1505, upon the death of ſir David, his brother, he had the ſtaff of high treaſurer. In 1508 he was promoted to the biſhopric of Galloway, and, in leſs than a year, was removed to the archiepiſcopal ſee of Glaſgow, upon which he reſigned the treaſurer's ſtaff. Afterwards he was made lord high chancellor, by John duke of Albany, the king's uncle, who was regent. In 1523, he became archbp. of St. Andrews, and primate of Scotland. But the earl of Angus, who returned from France, made himſelf maſter of the

king's perſon, and the government being extremely incenſed againſt the archbp. drove him from court, and diſpoſſeſſed him of the office of chancellor. When the Douglas's were driven from court, and the king recovered his freedom, the archbp. came again into power, but did not recover his office of chancellor. The archbp. reſided, from this time forward, in his own palace, at St. Andrews, where he was drawn by the arts of the clergy, and chiefly by the influence of his nephew, to proceed violently in the perſecution of the proteſtants. He founded the new college in the univerſity of St. Andrew, which he did not live to finiſh. He died 1539, and was interred in the cathedral church of St. Andrew before the high altar.

BEATON, or Bethune (David), he was nephew to the archbiſhop, his predeceſſor. He was b. 1494, and, after he had gone through the ſchools, went to the univerſity of St. Andrew, where diſcovering a pregnancy of wit, and an application to learning, his uncle ſent him to France, where, in the univerſity of Paris, he perfected himſelf in the civil and canon laws, and applied himſelf likewiſe to divinity, and, as ſoon as he attained a proper age, entered into holy orders. In 1519 he was appointed reſident at the court of France. About the ſame time, his uncle beſtowed upon him the rectory of Campſay. In 1523 the archbp. reſigned, in favour of his nephew, the abbey of Abroath, and prevailed on the pope to diſpenſe with his taking the habit for two years, which time he ſtayed in France; and, upon his return 1525, we find him taking his ſeat in parliament, as abbot of Abroath. In 1528 he was promoted to the dignity of lord privy ſeal; in this capacity he aſſiſted the king with his counſels, and was looked upon to be the perſon in whom the k. confided moſt; and there is good reaſon to believe it was by his perſuaſion the k. inſtituted a college of juſtice, 1530, after the manner that Philip IV, of France, had eſtabliſhed a court of the like kind. He was, 1533, ſent to France on ſome important commiſſions. He got ſo much into the good grace of k. Francis I, that he granted him all the privileges of a native of France, and conferred on him the biſhopric of Mirepoix. K. James coming over to France, and eſpouſing Magdalen, daughter of the k. of France, upon their return, the abbot embarked with them; but ſhe dying ſoon after, he was ſent to negotiate a ſecond marriage for the k. with lady Mary, daughter to the d. of Guiſe; all things being ſettled, he embarked with the new queen for Scotland, where they arrived, and, in the month of July, their nuptials were cel. at at St. Andrews. In 1538, the bp. was, by pope Paul III, raiſed to the dignity of a cardinal, by the title of St. Stephen in Monte Cœlio not long after, the old archbp. dying, the cardinal ſucceeded in the primacy, and ſoon after proſecuted ſeveral perſons for what he called hereſy. But, the k. dying, he was excluded from all ſhare in the government, and the earl of Arran was declared ſole regent during the minority of q. Mary, then but a few days old. The lords inclined to the Engl. intereſt being deſirous of a marriage between the p. of Wales and the young queen, judged it neceſſary, before this came to be diſcuſſed in parliament, to procure the cardinal to be ſeized, and ſent priſoner to the caſtle of Blackneſs, after which they conducted all things at their pleaſure. But the cardinal, though confined, raiſed ſo ſtrong a party, that the regent thought proper to be reconciled to him. Upon the young queen's coronation, he was again admitted of the council, and, at the requeſt, as well as by the conſent,

ſent, of the regent, aſſumed the high office of chancellor, out of which the archbp. of Glaſgow was turned to make way for him. He got the regent to ſolicit the pope to appoint him his legate a latere, which was done accordingly. As ſoon as he obtained this new dignity, he proceeded to a ſevere perſecution of thoſe he ſtiled heretics, and cauſed Mr. Wiſhart, the moſt famous proteſtant preacher in Scotland, to be burnt at St Andrews, Mar. 2, who died with great firmneſs and Chr. courage. This made a great noiſe, and was looked upon in a very odious light; and while the cardinal was taking precautions to ſecure the kingdom againſt an invaſion, of which there had been a rumour, Mr. Norman Leſley, ſon to the earl of Rothes, a gentleman with whom he had an intimate friendſhip, coming to him, aſked him a favour, which the cardinal abſolutely refuſed, and provoked him to ſuch a degree, that they parted in great diſpleaſure. Mr. John Leſley, this gentleman's uncle, was one of the moſt violent enemies the cardinal had, and he knowing his nephew's paſſionate temper and daring ſpirit, repaired to him immediately, aggravated the injury done him by the cardinal, and brought with him ſeveral other perſons who thought themſelves wronged by the prelate; and, after a ſhort conference together, it was reſolved to cut him off. There were but very few concerned in this conſpiracy. On May 28, after having taken all the neceſſary meaſures, they ſurpriſed the caſtle, and, with their ſwords, murdered the cardinal.

BEATON or Bethune (James) nephew to the former archbp. of Glaſgow; he was educated with great care both at home and abroad, but chiefly at Paris, under the eye of abbot Bethune, then reſident from James V to Francis I; he was employed by his uncle in matters of the greateſt importance. In 1552 he was conſecrated archbp. of Glaſgow. He was one of the commiſſioners who went to France to procure the conſent of the ſtates to the marriage of the young q. to the dauphin, which was celebrated April 24, 1558. The archbp. after his return, acted as a privy councellor, to the q. dowager, appointed regent of the kingdom by her daughter; but civil diſſentions ariſing to a great height, chiefly on account of religious differences, and the d. of Chaſtelherault coming with a great force to Glaſgow, Nov. 1559, under pretence of pulling down images, committed great havock, and took poſſeſſion of the caſtle. The archbp. with the aſſiſtance of a few French ſoldiers, ſoon recovered the place, but in July 1560, he returned to France, carrying with him the treaſuries and records of his archiepiſcopal ſee, which he depoſited in the Scots college at Paris. On his arrival in France, he was extremely well received by q. Mary, then ſovereign alſo of that country. Immediately after his departure, the proteſtants, in Scotland, named Mr. John Willock to preach at Glaſgow, ſeized all the revenues of the archbiſhopric, and afterwards proceeded againſt the perſon of the prelate. In 1561, he was declared ambaſſador of the q. to the moſt Chr. k. and ſo continued during the life of the q. Upon k. James VI coming of age, he was reſtored both to the title and eſtate of his archbiſhopric; before this, he obtained ſeveral eccleſiaſtical preferments in France, where he continued k. James's ambaſſador during his life; he died April 24, 1603, aged 86.

BEAUCHAMP (Richard) earl of Warwick, was b. Jan. 28, 1381, at the manor-houſe of Salwarpe, in the county of Worceſter. He was made knt. of the Bath at the coronation of k. Hen. IV, 1399; and after the famous battle at Shrewſbury, againſt

the Pierces, where he gained great honour, he was made knt. of the Garter. In 1408 he obtained a licence, from k. Henry IV, to viſit the holy ſepulchre, and ſet out with a ſplendid retinue for that purpoſe: and, upon his return to England, was, by indenture, dated Oct. 2, 12 Hen. IV, retained with Hen. p. of Wales, afterwards Hen. V, to ſerve him as well in times of peace as war, both in this realm, upon, and beyond the ſeas, and 253 marks per ann. to be paid him out of the prince's exchequer, at Caermarthen: at the ceremony of the new king's coronation, he was conſtituted lord high ſteward. In 1413 he was one of the commiſſioners ſent to France, to treat of a ſolid peace between the two kingdoms, to be ſtrengthned by marriage between the k. and the p. Catherine, daughter of the k. of France. In 1415 he was declared captain of Calais. The council of Conſtance ſitting during the time of his reſidence there, he eſcorted the biſhops, who were ſent there, with a great number of horſe; and, while he remained there, he received a challenge, from a great d. for his lady's ſake, ſlew the d. in juſting, whereupon the empreſs took his livery, viz. the bear from one of the knight's ſhoulders, and, for great favour to him ſet it on her own ſhoulder. But, he having notice thereof, made one of pearl and precious ſtones, which, being preſented to her, ſhe received with great reſpect. Here, alſo, it was that the emp. Sigiſmund gave him his ſword to bear, and offered him the heart of St. George (the tutelar ſaint of England) to bring over into this realm, but, he hearing the emp. ſay that he would come in perſon into England, he reſtored it to him again, ſaying, that the delivery thereof with his own hand, would be much more acceptable. Nor was it long after that the emp. did come over accordingly, and being then inſtalled knt. of the Garter, offered the heart at Windſor. In 1417 he was the firſt who entered Caen, which was taken by ſtorm, and ſet the king's enſigns upon the wall. Then he blocked up the city of Rouen, by land and water, and reduced Mount St. Michael, and other ſtrong places; as a reward for which ſervices, the k. created him earl of Aumarle, or, as we call it, Albemarle. In May, k. Hen. ſent him to France, attended by a thouſand men at arms, to treat of a marriage between him and the king's daughter; but the dauphin knowing that this marriage was intended to defeat his ſucceſſion, ſent a body of 5000 men, under the command of the earls of Vendoſme and Lymoſin, to obſtruct his paſſage, to whom the earl gave battle, in which, both of thoſe noblemen were killed, and one of them fell by the earl of Warwick's own hand, and about 2000 of their troops were either ſlain or taken. He then proceeded on his embaſſy, in which he ſucceeded to the king's ſatisfaction. K. Hen. dying ſoon after this, directed by his will, that he ſhould have the tutelage of his ſon, then an infant, till he arrived at the age of 16, which was afterwards confirmed by parliament. Upon the death of the d. of Bedford, who was regent of France for k. Hen. he was diſcharged from the care of the king's perſon, and conſtituted lieutenant general of the realm of France, and duchy of Normandy. He embarked with his lady and ſon, in order to paſs the ſeas to his charge, but meeting a dangerous ſtorm in his paſſage, he cauſed himſelf and both of them to be bound to the maſt of the ſhip, to the intent, that if they had periſhed, and were afterwards found, being known by his coat of arms, they might have been buried together. He had with him a peculiar officer at arms, called Warwick Herald, who received from him an annuity of ten marks.

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He executed this great employment with his uſual diligence for the four laſt years of his life, and died, in poſſeſſion thereof, in the caſtle of Roan, Apr. 30, 1439. His firſt wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs to Thomas lord Berkeley, by whom he had three daughters. She dying, he married, by ſpecial diſpenſation from the pope, becauſe ſhe was the widow of Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Worceſter, his uncle's ſon, Iſabel, daughter of Thomas le Deſpenſer, earl of Gloceſter, and by her had a ſon and a daughter. This noble earl, who was the 5th of the family who bore that title, died poſſeſſed of a vaſt eſtate, from the conſideration of which, and the nature of tenures in thoſe days, we may very eaſily form an idea of his great power and influence.

BEAUCHAMP (Henry de) ſon to Richard earl of Warwick, was b. at Hanley caſtle, in Worceſterſhire, on March 22, 1424. At the time of his father's death, he was very little above 14 y. of age, and yet he had been for ſome time married; for his father having formed a deſign of allying himſelf to the houſe of Saliſbury, he made a double match between this only ſon of his, then ſtyled lord Deſpenſer, and Cecily, daughter to Rich. Nevil earl of Saliſbury, with whom he had a portion of 4700 marks, and at the ſame time, gave his younger daughter, Anne, to ſir Rich. Nevil, ſon to the earl before-mentioned. This Henry earl of Warwick, being a young nobleman of great ſpirit and courage, offered his ſervice, before he was 19, for the defence of Normandy, with which the k. was ſo well pleaſed, that, by his charter bearing date Apr. 2, in 22 y. of his reign, he created him premier earl of England, and for a diſtinction between him and other earls, he further granted him, and the heirs male of his body, leave to wear a gold coronet on his head, as well in his own preſence as elſewhere, in all ſuch aſſemblies, and upon all ſuch feaſts as the like ornaments were worn. Within three days he advanced him to the rank of d. of Warwick, and a place in parliament, and at all other meetings, next after the d. of Norfolk, before the d. of Buckingham, beſtowing likewiſe a penſion of 40 l. per ann. to be paid by the ſheriffs of Warwickſhire and Leiceſterſhire, out of the revenues of thoſe counties. But this, raiſing a ſpirit of hatred and envy in the d. of Buckingham, and in that reign every thing being apprehended from the feuds of the nobility, to prevent any ill conſequence, this point was ſettled by an act of parliament, which declared, that for the appeaſing the contention and ſtrife moved between theſe two noblemen for pre-eminence, it was eſtabliſhed, that, from Dec. 2, then enſuing, they ſhould take place of each other by turns, one that year, and the other the next, and ſo on, as long as they ſhould live together. The d. of Warwick to have the firſt year's precedency, and he which ſhould ſurvive, to take place of the other's heir as long as he lived, and, from that time, the heir male of each ſhould take place of the other, according as it ſhould happen, that he had livery of his lands before him. The k. alſo gave Henry d. of Warwick, the reverſion, after the death of the earl of Gloceſter, of the iſlands of Guernſey, Jerſey, Sark, Erm, and Alde ney, for the yearly tribute of a roſe, with ſeveral manors and caſtles, and ſhewed his regard to him ſtill further, declaring him k. of the Iſle of Wight, and placing the crown on his head with his own hands. He died at the caſtle of Hanley June 11, 1445, in the 22d y. of his age.

BEAUCHAMP (John de) baron of Kidderminſter, and the firſt baron created by patent in this kingdom, was the ſon of ſir Richard Beauchamp of Holt, and b. in 1320. At 20 y. of

of age, he was in the expedition to Flanders. In 1353 he was in Gaſcoigne, in the retinue of Thomas earl of Warwick, and continued there all the next year. In the 33d of k. Rich. II, he had a conſiderable grant made him in Caermarthenſhire, and was alſo appointed chief juſtice of North Wales, both for life. Afterwards he was ſteward of the king's houſhold; and having acquired a good eſtate, he procured himſelf to be created baron of Kidderminſter by patent, limiting that honour to his heirs male, which became the precedent to all future creations. But the d. of Gloceſter having deſerted the army of the king's favourite, Robert de Vere, d. of Ireland, among other noble perſons, then called to account for paſt behaviour, lord Beauchamp was one who was firſt removed from his office of ſteward of the houſhold, then ſent priſoner to Dover caſtle, and condemned and executed for high treaſon, in the 68th year of his age, on Tower-hill.

BEAUCHAMP (John de) ſon to ſir William de Beauchamp, conſtable of the caſtle of Gloceſter. In 25 Hen. VI, he was advanced to the dignity of lord Beauchamp, of Powyke, and had an annuity of 60l. out of the fee farm of the city of Gloceſter. He was alſo conſtituted juſtice of South Wales, with power to execute that office by himſelf, or his ſufficient deputy. About 3 y. after this, he was promoted to the office of lord high treaſurer of England, which he did not hold full 2 y. but, retiring to a private life, he died at a good old age, 1475.

BEAUCHAMP (William de) lord Bergavenny, was the younger ſon of Thomas de Beauchamp earl of Warwick. In 1 Rich. II, he was appointed governor of the caſtle and county of Pembroke, and in the 4th of the ſame k. lord chamberlain, with a penſion of 200l. for life. The ſame y. he was retained to ſerve by indenture, with 200 men at arms, and 200 archers, under Edmund de Langley earl of Cambridge, in Spain. In the 7th of that k. he was retained to ſerve as captain of Calais for two years, and was alſo appointed commiſſioner to treat with the crown of France about peace. In the 9th of that reign, he again attended the d. of Lancaſter into Spain, to ſupport his pretenſions to the crown of Caſtile. He was the next y. appointed captain of the caſtles of Pembroke and Kilgaran, in Wales; and holding ſtill his command of Calais, was appointed the king's commiſſioner to treat with the earl of Flanders. It was at this juncture that he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a manner that ought for ever to be remembered. Among other baſe ſchemes put into the head of Rich. II, by his favourites, one was, to retire, when the d. of Glouceſter and the other lords were near London with an army, to France, and there purchaſe the aſſiſtance of that monarch, by giving up to him moſt of the fortreſſes he then held in that realm. When all things where ready at home for carrying this dark deſign into execution, and the k. ſent orders to this lord to quit his command, and to tranſmit certain letters to the court of France, he boldly refuſed both. He declared, as to the former, that he was intruſted with this important fortreſs with the advice and conſent of the nobility, and without their conſent he would not deliver up his command. As for the letters (gueſſing at their tenor) inſtead of ſending them to Paris, he tranſmitted them to the d. of Gloceſter in England. He went further than this, for when John de la Pole, brother to the great favourite, Suffolk, came with the king's orders to take from him the command of Calais, he not not only refuſed to deliver it up, but ſeized him, and carried him over priſoner to England, which, at that time, incenſed the

the k. to ſuch a degree, as it entirely ruined the ſcheme of his miniſters, that he cauſed lord Bergavenny, immediately after his arrival, to be arreſted, and committed to cloſe cuſtody; but ſoon after, either thro' fear or choice, cauſed him to be ſet at liberty again. But I do not find (and to his honour it is) that he was much employed during this reign. But in 1 Hen. IV he was conſtituted juſtice of South Wales for life, and reſtored to the government of the town and caſtle of Pembroke, and lordſhip of Tineby,&c. paying into the Exchequer 70 marks per ann. This noble lord died about 1411, leaving a very large eſtate to his only ſon, by Joan, one of the daughters of Rd. earl of Arundel.

BEAUFORT (John) eldeſt ſon of John of Gaunt d. of Lancaſter, by Cath. Swinford, was b. in Beaufort caſtle, in Anjou. In 1394, being then a knight, he accompanied his father into Gaſcogne. He was made earl of Somerſet, in a parliament held at Weſtminſter, by creation, bearing date 1396; and, Sept. 29, in a parliament held at the ſame place, was created marquis of Dorſet, and by by that denomination was made conſtable of Wallingford caſtle, and ſteward of the honour of Wallingford, Nov. 22, 1397; and ſome time after k. Rich. II's lieutenant in Acquitain. He was likewiſe, Feb. 2, the ſame y. conſtituted admiral of all the king's fleets both to the north and weſt. In 1397 he was one of the lords who, at the great council at Nottingham, impeached Tho. d. of Gloceſter, &c. of treaſon: for which he, and the reſt of them, were adjudged, in the 1ſt parliament of k. Hen. IV, to loſe their titles, and the eſtates that had been given them, at or ſince the laſt parliament, belonging to any of thoſe perſons they had impeached, or ſuch as they enjoyed at the time of the d. of Gloceſter's impriſonment. By this means John Beaufort loſt the title of marquis of Dorſet, and retained only that of earl of Somerſet; but ſoon ingratiating himſelf with the new k. who was his brother by the father's ſide, he was conſtituted by him chamberlain of Eng. for life, Feb. 9, 1399. In 1401 he was retained by indenture to ſerve the k. as governor of the town of Caermardhyn, and had his eſtate reſtored to him: he was alſo made capt. of Calais, with its marches. In 1402, the commons in parliament petitioned for his reſtitution to the dignity of marquis, which he ſeemed unwilling to reſume, becauſe that title was new in this kingdom, he being the ſecond on whom it was conferred; however he accepted of it at laſt. In 1404 he had an aſſignment of the Iſle of Thanet, for the ſupport of himſelf and the garriſon of Calais, which conſiſted of his ſoldiers; and was appointed ambaſſador to treat of peace with the French. He was alſo one of the commiſſioners empowered to receive ſuch ſums of money as then remained unpaid, for the ranſom of John k. of France, taken priſoner at the battle of Creſſy; and, 8 Hen IV, was conſtituted admiral of the king's whole fleet as well for the north as as weſt. He died Ap. 21, 1410. He married Margaret Holland, 3d daughter of Tho. earl of Kent, by whom he had 4 ſons, Hen. John, Edmund, and Tho. and 2 daughters, Joan, married to James I, k. of Scotland; and Margaret, to Tho. Courtney, 7th earl of Devonſhire.

BEAUFORT (Henry) was the ſon of John of Gaunt, d. of Lancaſter, by his 3d wife Cath. Swinford. He ſtudied for ſome y. at Oxford, but had his education chiefly at Aix la Chapelle, where he applied himſelf to the civil and common law. Being of royal extraction, he was advanced very young to the prelacy, and was elected bp. of Lincoln in 1397. In 1399 he was chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, and at the ſame time dean of Wells.

Wells. He was lord high chancellor of England, 1404, the 5th y. of his brother Hen. IV. The next y. he ſucceeded Will. of Wickham, by papal proviſion, in the ſee of Wincheſter, and received the ſpiritualities from the archbp. of Canterbury, in the bp. of London's palace, Mar. 18. He was again lord chancellor, in 1414, the 2d y. of his nephew k. Hen. V. The ſame y. he lent the k. 20,000l. (a prodigious ſum in thoſe days) towards carrying on his expedition againſt France, and had the crown in pawn as a ſecurity for the money. This y. alſo he took a journey to the Holy Land. He was one of the guardians of Hen. VI, during his minority; and in 1424, the 3d y. of the young king's reign, he was a 4th time lord chancellor of England. There were perpetual jealouſies between the bp. of Wincheſter, and the protector, Humphrey d. of Gloceſter, which ended in the ruin and death of the latter. Their diſſentions began to appear publicly in 1425, and roſe to ſuch a height, that Beaufort thought it neceſſary to write to his nephew the d. of Bedford, regent of France, deſiring his preſence in England, to accommodate matters between them. The regent accordingly arriving in Engl. Dec. 20, was met at his landing by the bp. of Wincheſter, with a numerous train, and ſoon after convoked an aſſembly of the nobility at St. Alban's, to hear and determine the affair: but the animoſity on this occaſion was ſo great on both ſides, that it was thought proper to refer the deciſion to the parliament, which was appointed to be held at Leiceſter, Mar 25 following. The parliament being met, the d. of Gloceſter produced 6 articles of accuſation againſt the bp. of Wincheſter, who put in his anſwers ſeverally; and a committee, appointed for that purpoſe, having examined the ſeveral allegations, the bp. was acquitted. The d. of Bedford, however, to give ſome ſatisfaction to the protector, took away the great ſeal from his uncle. Two y. after the d. of Bedford returning into France, was accompanied to Calais by the bp. of Wincheſter, who, Mar. 25, received there, with great ſolemnity, in the church of our Lady, the cardinal's hat, with the title of St. Euſebius, ſent him by pope Martin V. In 1428, the new card. returned into England, with the character of the pope's legate, lately conferred on him; and, in his way to London, was met by the lord mayor, aldermen, and the principal citizens, on horſeback, who conducted him, with great honour and reſpect, to his lodgings in Southwark. But he was forced, for the preſent, to wave his legantin power, by a proclamation cauſed to be publiſhed by the d. of Gloceſter, in the king's name. Card. Beaufort was appointed by the pope's bull, bearing date March 25, 1428, his holineſs's legate in Germany, and general of the croiſade againſt the Huſſites, or heretics as ſome called them, of Bohemia. Having communicated the pope's intentions to the parliament, he obtained a grant of money and a conſiderable body of forces, under certain reſtrictions: but juſt as he was preparing to embark, the d. of Bedford having ſent to demand a ſupply of men for the French war, it was reſolved in council, that card. Beaufort ſhould ſerve under the regent, with the troops of the croiſade, to the end of Dec. on condition they ſhould not be employed in any ſiege. The card. complied, tho' not without reluctance, and accordingly joined the d. of Bedford at Paris. After a ſtay of 45 days in France, he marched into Bohemia, where he conducted the croiſade till he was recalled by the pope, and card. Julian was ſent in his place, with a larger army. The next y. 1430, the card. accompanied k. Hen. into France, with the title of the king's principal counſellor, and had the

the honour to perform the ceremony of crowning the young monarch in the church of Notre Dame at Paris, where he had ſome diſpute with James du Chaſtellier, the archbp. who claimed the right of officiating on that occaſion. The card. had obtained of the pope an exemption for himſelf, the city, and the whole dioceſe of Wincheſter, from the juriſdiction of the archbp. of Canterbury; his old enemy the protector took occaſion from thence to attempt to deprive him of his biſhopric, as inconſiſtent with his being a card. but the affair being a long time debated in council, it was reſolved the cardinal ſhould be heard, and the judges conſulted, before any deciſion. Being returned into Engl. he thought it neceſſary to take ſome precautions againſt theſe repeated attacks, wherefore he obtained of the k. thro' the interceſſion of the commons, to grant him letters of pardon for all offences committed by him contrary to the ſtatute of proviſors, and other acts of præmunire. This pardon is dated at Weſtminſter, July 19, 1432. Five y. after he procured another pardon under the great ſeal, for all ſorts of crimes whatever, from the creation of the world to July 26, 1437. Notwithſtanding theſe precautions, the d. of Gloceſter, in 1442, drew up articles of impeachment againſt the cardinal, and preſented them with his own hand to the k. deſiring that judgment might paſs upon him according to his crimes. The k. referred the matter to his council; which being chiefly compoſed of eccleſiaſtical perſons, and conſequently inclined to favour the card. deferred the examination ſo long, that the protector, growing weary of their delays, dropped the proſecution. This famous prelate died June 11, 1447, having ſurvived the d. of Gloceſter not above a month, of whoſe murder he was ſuſpected to have been one of the contrivers. It is ſaid that he expreſſed great impatience and uneaſineſs of mind at the approach of death, and died in a kind of deſpair. He lies buried under a fair monument, on the ſouth ſide of the high altar of the cathedral church of Wincheſter; nothing remains of the inſcription on his tomb, but the following words, 'Tribularer ſi neſcirem miſericordias tuas.' He left an immenſe ſum, by will, to charitable uſes, particularly to the priſoners of London, and ordered 10,000 maſſes to be ſaid for his ſoul. He diſtributed 2,000 marks to the poorer tenants of the biſhopric, and forgave the reſt all that was due to him at his death; founded an hoſpital near that of St. Croſs at Wincheſter, and ſettled an eſtate upon it of 158l. 13s. 4d. per ann. according to the then valuation of lands, beſides the lands belonging to the college of Fordinbridge, for the maintenance of a maſter, 2 chaplains, 35 poor men, and 3 nurſes: he left to almoſt every cathedral church and monaſtery in England, jewels and plate of a conſiderable value; and particularly to the church of Wells, of which he had been dean, 283 ounces of gilt plate, and 148l. in money. Harpsfield *Hiſt. eccleſ.*

BEAUFORT (Joan) q. of Scotland, was the eldeſt daughter of John Beaufort earl of Somerſet (ſon of John of Gaunt) by Margaret, daughter of Tho. Holland earl of Kent. In Feb. 1423, ſhe was married, with great ſolemnity, in the church of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, to James I, k. of Scotland, who had been priſoner in England, ever ſince Mar. 30, 1404. Her portion was 40,000 marks. This match was procured by her uncle the bp. of Wincheſter, in order to ſtrengthen and ſupport his family by an alliance with Scotland. She ſet out with the k. her huſband, and her uncle the card. and on the 20th of that month arrived at Edinburgh: ſhe was crowned with him May 22, 1424. Thro' her merciful interceſſion with

with the k. in 1427, ſhe ſaved the life of Alex. lord of the Iſles, who had committed ſome acts of hoſtility; and in 1431, that of Archibald earl of Douglas, who was ſuſpected of treaſon. Oct. 16, ſhe was delivered of 2 ſons at a birth, which were baptized by the names of Alexander and James. Alex. died young, but James lived to ſucceed his father. In 1436 ſhe received information of a conſpiracy formed againſt the k. her huſband's life; upon which ſhe went poſt to him at Roxburgh, and informed him thereof; but notwithſtanding her precaution, the k. was moſt cruelly murdered in the Dominican's abbey at Perth, by the faction of Walter earl of Athol, his uncle, Feb. 21, 1437, in the 13th y. of his reign. When the ruffians ruſhed into the room, the q. ſo long ſhrowded the k. from the aſſaſſins with her own body, that ſhe received 2 wounds before ſhe could be drawn off from him. She married to her 2d huſband James Stewart, called the Black Knight, ſon to the lord of Lorne. She died 1446.

BEAUFORT (Margaret) was the only daughter of John Beaufort d. of Somerſet: ſhe was b. at Bletſhoe in Bedfordſhire, 1441. About the 15th y. of her age ſhe was married to Edmund of Haddam, earl of Richmond, by whom ſhe had a ſon named Henry, who was afterwarks k. by the title of Hen. VII. Some time after ſhe took for her 2d huſband ſir Hen. Stafford, 2d ſon of Hen. d. of Buckingham, by whom ſhe had no children. He dying about the y. 1481, ſhe had for her 3d huſband Tho. lord Stanley, afterwards earl of Derby, who had no iſſue by her: he died in 1504. This good and pious lady performed all her life-time a great number of noble acts and charitable deeds: ſhe kept conſtantly in her houſe 12 poor people, whom ſhe provided with lodging, victuals, and cloaths. She was alſo a mother to the ſtudents in both univerſities, and a patroneſs to all the learned men of England. In 1502 ſhe inſtituted 2 perpetual public lectures in divinity, one at Oxford and the other at Cambridge, each of which ſhe endowed with 20 marks per ann. In 1504 ſhe founded a perpetual public preacher at Cambridge, with a ſalary of 10l. a year, whoſe duty was to preach at leaſt 6 ſermons a year, at ſeveral churches ſpecified. She alſo founded a perpetual chantry in the church of Winburne-Minſter, in Dorſetſhire, for one prieſt, to teach grammar gratis to all that would come, while the world ſhould endure, with a ſtipend of 10l. a year. She founded the college of Chriſt, in 1505, for one maſter, 12 fellows, and 47 ſcholars: and in 1505, that of St. John, for a maſter and 50 fellows and ſcholars; but this being but juſt begun, or rather only deſigned, before her deceaſe, was completed and finiſhed by her executors; the chief of whom was John Fiſher, bp. of Rocheſter. The charter of foundation bears date Apr. 9, 1511, and the college was opened July 29, 1516. She departed this life, at Weſtminſter, June 29, 1509, aged 68, and was buried in the ſouth iſle of the beautiful chapel erected by her ſon k. Hen VII. Her monument, of black marble and touch-ſtone, is yet extant, whereon lies her effigies, of gilt copper, in robes doubled with ermine, and the head incircled with a coronet.

BEAUMONT (Lewis) was deſcended from the royal blood of the kings of France and Sicily, and thereby related to q. Iſabella. He was made treaſurer of Saliſbury, 1294, and from thence advanced to the ſee of Durham, 1317. It was with difficulty that pope John XXII conſented to his conſecration, for which he paid ſo large a ſum of money to the holy ſee, that he was never able entirely to diſcharge the debt it involved him in. As he was on the road

road to Durham, accompanied by 2 cardinals, in order to be enſtalled, he was attacked by a party of Scotch, headed by one Gilbert Middleton, who having plundered all their baggage, ſuffered the cardinals to proceed; but carried the bp. and his brother Henry, priſoners to Mitteford caſtle, and obliged them to pay a large ſum of money for their ranſom, towards which the prior of Durham was obliged to ſell the habits, plate, and jewels of the church. After this Beaumont was conſecrated at Weſtminſter, on the feaſt of the Annunciation, 1318. This prelate vigorouſly defended the rights of his church, and recovered to it ſeveral eſtates, which had been alienated from it in the time of his predeceſſor, Anthony Bek, the judges paſſing this ſentence in his favour, that the bp. of Durham ought to have the forfeitures in war, within the liberties of this church, as the k. has without. In 1328, this bp. had a diſpute with the metropolitan of York, concerning the right of viſitation, in the juriſdiction of Allerton; and whenever the abp. came thither to viſit, the bp. of Durham always oppoſed him with an armed force. After much litigation and expence, the matter was at length accommodated, the archbp. appropriating the church of Lek, for the maintenance of the biſhop's table, with the reſerve of an annual penſion to himſelf, and another to the chapter of York. Bp. Beaumont built a hall and kitchen, at Middleham, and began a chapel; but did not live to finiſh it. He died at Brentingham, in the dioceſe of York, Sept. 24, 1333, having ſat 15 y. and was buried near the high altar of his church, under a marble ſtone, ornamented with braſs plates, which he had ordered to be made in his life time. He was very avaritious, and at the ſame time very expenſive; of a handſome mein, but lame in both his feet; and ſo illiterate, that he could not read the bull for his own conſecration. For meeting with the word Metropoliticæ; he heſitated a long while, and at laſt, not being able to read it, he cried out in French, 'Soit pour dict, 'i. e. Suppoſe it read;' and coming to the word Ænigmate, he was again at a loſs, and ſaid to the ſtanders-by, 'Par St. Louis, il n'eſt pas curtois 'qui lege parolle ici uſcrit, i. e. By 'St. Lewis it was very uncivil in the 'perſon who wrote this word here.' See Camden's *Britan.* vol. ii.

BEAUMONT (ſir John) ſon of Francis Beaumont, one of the judges of the Common Pleas, in the reign of q. Eliz. and brother of the famous poet, F. Beaumont, was b. 1582, at Grace-dieu, the family ſeat in Leiceſterſhire, ſtudied at Oxford, 3 y. and then entered himſelf of one of the inns of court. In 1626, the 2d y. of Charles I, he was made a baronet. In his youth he applied himſelf to the muſes; he wrote *The crown of thorns*. There is alſo a miſcellany of his poems, entitled, *Boſworth field*, publiſhed by his ſon ſir John, and dedicated to the k. 1629. We have alſo ſeveral tranſlations of his from the Lat. poets; the reſt of his pieces are either on religious or political ſubjects. Ben Johnſon, Mich. Drayton, and others, have celebrated ſir John's poetical genius. He died, 1628, and was buried in the church of Grace-dieu, leaving 3 ſons; John, who died without iſſue, Francis afterwards a Jeſuit; and Thomas, who ſucceeded to the honour and eſtate; he had a ſon named Gervaſe, who died at 7 y. of age.

BEAUMONT and FLETCHER, as theſe 2 celeb. poets have been joined in their works, and by all paſt biographers, I ſhall do the ſame. Mr. Francis Beaumont was deſcended from the anc. family of his name, ſeated

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at Grace-dieu in Leiceſterſhire, and was b. about the y. 1585, in the reign of q. Eliz. His grand-father, John Beaumont, was maſter of the Rolls, and his father, Francis Beaumont, one of the judges of the Common Pleas. Our poet had his education at Cambridge; but of what college we are not informed, nor is it very material to know. We find him afterwards admitted a ſtudent in the Inner Temple; but we have no account of his making any proficiency in the law; a circumſtance attending almoſt all the poets who were bred to that profeſſion, which few men of ſprightly genius care to be confined to. Before he was 30 y. of age he died, 1615, and was buried the 9th of the ſame month, in the entrance of St. Benedict's chapel, within St. Peter's Weſtminſter. We meet with no inſcription on his tomb; but there are 2 epitaphs writ on him, one by his elder brother, ſir John Beaumont, and the other by bp. Corbet. Our poet left behind him one daughter, Mrs. Frances Beaumont, who lived to a great age, and died in Leiceſterſhire, ſince the y. 1700. She had been poſſeſſed of ſeveral poems of her father's writing; but they were loſt at ſea in her voyage from Ireland, where ſhe had lived ſome time in the d. of Ormond's family. Beſides the plays in which Beaumont was jointly concerned with Fletcher, he writ a little dramatic piece, entitled, *A maſque of Gray's Inn gentlemen, and the Inner Temple*; *A poetical epiſtle to Ben Johnſon*; *Verſes to his friend, Mr. John Fletcher, upon his Faithful ſhepherd*; and other poems, printed together, 1653, 8°. Mr. Beaumont was eſteemed ſo accurate a judge of plays, that Ben Johnſon, while he lived, ſubmitted all his writings to his cenſures; and, it is thought, uſed his judgment in correcting, if not contriving moſt of his plots. Mr. JOHN FLETCHER was ſon of Dr. Richard Fletcher, lord bp. of London, and was b. in Northamptonſhire, in the y. 1576. He was educated at Cambridge, probably at Bennet college, to which his father was by his laſt will and teſtament a benefactor. He wrote plays jointly with Mr. Beaumont; and Wood ſays, he aſſiſted Ben Johnſon in a comedy, called, *The widow*. After Beaumont's death, it is ſaid he conſulted Mr. JamesShirley in forming the plots of ſeveral of his plays; but which thoſe were we have no means of diſcovering. The editor of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays, 1711, thinks it very probable, that Shirley ſupplied many that were left imperfect, and that the players gave ſome remains of Fletcher's for Shirley to make up; and and it is from hence (ſays he) that in the firſt act of *Love's pilgrimage*, there is a ſcene of an oſtler tranſcribed verbatim out of Ben Johnſon's *New Inn*, act i, ſcene 1, which play was written long after Fletcher died, and tranſplanted into *Love's pilgrimage*, after printing the *New Inn*, which was in the y. 1630; and 2 of the plays printed under Fletcher's name, *The coronation* and *The little thief*, have been claimed by Shirley, as his; it is probable they were left imperfect by the one, and finiſhed by the other. Mr. Fletcher died of the plague in 49th y. of his age, and the 1ſt of k. Charles I, A. D. 1625, and was buried in St. Mary Overy's church in Southwark. Beaumont and Fletcher, as has been obſerved, wrote plays in concert; but what ſhare each bore in forming the plots, writing the ſcenes, &c. is unknown. The general opinion is, that Beaumont's judgment was uſually employed in correcting and retrenching the ſuperfluities of Fletcher's wit, whoſe fault was, as Mr. Cartwright expreſſes it, to do too much; but if Winſtanley may be credited, the former had his ſhare likewiſe in the drama, for that author relates, that our poets meeting once at a tavern in order to form the rude draught of a tragedy,

tragedy, Fletcher undertook to kill the king, which words being overheard by a waiter, he was officious enough, in order to recommend himſelf, to lodge an information againſt them: but their loyalty being unqueſtioned, and the relation of the circumſtance probable, that the vengeance was only aimed at a theatrical monarch, the affair ended in a jeſt. The firſt play which brought them into eſteem, as Dryden ſays, was *Philaſter, or Love lies a bleeding*; for, before that, they had written two or three very unſucceſsfully, as the like is reported of Ben Johnſon before he writ *Every man in his humour*. Theſe authors had, with the advantage of the wit of Shakeſpear, which was their precedent, great natural gifts, improved by ſtudy. Their plots are allowed generally more regular than Shakeſpear's; they touch the tender paſſions, and excite love in a very moving manner; their faults, notwithſtanding Beaumont's caſtigation, conſiſt in a certain luxuriance, and ſtretching their ſpeeches to an immoderate length: There is a coarſeneſs of dialogue, even in their genteeleſt characters, in comedy, that appears now almoſt unpardonable; one is almoſt inclined to think that the language and manners of thoſe times were not over polite, this fault appears ſo frequent; nor is the great Shakeſpear entirely to be acquitted hereof. However, it muſt be owned their wit is great, their language ſuited to the paſſions they raiſe, and the age in which they lived is a ſufficient apology for their defects. Mr. Dryden tells us, in his *Eſſay on dramatic poetry*, that Beaumont and Fletcher's plays in his time were the moſt pleaſing and frequent entertainments of the ſtage, two of theirs being acted through the year for one of Shakeſpear's or Johnſon's; and the reaſon he aſſigns is, becauſe there is a certain gaiety in their comedies, and a pathos in their moſt ſerious plays which ſuits generally with all men's humours; but however it might be when Dryden writ, the caſe is now reverſed, for Beaumont and Fletcher's plays are not acted above once a ſeaſon, while one of Shakeſpear's is repreſented almoſt every third night. It may ſeem ſtrange, that wits of the firſt magnitude ſhould not be ſo much honoured in the age in which they live, as by poſterity; it is now faſhionable to be in raptures with Shakeſpear; editions are multiplied upon editions, and men of the greateſt genius have employed all their power in illuſtrating his beauties, which ever grow upon the reader, and gain ground upon peruſal. And the public is now given to expect from the maſterly pen of Mr. Johnſon, ſuch an edition of Shakeſpear, as will, in all probability, not only exclude the neceſſity, but even the poſſibility, of any future improvement of the works of this great poet. Among the illuſtrious admirers of our authors, are, Denham, Waller, Cartwright, Ben Johnſon, ſir John Berkenhead, and Dryden himſelf. But their works have not eſcaped the cenſure of the critics, eſpecially Mr. Rymer, the hiſtoriographer, who was really a man of wit and judgment, but ſomewhat ill-natured; for he has laboured to expoſe the faults, without taking any notice of the beauties of *Rollo duke of Normandy*, *The king and no king*, and the *Maid's tragedy*, in a piece of his called *The tragedies of the laſt age conſidered, and examined by the tragedies of the ancients, and by the common ſenſe of all ages, in a letter to Fleetwood Shepherd, eſquire*. Mr. Rymer ſent one of his books as a preſent to Mr. Dryden, who in the blank leaves before the beginning, and after the end of the book, made ſeveral remarks, as if he intended to publiſh an anſwer to that critic, and his opinion of the work was this; 'My judg-

'judgment (ſays he) of this piece, is, 'that it is extremely learned, but the 'author ſeems better acquainted with 'the Greek than the Engliſh poets; 'that all writers ought to ſtudy this 'critic as the beſt account I have ſeen 'of the ancients; that the model of 'tragedy he has here given is ex-'tremely correct. But that it is not 'the only model of tragedy, becauſe 'it is too much circumſcribed in the 'plot, characters, &c. And laſtly, 'that we may be taught here juſtly 'to admire and imitate the ancients, 'without giving them the preference, 'with this author, in prejudice to 'our own country.' *Preface to Fletcher's plays.* Some of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays were printed in 4°, during the lives of the authors; and, 1645, 20 y. after Fletcher's death, there was publiſhed in folio a collection of their plays which had not been printed before, amounting to between thirty and forty. At the beginning of this volume are inſerted a great number of commendatory verſes, written by the moſt eminent wits of that age. This collection was publiſhed by Mr. Sherley, after ſhutting up the theatres, and dedicated to the earl of Pembroke, by ten of the moſt famous actors. In 1679 an edition of all their plays was publiſhed in folio. Another, 1711, printed by Tonſon, in 7 vol. 8vo, containing all the verſes in praiſe of the authors, and ſupplying a large omiſſion of part of the laſt act of *Thierry and Theodoret.* There was another, 1751, in 11 vol. Theſe 2 gentlemen wrote in all 53 plays, too many to be inſerted here.

BECKET (St. Thomas) was ſon of Gilbert, a merchant, ſome time ſheriff of London, and Matilda, a Saracen lady; was b. at London, 1119, educated at Merton abbey, in Surry; ſtudied at Oxford, and afterwards at Paris. He ſoon grew into favour with Theobald, archbp. of Canterbury, who ſent him to ſtudy the civil law at Bononia, in Italy, and after his return, made him archdeacon of Canterbury (at that time one of the richeſt benefices in England) provoſt of Beverley, and a prebendary of Lincoln and St. Paul's. The archbp. alſo recommended him to k. Hen. II, who made him, 1158, high chancellor, and preceptor to his ſon, the young prince Henry. Becket, upon this promotion, laid aſide the eccleſiaſtical habit and way of living, and affected both the dreſs and manners of a courtier. In this character of chancellor he made a campaign with k. Hen. in his expedition into Toulouſe, 1159; having in his own pay 1200 horſe, beſides a retinue of 700 knights and gentlemen, always forward in action, and commanding at the ſieges of ſeveral ſtrong places. In 1160 he was ſent by the k. to Paris, to treat of a marriage between p. Hen. then but 7 years old, and the princeſs Margaret, the k. of France's daughter, then no more than 3, in which negociation Becket ſucceeded, and returned with the young princeſs to England. He had not been chancellor much above 4 y. when archbp. Theobald died. The k. who was then in Normandy, preſently caſt his eyes upon the chancellor, and, reſolving to advance him to the ſee of Canterbury, ſent over his agents to England, who managed the matter ſo with the monks and clergy, that Becket was elected almoſt unanimouſly, by Gilbert Foliot, bp. of London. After the election, Becket, being at that time only deacon, was ordained prieſt on Whitſunday, 1162, by Walter, bp. of Rocheſter, and on Trinity Sunday following, he was conſecrated by Hen. bp. of Wincheſter, in the cathedral church of Canterbury. He received his pall from pope Alexander III, then reſiding in France; and, preſently after his conſecration, ſent meſſengers unto the k. in Normandy, with his reſig-

reſignation of the ſeal and office of chancellor. This ſtep not a little ſurpriſed and diſpleaſed the k. This y. Becket, in the preſence of the k. and court, performed the ceremony of tranſlating the relics of St Edward the Confeſſor to Weſtminſter. Being now confirmed in the ſee of Canterbury, he betook himſelf to a quite different manner of life, and exchanged the gaiety and luxury of a courtier, for the gravity and auſterity of a monk. The ſame y. he was preſent at the council of Tours, held under pope Alexander III. Soon after his return to England he began to exert himſelf with great vigour, in defence of the rights and privileges of the church of Canterbury; for, beſides proſecuting at law ſeveral of the nobility and others, for lands and poſſeſſions he pretended they had uſurped from that ſee, he laid claim to the cuſtody of the caſtle and tower of Rocheſter, then in the hands of the crown; he demanded homage of the earl of Clare, for the manor of Tunbridge; and he excommunicated William, lord of the manor of Aynſford, in Kent, for diſputing with him the right of patronage to that church. And k. Hen. endeavouring to recal ſuch of the privileges of the clergy as he thought inconvenient to the ſtate, and particularly to ſubject perſons guilty of murder, felony, and other high crimes, to the judgment of the civil court, met with a violent oppoſition from the archbp. who would not ſubmit to the leaſt infringement of them. However, the king, at length carried his point, and to bind the clergy more ſtrongly, ſummoned a convention, or parliament, at Clarendon, where ſeveral laws were enacted, relating to the privileges of the clergy, called from thence, *The conſtitution of Clarendon*. After the breaking up of this aſſembly, Becket, repenting of his compliance, retired from court, and, by way of penance, ſuſpended himſelf from officiating in the church, till he ſhould receive abſolution from the pope, then at Sens. After this, deſpairing of the king's favour, he endeavoured to make his eſcape, but the winds drove him back. In 1165, in a parliament ſummoned at Northampton, Becket was ſentenced to forfeit all his goods and chattles, and ſeveral demands being made on him, in relation to the affairs of his chancellorſhip, and not meeting with encouragement either from the pope, or his brethren, he privately went away, and arrived at Graveline, in Holland, and from thence went to the monaſtery of St. Bertin, in Flanders. The k. immediately confiſcated the revenues of the archbiſhopric. While he was abroad he excommunicated ſeveral perſons who had oppoſed, or violated the rights of the church, which exaſperated men's minds againſt him; and the king was incenſed to the higheſt degree. In 1169 endeavours were again uſed to accommodate matters, at a ſecond interview between the kings of England and France, but to no purpoſe, the archbp. refuſing to comply, becauſe Hen. perſiſted in denying him *oſculum pacis* (the kiſs of peace). After this, Hen. fearing leaſt Becket ſhould procure an interdict to be laid on his dominions, ordered all his Engl. ſubjects, above 15 y. of age, to take an oath, by which they renounced the authority of archbp. Becket, and pope Alexander; but, tho' moſt of the laity took it, yet few or none of the clergy complied. The next y. the k. being returned into England, cauſed his ſon, pr. Hen. to be crowned by the archbp. of York, without any proteſtation made to ſave the privilege of the archbp. of Canterbury, to whom that office belonged. Becket complained of this injury done him to the pope, who ſuſpended the archbp. of York, and excommunicated the biſhops who aſſiſted him, and

lodged the inſtruments of theſe cenſures in the hands of Becket. This y. 1170, an accommodation was at laſt brought about, between k. Hen. and Becket, upon the confines of Maine, in Normandy; where the archbp. (whether through pride or inadvertency) ſuffered the k. to hold his horſe's bridle, while he mounted and diſmounted twice. After which, he prepared to return to England; but the archbp. of York, and the reſt of the ſuſpended and excommunicated biſhops, endeavoured to prevent his landing. He was received with great acclamations at Canterbury, where, almoſt as ſoon as he arrived, he received an order from the young k. commanding him to abſolve the ſuſpended and excommunicated biſhops; but Becket refuſing to comply, the archbp. of York, and the biſhops of London and Saliſbury immediately carried their complaint to the old k. in Normandy, who was ſo highly exaſperated at this freſh inſtance of obſtinacy and diſloyalty in Becket, that he broke out into an exclamation, with great warmth, that, he was an unhappy pr. who maintained a great number of lazy, inſignificant perſons about him, none of whom had gratitude or ſpirit enough to revenge him on a ſingle, inſolent prelate, who gave him ſo much diſturbance. Upon which, 4 gentlemen of the court formed a deſign againſt the archbiſhop's life, and, Dec. 29, 1171, they murdered him, in the cathedral church of Canterbury. The priors and monks buried his body in a vault in the cathedral. K. Hen. immediately diſpatched an embaſſy to Rome, to purge himſelf from the imputation of being the cauſe of it. Upon the death of the archbp. all divine offices ceaſed in the church of Canterbury, for one y. wanting 9 days, at the end of which, by order of the pope, it was re-conſecrated. Two years after, Becket was canonized by virtue of pope Alexander's bull, dated March 13, 1173. The ſame y. a particular collect was appointed to be uſed in all the churches of Canterbury, for expiating the guilt of Becket's murder. The collect was as follows, but in Lat. 'Be favourable, O Lord, to our prayers, 'that we, who acknowlege ourſelves 'guilty of iniquity, may be delivered 'by the interceſſion of Thomas, thy 'bleſſed martyr and biſhop.' The next y. k. Hen. returning into England, went to Canterbury, where he did penance, and underwent a voluntary diſcipline. Becket's ſhrine was viſited from all parts, and enriched with coſtly gifts.

BECKINGTON (Thomas) was b. at Beckington, Somerſetſhire. In 1408 he took his degree of LL. D. at Oxford. He was prebendary of Bedwin, York, and Litchfield, and maſter of St. Catherine's hoſpital, near the Tower. About 1429 he was dean of the court of Arches, before which, he was advocate in Doctor's Commons. At a ſynod held at St. Paul's, he was employed to aſſiſt in drawing up a form of law, according to which the Lollards or Wickliffites were to be proceeded againſt. Having been tutor to k. Hen. VI, and written a book wherein, in oppoſition to the ſalique law, he ſtrenuouſly aſſerted the rights of the king's of England to the crown of France, he arrived to a great degree of eſteem and favour with that prince; and was made ſecretary of ſtate, keeper of the privy ſeal, and afterwards bp. of Bath and Wells. He was conſecrated Oct. 13, 1443, in the new chappel of Eton college, not then finiſhed, and was the firſt who officiated in that chapel. He was, for his generous patronage of learned men, called the Mæcenas of his age. He finiſhed Lincoln college, which had been left imperfect by its founder, Richard Fleming, bp. of Lincoln, and

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got the manor of Newton Longville ſettled upon New college Oxon, 1440; laid out 6000 marks upon the houſes belonging to his ſee. By his will, which he procured to be confirmed by the great ſeal (leaſt his effects ſhould be ſeized by k. Edw. IV, he having been a great ſtickler for the Lancaſter intereſt) he left ſeveral legacies. He died at Wells, Jan. 14, 1464, and was buried in his cathedral, where his monument ſtill remains.

BEDFORD (John Plantagenet d. of) See PLANTAGENET.

BEDFORD (John Ruſſel d. of) See RUSSEL.

BEDA, an Engliſh monk, well known by the name of Venerable Bede, was b. 672, in the biſhopric of Durham. At the age of 7 he was brought to the monaſtery of St. Peter, and committed to the care of abbot Benedict, where he remained 12 y. When he was 19, he was ordained deacon, and thenceforwards ſtudied and taught with incredible diligence. In 702 he was ordained prieſt: he ſtill remained in a monaſtic life, and ſpent ſeveral years in compoſing an eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, which has been very much eſteemed, and which he publiſhed, 731, when, as himſelf informs us, he was 59 y. of age; but before he publiſhed this, he had written a multitude of other books, upon a vaſt variety of ſubjects, a catalogue of which he ſubjoined to this hiſtory, by which he obtained ſo great a reputation, that he was conſulted by the greateſt prelates of that age, in their moſt important affairs. The ſtrict friendſhip which ſubſiſted between Egbert, bp. of York, and Bede, occaſioned the latter to write him a letter, in which is ſhewn at once the tempers and characters of thoſe great men, and alſo affords us a picture of the then ſtate of the church. In it he takes notice of the many inconveniences which were likely to ariſe from the prevailing humour of multiplying houſes, both to the church and ſtate. He fell into a gradual conſumption, and a few weeks before his death, into an aſthma, which did not in the leaſt cauſe him to abate his uſual employments in the monaſtery, but he continued to pray, and inſtruct the young monks, and to proſecute the works that were ſtill in his hands, that, if poſſible, they might be finiſhed before he died. He died, as we are informed by the monks who wrote his life, May 26, 735. The day before his death he grew much worſe, yet he ſpent the night as uſual, in the tranſlation of St. John's Goſpel into the Saxon language, and continued dictating to the perſon who wrote for him, who ſaid, 'There remains now 'no more but one chapter, but it 'ſeems very irkſome to you to ſpeak;' to which he anſwered, 'It is eaſy; 'take another pen, dip it in the ink, 'and write as faſt as you can.' About 9 o'clock he ſent for ſome of his brethren, to divide among them ſome incenſe, and other things of little value, which were in his cheſt. While he was ſpeaking to them, the young man, who wrote for him, and whoſe name was Wilberh, ſaid, 'There is 'now, maſter, but one ſentence want-'ing;' upon which he bid him write quick, and ſoon after, the young man ſaid, 'It is now done;' to which he replied, 'Well! thou hath ſaid the 'truth, it is now done. Take up 'my head between your hands, and 'lift me, becauſe it pleaſes me much 'to ſit over againſt the place where I 'was wont to pray, and where, now 'ſitting, I may yet invoke my father.' Being thus ſeated according to his deſire, upon the floor of his cell, he ſaid, 'Glory be to the Father, Son, and 'Holy Ghoſt:' and as he pronounced the laſt word, he immediately expired. His body was interred in the church of his own monaſtery, at Jarrow, and numbers reſorted thither to pray, more particularly on the

anniverſary of his death. But, in proceſs of time his body was removed to Durham, and interred in the ſame coffin with that of St. Cuthbert.

BEDA (Noel) Dr. of divinity in the univerſity of Paris, was b. in Picardy, and lived in the reign of Francis I. He declared himſelf the ſworn enemy of all thoſe, who endeavoured to reſtore polite literature; upon which account Eraſmus and James Faber Stapulenſis, fell under his diſpleaſure. He pretended to have found a great number of hereſies in Eraſmus's Paraphraſes, and publiſhed a book upon that ſubject. Eraſmus vindicated himſelf, and accuſing him in his turn, convicted him of a great number of calumnies. He was ſo outrageous in his abuſes, that they were obliged at laſt to deliver him over to the ſecular arm, which to puniſh his extravagances, condemned him to make an *amende honorable*, and to confeſs, before a prodigious number of people, at the gate of the cathedral of Paris, that he had ſpoken againſt the king, and againſt the truth. He was likewiſe condemned to baniſhment in 1535. He was a great perſecutor of thoſe he called heretics. He died 8th of Febr. 1537, at Mount Saint Michael, where he was confined. He publiſhed ſome works.

BEDEL (William) bp. of Kilmore in Ireland, was b. at Black Netley in Eſſex, and ſent to Emanuel college in Cambridge. In 1593 he was choſen fellow of this college: he removed from the univerſity to St. Edmundſbury in Suffolk, where he had a church. In 1604 he attended ſir Henry Wotton as his chaplain, when he went ambaſſador to Venice. While he reſided there, he tranſlated the Engl. Liturgy into Italian, which was very well received, eſpecially by the ſeven divines appointed by the republic to preach againſt the pope, during the interdict. He continued 8 years in Venice, in which time he improved himſelf greatly in the Hebr. Language. Upon his returning to Engl. he immediately retired to his charge at St. Edmundſbury, and employed himſelf in tranſlating the hiſtories of the interdict and inquiſition, which he dedicated to the king; as alſo the two laſt books of the hiſtory of the council of Trent, into Latin, ſir Adam Newton having tranſlated the 2 firſt; the MSS. of all were given to him by father Paul, before he left Venice. He lived there in a private manner, until ſir Tho. Jermyn taking notice of his abilities, preſented him to the living of Horingſheath, 1615. But he found difficulties in obtaining inſtitution and induction from the bp. of Norwich, who demanded large fees on that account. Mr. Bedel looking on every payment as ſimony, that exceeded a competent gratification for the writing, the wax, and the parchment, refuſed taking out his title on other terms. However in a few days the bp. ſent for him, and gave him his title without fees, and he removed to Horingſheath, where he publiſhed his book of controverſy with the church of Rome, which he dedicated to king Charles I, then prince of Wales, 1624. In 1627 he was unanimouſly elected provoſt of Trinity college in Dublin, where he applied himſelf to the duties of that ſtation with great aſſiduity, reforming what was amiſs, and catechiſing the youth once a week. In 1629 he was advanced to the ſees of Kilmore and Ardagh, and ſet about the reformation of abuſes. He laboured to convert the better ſort of the popiſh clergy, and in this he had great ſucceſs. He procured the common prayer, which had been tranſlated into Iriſh, and cauſed it to be read in his cathedral in his own preſence, every Sunday.

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He was very moderate in his ſentiments; and it was his opinion, that proteſtants would agree well enough, if they could be brought to underſtand each other. When the rebellion broke out in 1641, the rebels at firſt behaved with civility to the bp. but afterwards carried him and his family priſoners to the caſtle of Cloughboughter. After being kept there 3 weeks, he and his family were exchanged. In the beginning of Feb. being very ill, and apprehending a ſpeedy change, he called for his ſons, and his ſons wives, ſpoke to them a conſiderable time, gave them much ſpiritual advice, and bleſſed them. On Feb. 7, 1641, he died, aged 70. The Iriſh did him unuſual honours at his burial, which was attended even by the chief of the rebels, who diſcharged a volley of ſhot at his interment, and cried out in Lat. 'Requieſcat in pace ultimus Anglorum;' 'May the laſt of the Engliſh reſt in 'peace;' for they had often ſaid, that as they eſteemed him the beſt of Engl. biſhops, ſo he would be the laſt that ſhould be left among them. Edmond Farilly, a popiſh prieſt, cried, 'O ſit 'anima mea cum Bedello,' 'I would 'to God my ſoul were with Bedel's.' His will, dated Feb. 15, 1640, greatly redounds to his honour, that out of his narrow fortune he ſhould deſtine ſomething to every place to which he had any relation, a ſure ſign that he was mindful in his higheſt fortunes, not of his progreſs only, but beginnings alſo. See ſir James Ware's works, vol. i. Life of bp. Bedell.

BEHN (Aphra) a celebrated poeteſs of the laſt age, was the daughter of Mr. Johnſon, deſcended from a good family in Canterbury, and was b. in the reign of Charles I. Her father's relationſhip to lord Willoughby induced him, for the ſake of being lieutenant-general of Surinam, and 36 iſlands, to remove with his family to the Weſt Indies, whilſt Mrs. Behn was very young. Mr. Johnſon died in his paſſage, but his family arrived at Surinam, where Mrs. Behn became acquainted with the ſtory, and the perſon, of the American prince, Oroonoco, and Clemene, or Imoinda, his wife, whoſe adventures ſhe has ſo feelingly deſcribed in the celebrated novel of that name. After her return to England, ſhe married Mr. Behn, a merchant of London, but of Dutch extraction. Her juſt and entertaining account of Surinam gave k. Charles II ſo good an idea of her, that he employed her to tranſact ſome important affairs during the Dutch war, which occaſioned her going to Flanders, and reſiding at Antwerp. Here ſhe diſcovered the deſign, formed by the Dutch, of ſailing up the Thames, and burning the Eng. ſhips in their harbours. She diſcovered this by means of one Vander Albert, who had been a former lover of hers, who, to induce her to favour his deſigns upon her, acquainted her, A. D. 1666, that Cornelius de Wit, who, with the reſt of his family, had an implacable hatred to the Eng. nation, and the houſe of Orange, had, with de Ruyter, propoſed to the States the expedition above mentioned. This intelligence ſhe immediately communicated to the court of Eng. which, though very true, as the event proved, was only laughed at, and ſlighted. Mrs. Behn afterwards returned to London, and dedicated the remainder of her life to pleaſure and poetry. Beſides 3 vols. of *Miſcellany poems*, ſhe wrote 17 plays, ſome hiſtories and novels, and tranſlated Fontenelle's *Hiſt. of oracles*, and *Plurality of worlds*; to which ſhe annexed *An eſſay on tranſlation, and tranſlated proſe*: the paraphraſe of *Oenone's epiſtle to Paris*, in the Engl. tranſlation of *Ovid's epiſtles*, is her's; as are the celebrated *Love letters between a nobleman and his ſiſter*; Lond. 1684. Her wit gained her the acquaintance

and eſteem of the poets of that time, Dryden, Southerne, Cotton, and others; and the love and addreſſes of ſeveral gentlemen; one in particular, with whom ſhe correſponded under the name of Lyſidas. Her gay ſcenes were cloſed, after a long indiſpoſition, April 16, 1689, and ſhe was buried in the cloyſter of Weſtminſter abbey

BEK, or Beak, (Anthony) bp. of Durham in the reigns of Edw. I and and II, was advanced, with the king's conſent, from the archdeaconry of Durham to the biſhopric. He was elected by the monks, July 9, 1283, and conſecrated Jan. 9 following, by the archbp. of York. At the time of his conſecration the archbp. having had a diſpute, during the vacancy of the ſee, with the chapter of Durham, obliged the prior to go out of the church, and the next day enjoined the new bp. upon his canonical obedience, to excommunicate the ſuperior and ſeveral of the monks; but Bek refuſed to obey the archbp. ſaying, 'I was yeſterday conſecrated their 'bp. and ſhall I excommunicate 'them to-day? no obedience ſhall 'force me to this.' He was very rich, having, beſides the revenues of his biſhopric, a temporal eſtate of 5,000 marks per ann. He aſſiſted k. Edw. I in his war againſt John Baliol k. of Scotland, and brought into the field a large body of forces. In 1294 he was ſent ambaſſador from k. Edw. to the emp. of Germany, to conclude a treaty with that prince, againſt the increaſing power of France. He had the title of patriarch of Jeruſalem conferred on him by the pope, 1305; and about the ſame time received from the k. a grant of the principality of the Iſle of Man. He expended large ſums in building; he founded the priory of Alvingham, in Lancaſhire, the revenue of which, at the diſſolution, was valued at 141l. 15s. per ann. He died at Eltham, 1310, and was buried in the church of Durham.

BELING (Richard) was b. in 1613, at Belingſtown in the county of Dublin, being the ſon of ſir Hen. Beling. In 1641 he engaged in the rebellion, and, tho' but 28 y. of age was an officer of conſiderable rank. He afterwards was principal ſecretary to the ſupreme council of the confederated Rom. catholics at Kilkenny, by whom he was ſent ambaſſador to the pope and other Italian princes, to crave aid for the ſupport of their cauſe: but afterwards ſubmitted to the king's authority, and was intruſted by the marquis of Ormond in many negociations, both before and after the reſtoration, which he executed with great fidelity and ſufficiency. When the parliament army had ſubdued the Iriſh, Mr. Beling retired to France, where he continued ſeveral y. and at that time he employed himſelf in writing Latin books againſt thoſe of the Rom. party, who laid the blame of the rebellion on the ſeverity of the Engliſh government. He returned home on the reſtoration, and was repoſſeſſed of his eſtate by the intereſt of the d. of Ormond. He died in Dublin, 1677.

BELISARIUS, general of the armies of the emp. Juſtinian, the ſupport of his crown, and one of the greateſt captains of his age. The 2d y. after Juſtinian aſcended the throne, A. D. 529, Beliſarius was made general of the Eaſt, and made an inroad into Perſia, where he met Peroſes, the Perſian general, and deſtroyed 5,000 of his men. The next y. the Perſians, commanded by Azarethes, aſſiſted by a great number of Saracens, under their k. Almundarius, engaged Beliſarius, who, ſenſible of his great diſadvantage, would prudently have declined engaging, but was forced to it by his troops and totally defeated, yet ſaved the remains of his army by a well concerted retreat. In 532 Juſtinian would have quitted Conſtantinople, on account of a ſedition raiſed there, becauſe he had but barely degraded

degraded 2 rapacious miniſters, John and Trebonianus, againſt whom the populace were enraged, and had proclaimed Hypatius, nephew to the late Anaſtaſius, emp. and forced him into the Circus, the ſenate joining with them: but Beliſarius, who had been recalled from Perſia, joined by Mundus and his Heruli, entering the city at the head of his troops, killed above 30,000 of the unarmed multitude, and diſperſed the reſt; Hypatius and Pompeius were beheaded, and thrown into the ſea, and the reſt of the conſpirators puniſhed. In 535 Beliſarius took Palermo from the Goths, and poſſeſſed himſelf of all Sicily; and the next y. drove the Goths out of Dalmatia; and the following y. gained ſuch great advantages over the Goths in Italy, that he was invited to Rome, which he entered in triumph, and took poſſeſſion of it in the emperor's name, Dec. 9. In 538 Vitiges, having raiſed a great army, laid ſiege to Rome; but Beliſarius forced him to raiſe the ſiege. Beliſarius, 540, was proclaimed k. of Italy, and admitted into Ravenna, &c. by the Goths; but being ſoon after called to Conſtantinople by Juſtinian, he took Vitiges their k. and a vaſt plunder with him thither. In 542 he entered Perſia and ravaged Aſſyria: 4 y. after he was forced to march to ſtop the rapid progreſs of Totila, the new k. of the Goths, but without ſucceſs; upon which Totila, having taken ſeveral important places, ſat down before Rome, then labouring under a grievous famine, and in the greateſt diſtreſs, which, the next y. 547, was betrayed by the Iſaurians to Totila, who entered and plundered it, but ſpared the lives of the inhabitants and ſoldiers: Beliſarius prevented the total deſtruction of the city, and Totila contented himſelf with carrying off the ſenate and all the inhabitants with him to Lucania. The next y. Beliſarius fortified Rome, and repulſed Totila, who had returned again. The brave Beliſarius, after all his great ſervices and ſignal victories, fell at length a ſacrifice to the envy of his enemies, and, upon their malicious accuſations, was degraded of all his honours, and confined to his houſe at Conſtantinople, 559 or 561. But 2 y. after Juſtinian, fully ſatisfied of his innocence and ſingular merit, reſtored him to his former honours and commands; and, according to Cedrenus and others, he died in peace at Conſtantinople, A. D. 565.

BELLARMIN (Robert) an Italian Jeſuit, was one of the moſt famous controverſial writers of his time. He was b. at Monte Pulciano, in 1542, and entered himſelf among the Jeſuits in 1560. His mother, Cynthia Cervin, was ſiſter to pope Marcellus II. He was ordained prieſt by Cornelius Janſenius, 1569; and the y. following he taught divinity at Louvain: he was the 1ſt Jeſuit who taught that ſcience in that famous univerſity, which he did with extraordinary ſucceſs. Having lived 7 y. in the Low Countries, he returned to Italy, and began, in 1576, to read lectures at Rome on controverſial ſubjects, which none of the Jeſuits had done before in that city. He executed this with ſo much applauſe that Sixtus V, ſending a legate into France, in 1590, appointed him, Robert Bellarmin, as a divine who might be of very great ſervice in caſe any diſpute in religion ſhould happen to be diſcuſſed. He returned to Rome about 10 months after, and was raiſed ſucceſſively to divers offices, both in the ſociety, and at the pope's court, and, 1599, was made a cardinal. Three y. after he had the archbiſhopric of Capua given him, which he reſigned 1605, when the new pope deſired to have him near himſelf. He was engaged in the affairs of the court of Rome till 1621, when he quitted the Vatican, and retired to a houſe belonging to his

his order, where he died Sept. 17, in the ſame y. He was viſited in his laſt ſickneſs by pope Gregory XV.

BELLAY (John du) a learned cardinal, b. in 1492, diſtinguiſhed by his knowlege and by his talents. Francis I intruſted him with the moſt important employments and negociations. He was a friend to Budæus, with whom he joined to engage Francis I to found the royal college. Du Bellay was nominated bp. of Paris in 1532. The y. following, the affair of Hen. VIII of England beginning to make a diviſion feared, du Bellay was ſent to him, and brought about an accommodation. He went alſo to give an account to the pope, and to obtain a delay; and ſent a meſſenger to Hen. VIII, to have the procuration that that prince had promiſed; but the meſſenger not being able to return on the day fixed, Clement VII, at the inſtigation of the agents of Charles V, fulminated an excommunication againſt Hen. VIII, and put an interdict on his eſtate, againſt the proteſts of du Bellay, who aſſured him that the meſſenger would arrive very ſoon, and who actually arrived two days after, with the procurations. Du Bellay was made card. in 1535; bp. of Limoges in 1541; archbp. of Bourdeaux, in 1544; afterwards bp. of Mons, in 1546; but after the death of Francis I, in 1547, the card. du Bellay, having been deprived of his rank and credit, retired to Rome, where he was eſteemed, and where he died, Feb. 16, 1560, at 68 y. of age. He left ſome poetry, and other works, in Latin.

BELLEGARDE (Roger de St. Lary, ſeigneur de) after ſignalizing himſelf in many campaigns, was made marſhal of France by Hen. III, 1574, and received from that prince ſo many favours, that he was called at court the Torrent of Favour; but his credit did not laſt long, which obliged him to retire into Piedmont, where he made himſelf maſter of the marquiſate de Saluces, and expelled the governor. This affair made a great noiſe at court: in the mean while Cath. de Medicis being gone to Lyons in 1579, feigned to approve of the reaſons of the marſhal, and confirmed the government of Saluces to him, when ſhe could not deprive him of it. Bellegarde eſpouſed Marguerite de Saluces, widow of marechal de Termes, his great uncle: he had loved her paſſionately during the life of her huſband, but after his marriage he did not treat her well. He died in 1579. He muſt be diſtinguiſhed from Roger de Bellegarde, duke and peer, and maſter of the horſe, who was a great favourite of the kings Hen. III, Hen. IV, and Lewis XIII.

BELLINI (Lawrence) an eminent phyſ. of the 17th cent. and author of ſeveral books, was b. at Florence in 1643. Having finiſhed his ſtudies young, he went to Piſa, where, aſſiſted by the generoſity of the grand-duke, Ferdinand II, he ſtudied under 2 of the moſt learned men of that age, Oliva and Borelli: under the former he was inſtructed in natural philoſophy, and under the latter in mechanics. He made ſo great a progreſs in theſe ſciences, that at 20 y. of age he had a profeſſorſhip in philoſophy given him. Soon after, on account of his great ſkill in anatomy, the grand duke procured him a profeſſorſhip in that ſcience. Bellini having filled that poſt about 30 y. was ſent for to Florence, when he was about 50 y. of age. He practiſed phyſic there with great ſucceſs, and was advanced to be 1ſt phyſician to the grand duke, Coſmus III. He died Jan. 8, 1703, at 60 y. of age. He had the honour of having his works read, and explained publicly, during his life, by Dr. Pitcairn, prof. of phyſ. in Scotland.

BELLIEVRE (Pomponius de) a famous chancellor of France, was the ſon of Claude de Bellievre, 1ſt preſident of the parliament of Grenoble, of a family of Lyons, which produced ſeveral great men. He was b. at Lyons, 1529, and ſtudied at Toulouſe and Padua. He became expert in the belles lettres, and in the law, and was made counſellor of the ſenate of Chamberry; afterwards, ſuperintendant of the finances, and preſident of the parliament of Paris, in 1579. He did great ſervice to the ſtates in his embaſſies, and in divers employments which he held under the kings Charles IX, Hen. III, and Hen. IV, with the Griſons, in Germany, Poland, Italy, and above all at the peace of Vervins. Hen. IV made him chancellor of France in 1599. and placed a particular confidence in him. He aſſiſted at the conference of Fontainbleau, between Perron and du Pleſſis Mornai, and made, by order of the k. a report of what paſſed in that diſpute. He quitted the ſeals in 1605, and remained preſident of the council. He died Sept. 7, 1607, at 78 y. of age. He loved and advanced the ſciences.

BELLIN (James) a famous painter of Venice, in the 15th cent. had 2 ſons, Gentil and John, eminent painters, who painted thoſe excellent pictures which are in the council-hall of Venice. Mahomet II, emp. of the Turks, was ſo charmed with ſome pictures he had ſeen of Gentil's, that he wrote to the republic of Venice, to deſire they would ſend that painter to him. Bellin went to Conſtantinople, and painted many fine pictures for the grand ſignor, among others the beheading of St. John. Mahomet admired the diſpoſition and colouring of this laſt work, but he found that the neck was too long and too large; and, to convince him of his error, he called a ſlave, and had his head cut off in the preſence of Bellin; upon which he remarked, that the neck, when ſeparated from the head, ſhrunk extremely. Bellin was ſeized with a terrible fear at the ſight of ſuch an object, and had no reſt till he obtained leave to depart. The grand ſignor made him rich preſents, put himſelf a chain of gold about his neck, and ſent him to Venice with letters of recommendation to the republic, who gave him a penſion. He died at Venice in 1501, at 80 y. of age. JOHN BELLIN, his brother, who painted with more art and ſweetneſs than he, died in 1512, aged 90. He was one of the firſt who painted in oil.

BELLOY (Peter) advocate-general to the parliament of Toulouſe, had not yet entered upon that office when he wrote in defence of the k. of Navarre's rights, againſt the league. As he was a Rom. cath. and at Paris when he publiſhed that work, it was looked on with a kind of admiration; it was entitled, *A catholic apology againſt the libels, declarations, advices, and conſultations, made, written, and publiſhed by the leaguers, diſturbers of the quiet of the kingdom of France, who have riſen up ſince the deceaſe of the king's only brother, by E. D. L. F. C.* But Thuanus ſays it was written by one Breton, who was hanged, 1586. It appeared in 1585. It has been tranſlated into Latin. The writers for the league treated it as a defamatory libel; and the author ſaw himſelf expoſed to a rigorous proſecution. He was a learned civilian, and had read a great deal. He had at that time publiſhed ſome other books. He continued in confinement about 4 years.

BEME, a German by birth, was bred up in the d. of Guiſe's family, became the principal perſon in the murder reſolved to be committed upon admiral de Chatillon. He was the man, who, as ſoon as the parlour-door was broke open, aſked him, 'Are you the admiral?' and, upon his

his anſwering that he was, thruſt his ſword into his breaſt, and gave him a ſtroke on the face; and, when the d. of Guiſe aſked him whether the buſineſs was done, anſwered, 'Yes:' and immediately obeyed his command by throwing the body out of the window. He was taken at Xaintonge, by the garriſon of Bouteville, 1575. He promiſed a great ranſom, and to procure Montbrun's releaſe, whom the catholics had taken in Dauphiny. The ſole deſire of ſaving Montbrun kept them from putting Beme to death: as ſoon as he heard of Montbrun's death, he made his eſcape; Bertanville, the governor of the place, purſued, overtook him, and killed him.

BENBOW (John) was the ſon of John Benbow, a colonel in k. Ch. I's ſervice. He was bred to the ſea, and in 1686, capt. Benbow, in the Benbow Frigate, of which he was owner and commander, was attacked in his paſſage to Cadiz by a Sallee rover, againſt whom he defended himſelf, tho' very unequal in the number of men, with the utmoſt bravery, till at laſt the Moors boarded him, but were quickly repulſed, with the loſs of 13 men, whoſe heads capt. Benbow ordered to be cut off, and thrown into a tub of pork-pickle. When he arrived at Cadiz, he went a ſhore, and ordered a negro ſervant to follow him with the Moors heads in a ſack. He had ſcarce landed before the officers of the revenue inquired of his ſervant what he had in his ſack? the capt. anſwered, ſalt proviſions for his own uſe. 'That may be (anſwered the 'officers), but we muſt inſiſt on ſee-'ing them.' Capt. Benbow pretended to take it very ill, that he was ſuſpected of running goods. The officers inſiſted that he ſhould go with them to the magiſtrates, who were then ſitting not far off; accordingly he went with them. The magiſtrates very civilly told him, they were obliged by their office to ſee what there was, as he had refuſed ſhewing them to the officers of the cuſtoms: he immediately ordered his man to fling them on the table. The Spaniards were exceedingly ſtruck at the ſight of the Moors heads, but no leſs aſtoniſhed at the account of the captain's behaviour, who, with ſo ſmall a force, had been able to defeat ſuch a number of Barbarians. An account of the whole affair was ſent to the court of Madrid, and the king was ſo pleaſed with it, that he would needs ſee the Engliſh capt. who made a journey to court, where he was received with great teſtimonies of reſpect, and not only diſmiſſed with a handſome preſent, but his catholic majeſty was alſo pleaſed to write to k. James; who, upon the captain's return, gave him a ſhip, which was his introduction into the royal navy. In Nov. 1693, commodore Benbow bombarded St. Malo. In 1701 he ſailed for the Weſt Indies, where he arrived Nov. 3; ſome time after he met with a ſquadron of French men of war, commanded by du Caſſe, whom the admiral engaged, but not with all the ſucceſs he could have wiſhed for, thro' the ill conduct of his captains. The admiral boarded du Caſſe in perſon three times, and received a wound in his face and another in his arm, and afterwards had his right leg ſhattered by a chain-ſhot; he was carried down, but he preſently ordered his cradle to the quarter-deck, and continued the fight. On Oct. 6, 1702, a court martial ſat at Port-Royal, when capt. Kirby of the Defiance was brought upon his trial; he was accuſed of cowardice, breach of orders, and neglect of duty, and was ſentenced to be ſhot. The ſame day capt. Conſtable of the Windſor was tried; his own officers vindicated him from cowardice; but the reſt of the charge being clearly proved, he was ſentenced to be caſhiered, and to be impriſoned during her majeſty's pleaſure. The

next day capt. Wade was tried, and the charge being fully proved, had the ſame ſentence with Kirby. The condemned captains were ſent from Jamaica, on board her majeſty's ſhip Briſtol, and arrived at Plymouth, Apr. 16, 1703, where, as in all the weſtern ports, there lay a dead warrant for their immediate execution, in order to prevent any applications in their favour, and they were accordingly ſhot aboard the ſhip that brought them home. Admiral Benbow died Nov. 4, 1702.

BENEDICTIS (Elipidio de) was ſecretary to card. Mazarine, whilſt nuncio in France, and was afterwards his agent at Rome. He acquitted himſelf ſo well, that the cardinal in his will recommended him to the moſt Chriſtian k. and he was declared agent of France at Rome, and richly provided for. He was appointed by the cardinal's heirs to direct the funeral obſequies, of which he acquitted himſelf with honour; he alſo performed the ſame for the q. mother. He publiſhed a deſcription of theſe funerals. He wrote a refutation of a ſatire againſt Mazarine. He tranſlated into Italian the pr. of Conti's *Treatiſe on the duties of men of quality*, and publiſhed chronological tables. He underſtood architecture well, which he ſhewed in the houſe and gardens he built near Rome; a deſcription of them was preſented to the public, under the title of *Villa Benedicta literaria*. He was the contriver of the decorations in the chapel of St. Lewis, which he almoſt built from the ground, in the church of that ſaint.

BENEDETTE (le) or Caſtiglione, a famous painter and engraver of the 17th cent. b. at Genoa, 1616, was a ſcholar of Pagi Ferrari, and Vandyck, and neglected nothing to acquire by his art an immortal reputation. The duke de Mantua ſent for him to his court, where he kept him a chariot, and gave him a conſiderable penſion. Benedette excelled chiefly in paſtorals, marches, animals and claro obſcuro. His pictures and drawings of this kind bear a very great price. There are many of them at Genoa. The k. of France and d. of Orleans have alſo ſeveral of them. He died at Mantua, 1670. His 2 ſons Francis and Salvator Caſtiglione were his ſcholars.

BENEDICTUS (Renatus) a famous doctor of the Sorbonne, and curate of St. Euſtathius of Paris, in the 16th cent. was b. at Sevenniere, near Angers. He was a ſecret favourer of the proteſtant religion, and publiſhed at Paris the French tranſlation of the Bible, which had been made by the reformed miniſters at Geneva. This tranſlation was approved by ſeveral doctors of the Sorbonne, before it went to preſs, and Charles IX had granted a privilege for printing it. Yet, when it was publiſhed, it was immediately condemned. In 1587 k. Hen. III appointed him reader and regius profeſſor of divinity, in the college of Navarre. He had been before that time confeſſor to the unhappy Mary q. of Scotland; during her ſtay in France, and attended her when ſhe returned to Scotland. Some time before the death of Hen. III, he, or ſome of his friends with his aſſiſtance publiſhed a book, entitled *The catholic apology*; in which it was ſhewed, that the proteſtant religion, which Hen. III profeſſed, was not a ſufficient reaſon to deprive him of his right of ſucceeding to the crown of France; 1ſt, Becauſe the Hugonots admitted the fundamental articles of the catholic faith, and that the ceremonies and practices which they exploded, had been unknown to the primitive church. 2dly, Becauſe the council of Trent, in which they had been condemned, was neither general, nor lawful, nor acknowleged in France.

France. He alſo aſſiſted at the conference which was held at St. Dennis, and in which it was reſolved, that the k. having given ſufficient proofs of his faith and repentance, might be reconciled to the church, without waiting for the pope's conſent. In 1597 he was promoted by the k. to the biſhopric of Troyes, in Champagne; but he could never obtain the pope's bull to be inſtalled. However, he enjoyed the temporalities of that biſhopric till 1604, when he reſigned it with the king's leave, to Renatus de Breſlay, archdeacon of Angers. He died at Paris, Mar. 7, 1608. Dr. Victor Cayet made his funeral oration. He wrote the hiſtory of the coronation of k. Hen. III, printed at Rheims, 1575, 8°.

BENI (Paul) a native of Candia, a famous profeſſor of belles lettres at Padua, and one of the moſt learned men in the 17th cent. had been a Jeſuit. He made his fortune by his critical obſervations on the dictionary of the academy de la Cruſca, and vigorouſly undertook the defence of Taſſo, whom he preferred to Virgil and Homer, which did no honour to his taſte. He died Feb. 12, 1625. His principal works are, his *Commentaries on the poetry and rhetoric of Ariſtotle*; on the 6 firſt books of the *Æneid*; and on *Salluſt*; *A treatiſe upon hiſtory*; *A diſſertation on the annals of Baronius*; *A ſyſtem of poetry and rhetoric*, drawn from Plato, &c.

BENJAMIN of Navarre, a Jewiſh rabbi, and author of *The itinerary*. He flouriſhed about 1170. He travelled over ſeveral remote countries, and gave an account of what he either ſaw himſelf, or was informed of by perſons of credit. He died, 1173, not long after his return from his travels. He was a man of great ſagacity and judgment, and well ſkilled in the ſacred laws; and his obſervations and accounts have been generally found to be exact on examination, being remarkable for his love of truth. There have been ſeveral editions of his *Itinerarium*. It was tranſlated from the Hebrew into Lat. by Benedictus Arius Montanus, and printed by Plantin at Antwerp, in 8°, 1575. Conſtantine L. Empereur, likewiſe publiſhed it with a Lat. verſion, and preliminary diſſertation, and large notes; which edition was printed by Elzevir, in 8°, 1633.

BENNET, or Benet, (Henry) earl of Arlington, the 2d ſon of ſir John Bennet, of Sexam, in the county of Norfolk, was ſent to Chriſt-church, Oxford, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as well by the vivacity of his parts, as his ſtrict application to learning. When k. Charles came to Oxford, on the breaking out of the civil war, Mr. Bennet was introduced to him, entered himſelf a volunteer, and was afterwards made choice of by lord Digby, then ſecretary of ſtate, to be at the head of his office; yet, nevertheleſs, acted in a military way, and received ſeveral wounds, at the rencounter at Andover. In 1658 he was knighted, and ſent by his majeſty, k. Charles II, as his miniſter to Madrid. In 1662 he was made ſecretary of ſtate. In 1663 he was created baron of Arlington. It was he who brought Mr. Temple, afterwards ſir Will. Temple, into buſineſs, and employed him in the treaty with the bp. of Munſter. In 1672 he was made earl of Arlington, and viſcount Thetford; and the ſame year was elected one of the knights companions of the moſt noble order of the Garter, and was ſoon after appointed, with the duke of Buckingham, and the earl of Hallifax, ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at Utrecht, where the French k. then kept his court, to treat of a peace between the allies and the States General; but this negociation came to nothing. In 1673 the houſe of commons exhibited articles of impeachment

peachment againſt him, of which he was acquitted. Soon after he diſpoſed of the employment of ſecretary of ſtate, to ſir Joſeph Williamſon, for a ſum of money, by the king's permiſſion. In 1674 he was appointed lord chamberlain, in which office he continued till his death, which happened July 28, 1685, at the age of 67.

BENNET (Chriſtopher) an eminent phyſician of the 17th cent. was choſen a fellow of the College of Phyſicians in London, where he practiſed with great ſucceſs. He died in Apr. 1655. He wrote a treatiſe, entitled, *Theatri tabidorum veſtibulum.* Alſo, *Exercitationes diognoſticæ, cum hiſtoriis, demonſtrativis, quibus alimentorum et ſanguinis vitia deteguntur in pleriſque morbis, &c.* He alſo corrected and enlarged a book, written originally by Dr. Tho. Mouſet, entitled, *Health's improvement, or rules comprizing and diſcovering the nature, method, and manner of preparing all ſorts of food uſed in this nation,* London, 1655, 4°.

BENNET (Dr. Thomas) an eminent divine in the 17th cent. was ſent to St. John's college before he was 15 y. of age, and was choſen fellow of that college. In 1700 Dr. Compton, bp. of London, preſented him to the living of St. James's, in Colcheſter. In 1716 he was preſented by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's to the vicarage of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. In 1726, he publiſhed an Hebrew grammar in 8°. He was author of many works, ſeveral of which were againſt the diſſenters from the eſtabliſhed church, in whoſe cauſe he was very zealous. He died of an apoplexy at London, Oct. 9, 1728, aged 55 years.

BENSERADE (Iſaac de) a French poet, native of Lyons, one of the moſt ingenious men of the 17th cent. diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his repartees, and by his wit. He made himſelf known at court by the delicacy of his railleries, which were both innocent and agreeable. Card. Richlieu gave him a penſion. Card. Mazarine and the q. mother alſo gave him marks of their eſteem. His *Sonnet on Job*, and that of *Urania*, compoſed by Voiture, divided the court into 2 parties, of which one was called the Jobelins and the the other the Uranians. A great Prince was for Benſerade; but madam de Longueville was for Voiture; which made ſome ſay in pleaſant mood:

'Le Deſtin de Job eſt étrange,
'D'être toujours perſécuté,
'Tantôt par un démon & tantôt
'Par un ange.'

Benſerade pleaſed the court extremely with the ballads he made. He was an original in this kind, and no body ſurpaſſed him in this ſpecies of verſe. He accuſtomed himſelf to enliven his diſcourſe with innocent railleries, which made him beloved and eſteemed by every body. A young lady who had a very fine voice, but a very ſtrong breath, ſinging in his preſence, being aſked his opinion, he ſaid, 'the words and 'voice were fine, but the air worth 'nothing.' Benſerade was received into the French academy, 1674, in the place of chaplain. Some time before his death, he gave himſelf up entirely to piety, taking no other amuſement but to adorn his garden. He died Oct. 19, 1690. His poems make 2 vol.

BENTHAM (Thomas) was b. about 1513, at Shireburn, in Yorkſhire, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. In 1546 he was admitted perpetual fellow of that college. During the reign of Edw. VI he was very zealous againſt the popiſh religion, upon which account, for indiſcreetly aſſiſting one Henry Bull of the ſame college, in wreſting the cenſer out of the hands of the choriſters as they were about to offer their

their incenſe; he was ejected from his fellowſhip, by the viſitors appointed by q. Mary, to regulate the univerſity; ſoon after which, he retired to Zurich, and afterwards to Baſil, in Switzerland, and became preacher to the Engliſh exiles there. In the ſame queen's reign, he returned to London, and preached to a congregation who met privately. In the 2d y. of q. Eliz. reign, he was nominated for the ſee of Litchfield and Coventry. Dr. Burnet tells us, he tranſlated into Engliſh the book of Pſalms, at the command of q. Eliz. when an Engliſh verſion of the Bible was to be made, and that he likewiſe tranſlated Ezekiel and Daniel. He died at Eccleſhal, in Staffordſhire, the ſeat belonging to the ſee, Feb. 19, 1578, aged 65.

BENTINCK, or Benthinck (William) earl of Portland, &c. was a a native of Holland, being deſcended of an anc. and noble family of that name, in the province of Guelderland. After having had a liberal education, he was made page of honour to William, then pr. of Orange (afterwards k. Will. III of England); afterwards he was preferred to the poſt of gentleman of his bed-chamber. In 1672 the pr. of Orange being made captain-general of the Dutch forces, and ſoon after ſtadtholder, M. Bentinck was made colonel of the Dutch regiment of guards. In 1675 the prince falling ill of the ſmall-pox, which not riſing kindly, his phyſicians judged it neceſſary that ſome young perſon ſhould lie in the bed with him, imagining that the natural heat of another would drive out the diſeaſe, and expell it from the nobler parts: nobody of quality could be found to make this experiment; at length M. Bentinck, though he had never had the ſmall-pox, reſolved to run the riſk, and accordingly attended the prince during the whole courſe of his illneſs, both day and night. This was the foundation of that regard his highneſs ever after ſhewed to M. Bentinck; who, upon the prince's recovery was immediately ſeized with the ſame diſtemper, and attended with a great deal of danger; but recovered juſt ſoon enough to attend his highneſs into the field. In 1677 M. Bentinck was ſent by the pr. of Orange into England, to ſolicit a match with the princeſs Mary, eldeſt daughter of James, at that time d. of York (afterwards k. James II) which was ſoon after concluded. M. Bentinck had alſo a great ſhare in the enſuing revolution, and managed the negociations between his highneſs and the Engliſh nobility and gentry. M. Bentinck accompanied the prince in his expedition to England. Upon the prince's acceſſion to the Britiſh crown, M. Bentinck was made groom of the ſtole, privy purſe, 1ſt gentleman of the royal bed-chamber, and was the 1ſt commoner upon the liſt of privy counſellors; and was ſoon after naturalized; and on April 9, 1689, 2 days before the coronation, he was created baron of Cirenceſter, viſcount Woodſtock, and earl of Portland. In 1690 he acted as envoy at at the grand congreſs held at the Hague. In 1695 k. William made this nobleman a grant of the lordſhips of Denbigh, Bromfield, Yale, and other lands, containing many thouſand acres of land, in the principality of Wales, which being part of the demeſne thereof, the grant was oppoſed, and the houſe of commons addreſſed the king to put a ſtop to the paſſing it, upon which his majeſty recalled the grant. In 1695 the Eaſt India Company being in danger of loſing their charter, and endeavouring to get a new eſtabliſhment of their company by act of parliament, offered the earl of Portland 50,000 l. for his vote, and his intereſt in the affair

affair with the king, which he treated with all the contempt and indignation it deſerved. In 1696 he was created a knight of the Garter, at which time he was a lieutenant general of his majeſty's forces; for his lordſhip's ſervices were not confined to the cabinet, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battles of the Boyne, and Landen, and at the ſiege of Limerick, and Namur, &c. Not long after the peace of Ryſwic, he was nominated ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of France, where he made a moſt magnificent entry. About this time, Keppel, a Dutchman, who had alſo been a page, and lately created earl of Albemarle, grew much in the king's favour, and managed ſo, that Portland laid down all his offices. In 1700, lord Portland was impeached by the houſe of commons for adviſing and tranſacting the Partition Treaty. The ſame year he was a 2d time impeached on the account of a large grant of land made to his ſon; as was alſo lord Albemarle, on account of 2 grants made to him. This impeachment however did not take place; but the commons voted an addreſs to his majeſty, that no perſon who was not a native of his dominions, except the pr. of Denmark, ſhould be admitted to his majeſty's councils in England or Ireland; but his majeſty prevented it by putting an end to the ſeſſions the next day. After k. William's death, he retired to his ſeat at Bulſtrode, in the county of Bucks, where he erected and plentifully endowed a free-ſchool, and did many other charities. His lordſhip took great delight in improving his gardens, which he made very elegant. He died Nov. 23, 1709, of a pleuriſy and malignant fever, in the 61ſt y. of his age, leaving behind him a very great fortune. His lordſhip married to his firſt wife, Anne, daughter of ſir Edward Villiers, by whom he had 3 ſons and 5 daughters; and his ſecond was Jane, daughter of ſir John Temple, by whom he had 2 ſons and 4 daughters.

BENTINCK (Henry) 2d ſon of Will. earl of Portland, ſerved in 2 parliaments for the county of Southampton, while a commoner; and, 1710, was made captain of the 1ſt troop of horſe guards. He was created by k. George I, marquis of Tichfield, in Hampſhire, and d. of Portland, by letters patent, bearing date July 16, 1716. He was one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to his majeſty; and, 1721, was made captain general and governor of Jamaica, where his grace died on July 4, 1726, in the 45th y. of his age. He had for his tutors, Dr. la Vaſſor, a father of the Oratory in France, who embraced the proteſtant religion, and left that kingdom upon it; and after him, M. Rapin de Thoyras, author of *The hiſtory of England*. His grace married lady Elizabeth Noel, eldeſt daughter of the earl of Gainſborough, by whom he left iſſue 2 ſons, and 3 daughters.

BENTLEY (Richard) was born in Yorkſhire, 1662, made a very early and uncommon proficiency in the learned languages. A very great critic. He had the honour to be the firſt perſon ſelected out to preach at Boyle's lectures, which 8 ſermons have been tranſlated into ſeveral languages. In 1693 he was made keeper of the royal library at St. James's; and ſoon after he was nominated to that office, before his patent was ſigned, by his care and diligence, he procured no leſs than 1000 volumes of different books, which had been neglected to be brought to the library according to the act of parliament, which preſcribes, that one copy of every book printed in England, ſhould be brought and lodged in this library, and one in each univerſity library. It was about this time that the famous diſpute aroſe be-

tween the hon. Mr. Boyle and him, concerning the genuineneſs of *Phalaris's epiſtles*. He publiſhed remarks on the poet Callimachus, at the deſire of Mr. Grævius. In 1700 he was by the crown preſented to the maſterſhip of Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1701 he was made archdeacon of Ely. He publiſhed the 2 firſt comedies of Ariſtophanes, with remarks, 1710, at Amſterdam; and about the ſame time at Rheims, his *Emendations on the fragments of Menander and Philemon*, in the feigned name of Phileleutherus Lipſienſis: under this character he appeared again, 1713, in *Remarks upon Collins's diſcourſe of free-thinking*, which he confutes in a critical, learned, and yet familiar manner; and entertains his reader with many learned and judicious remarks. In 1711 came out his long expected and celebrated edition of *Horace*. He alſo publiſhed *Terence*, *Phædrus*, and *Milton*. In 1709 there was a great diſpute between him and the college, upon account of ſome regulations endeavoured at by the maſter, which was the occaſion of a long ſuit, whether the crown or the bp. of Ely was general viſitor; and after a long conteſt, an account of which may be ſeen in the periodical hiſtories of thoſe times, the crown at laſt to put an end to the diſpute and diſturbance (as fully impowered ſo to do), took both college and maſter according to their petition into its own juriſdiction and viſitation, and ſo the matter ended. In 1717 there were alſo warm diſputes between the college and the maſter, on account of the demand of a fee of 4 guineas, to be paid on the creation of a doctor in divinity, which they would not acquieſce in, as thinking it more than his due; the conſequence of which was, the depriving the doctor of all the privileges, honours, and degrees he received from the univerſity. However, on Feb. 1728 the court of King's Bench ſent down a mandamus to the univerſity of Cambridge, to reſtore Mr. Bentley to all he had been deprived of. He died on July 14, 1742, aged 80. He had been chaplain to k. William and q. Anne; and, 1729 was elected regius profeſſor of divinity at Cambridge.

BERENICE, daughter of Agrippa I, k. of Judæa, has been much talked off, on account of her amours. She was betrothed to Marcus, ſon of Alexander Lyſimachus Alabarcha; but he died before the marriage. Soon after ſhe was married to his uncle Herod, who, at the deſire of Agrippa, both his brother, and his father-in-law, was created k. of Chalcis, by the emp. Claudius. She was not 16 y. old when her father died. She loſt her huſband in the 8th y. of the emp. Claudius, and behaved herſelf very ill during her widowhood. She offered herſelf to Polemon, k. of Cilicia, provided he would change his religion. One may eaſily believe that ſhe inſiſted upon this condition rather out of vanity or politics, than out of zeal. Polemon having more regard for the riches, than the reputation of the lady who ſought him, accepted her offers, was circumciſed and married her; but ſhe left him. Immediately he abandoned Judaiſm, to reſume his former religion. The wicked life of Berenice did not hinder her from obſerving the Jewiſh rites. She had made a vow; and to accompliſh it ſhe went to Jeruſalem, and ſubmitted to the cuſtom which required before the offering of ſacrifices, to paſs 30 days in prayer without drinking any wine, and to ſhave the head. During her obſervance of theſe ceremonies, ſhe received a thouſand affronts from the Rom. ſoldiers, and was in danger of her life. In vain did ſhe go barefooted to intercede for the people with the governor Florus; ſhe obtained nothing. She was always very well with Agrippa her

her brother, and ſhe ſeconded him in the deſign of preventing the deſolation of the Jews, by exhorting them to ſubmit to the Romans. All theſe exhortations, accompanied with tears, were to no purpoſe: ſo that Berenice, either not to be involved in the ruin of the nation, or to exerciſe her ſkill, went to meet Veſpaſian and Titus, and gained upon them ſo happily, the one by her liberalities, and the other by her beauty, that ſhe got Titus into her ſnares, and was in the way of being a Rom. empreſs; but the murmurs of the Rom. people fruſtrated this, ſo that there remained nothing for her but the title of concubine of the emp. The French ſtage, in the 17th cent. reſounded with the amours of Titus and Berenice.

BERKELEY (Dr. George) bp. of Cloyne; a man illuſtious for his learning, and more illuſtrious for his virtue. He was educated in the univerſity of Dublin, and afterwards travelled into Italy; from whence he wrote *An account of the iſland of Inarime*, extant among Pope's letters: He afterwards formed the deſign of fixing an univerſity in the Bermudas, for the improvement of our colonies, and the education of Indians, to be employed as miſſionaries among their countrymen. For this college he obtained a charter, in which he was appointed preſident, and a certain number of fellows ſelected by himſelf, were incorporated; but the deſign miſcarrying for want of money, he was advanced, 1734, from the deanry of Derry to the biſhopric of Cloyne, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by paſtoral vigilance, and conſtant reſidence, and at once endeared himſelf to his people, and promoted induſtry, by purchaſing nothing for himſelf or family from any remoter place, which was manufactured, however imperfectly, in his own little town. When Plutarch was aſked, why he reſided in his native city ſo obſcure and little, 'I ſtay, 'ſaid he, leſt it ſhould grow leſs.' Such was bp. Berkeley's adherence to his Cloyne, that he refuſed a richer biſhopric offered him by the earl of Cheſterfield; but reſolving to educate his ſon at Oxford, his paternal tenderneſs incited him to accompany him, and he intended to have paſſed 3 y. among books and ſcholars; a ſatisfaction, which his fear of neglecting the ſacred charge of epiſcopacy, inclined him to have purchaſed, by an exchange of his biſhopric for a canonry of Chriſt church; but the clergy could find no precedent of ſuch reſignation. He died Jan. 14, 1753, among his family at the tea-table, nor perceived to be ill, till his daughter obſerving that he did not reach out his hand as ſhe offered him the cup, roſe up to his aſſiſtance, and found him motionleſs, 'Whoever leads a 'life like him, needs be the leſs 'anxious at how ſhort a warning it 'is taken from him.' His works are not very numerous, but written with deep reflection, and ſometimes paradoxical and abſtruſe. In the early part of his life, he wrote *A diſſertation againſt the exiſtence of material being, and external objects*, with ſuch ſubtlety, that I know not whether any anſwer has been attempted, except by Baxter, in his *Treatiſe on the ſoul*. Whiſton relates, that he recommended the taſk of confuting it to Dr. Clark, being unequal to it himſelf. He afterwards wrote *Alciphron, or the minute philoſopher*, in which he defends Chriſtianity againſt infidelity in all its varieties. His next work was *A treatiſe on tar-water*, of which the effect is well remembered. He reprinted, after his return to England, a ſmall volume of tracts, among which are *Queries relating to the trade and proſperity of Ireland*, of which he appears to have very clear and enlarged conceptions. By this perform-

ance he completed his wiſh of promoting the welfare of mankind, with reſpect to mind, body, and fortune.

BERNARD (Saint) firſt abbot de Clairvaux, and afterwards de SS. Peres, was b. at the village of Fountaine, in Burgundy, 1091, of noble and pious parents. At the age of 23 y. he took a religious habit at Citeaux, from whence he was ſent to the abbey of Clairvaux, which was founded 1115, where he was made the firſt abbot. In a little time he had near 700 novices, and lived to ſee one pope, 6 cardinals, more than 30 biſhops, and a great number of excellent men, who had belonged to his monaſtery. He acquitted himſelf with ſuch great reputation for capacity, prudence, and ſanctity, that the pope, the biſhops, kings, and princes, eſteemed themſelves happy to have him for arbiter of their differences. They conſulted him in all important affairs. Innocent II was acknowleged ſovereign pontiff by his advice; and it was he who put an end to the ſchiſm in getting Victor, the anti-pope, to make a voluntary abdication. St. Bernard wrote againſt Abelard, and Peter de Bruis, oppoſed the monk Raoul, who preached that all the Jews ought to be killed; made rules for the Templars, and preached the croiſade under Lewis the Young, which did not meet with the hoped for ſucceſs. At laſt, having founded 160 monaſteries, and (as it is ſaid) worked many miracles in public, died Aug. 20, 1153, at 63 y. of age. The beſt edition of his works, is that of father Mabillon, in 2 vol. folio.

BERNARD (Catherine) a young lady famous for wit and great talents, was b. at Rouen. When ſhe came to ſettle at Paris, ſhe made herſelf eſteemed by all the men of wit of her time, many times carried the prizes at the French academy, acquired a great deal of reputation by her verſes, and was received by the academy of Ricovrati of Padua. She compoſed, with M. de Fontenelle, 2 tragedies, *Brutus*, and *Leodamie*, the laſt of which had no ſucceſs. Afterwards madame la Chanceliere de Pont Chriſtian, who had a particular affection for madem. Bernard, and who gave her a penſion, diſſuaded her from writing for the theatre. Madem. Bernard followed her advice, and ſuppreſſed many pieces of her poetry, for which ſhe was offered a conſiderable ſum for the preſs. She died at Paris, 1712, and was interred in the pariſh of St. Paul.

BERNARDI (John) a famous engraver, native of Caſtel in Bologneſe, was alſo a great architect, and one of them who performed works that would bear compariſon with the ancients. Many princes made him conſiderable preſents; and card. Alexander Farneſe, was one of his moſt zealous protectors. Bernardi worked with great ſucceſs, and died at Fienza, 1555, at 60 y. of age.

BERNARD (Nicolas) a learned divine, educated in the univerſity of Cambridge. He was, by primate Uſher, preferred to the deanry of Ardagh in Ireland, who employed him in making collections for the antiquities of the Britiſh churches, which were publiſhed in 1639. In 1641 was publiſhed a pamphlet of his writing containing an account of the ſiege of Drogheda, of which he was an eye witneſs. In the ſummer of 1642, having loſt moſt of his ſubſtance, he returned to attend the lord primate. By his care the furniture of the primate's houſe at Drogheda, and his choice library of books were ſecured, which is now depoſited in the college of Dublin for the uſe of the kingdom: Upon his arrival in England, he was preſented to the rectory of Whitchurch in Shropſhire; and after the declenſion of the royal cauſe, was made chaplain to the protector, one of his almoners, and preacher to the ſociety of Gray's-inn. During this time

time he publiſhed a few ſmall treatiſes; among them the funeral ſermon preached on the death of Dr. James Uſher, archbp. of Armagh, Apr. 17, 1656. After the reſtoration of king Charles II, he continued at Whitchurch, till his death, which happened in 1661.

BERNARD (Edward) was b. at Perry St. Paul, in Northamptonſhire, May 2, 1638; his father was rector of that pariſh, but died before he was 6 y. of age, his uncle placed him at Merchant Taylor's ſchool, where he continued 7 y. afterwards he was elected ſcholar of St. John's college, Oxford. He had a great turn to poetry; he applied himſelf with the utmoſt diligence to the ſtudies of hiſtory, philology, and philoſophy, as alſo of the oriental languages, and the mathematics. About the y. 1669, the famous Chriſtopher Wren, LL. D. Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy at Oxford, being appointed ſurveyor general, nominated Mr. Bernard his deputy, which ſir Chriſtopher reſigning in 1673, Mr. Bernard ſucceeded him. In 1676 he was ſent to France, to be tutor to the dukes of Grafton and Northumberland, natural ſons of the king, by Barbara Villiers, ducheſs of Cleveland, who then lived with their mother at Paris, but returned to Oxford in about a year. In 1691 he was preſented to the rich rectory of Brightwell in Berkſhire; ſoon after he reſigned his profeſſorſhip. In 1692 he was employed in drawing up a catalogue of the MSS. of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1693 he married a young lady, named Eleonora Howell. In 1696 he went to Holland, to the ſale of Golius's MSS. and returned to Oxford, where he immediately fell into a languiſhing conſumption, which put an end to his life, Jan. 12, 1697, in the 59th y. of his age. He publiſhed ſeveral works, among which were *A treatiſe on ancient weights and meaſures* Lat. A Latin letter to Mr. John Flamſtead, containing obſervations on the eclipſe of the ſun; *Veterum teſtimonia de verſione* LXXII *interpretum*. He was very candid in his remarks on other men's works, and though a true ſon of the church of England, yet he judged favourably and charitably of diſſenters of all denominations.

BERNARDI (John) was the ſon of count Francis Bernardi, reſident here in England from the republic of Genoa, was b. 1657, in England. In 1670, being extremely ill uſed by his father, he left him, with a full reſolution never to return while the old man lived: he travelled up to London, to ſir Clement Fiſher, who knowing his father, received him very hoſpitably, and recommended him to capt. Clent, who took him into his company. In 1673 he entered into one of the Engliſh independant companies, in the ſervice of the States. In 1675 the independant companies in the ſervice of the States being regimented, he was preſented with a pair of colours. He was preſent at the ſiege of Maeſtricht, the ſucceeding year, where he had the misfortune to loſe the ſight of one of his eyes, and to be ſhot through one of his arms, the bones of which were ſhivered to ſplinters; when, taking his arm in the lappet of his coat, he crowded back to the breach, and fell down to the bottom among the dead: a ſoldier of his, ſeeing him fall; jumped after him, took him up in his arms, and carried him to the ſurgeons in the trenches. In 1677 he married a Dutch lady of a good family, and the ſame year had a lieutenant's commiſſion from the pr. of Orange. After the peace his godfather, col. Anſelme, was ſo reduced as to be obliged to ſerve as a private man, under Mr. Bernardi, who allowed him double pay, and excuſed him from duty. In 1685 he was promoted

to the command of a company; but in 1687, k. James ſending orders for the Engliſh regiments in Holland to return home, which the States refuſed, but gave leave to the officers, if they thought proper. Mr. Bernardi went to St. Germains, and ſometime after ſailed with king James to Ireland, where he was made major of a regiment. Afterwards he was ordered by k. James to go with the earl of Seaforth to Scotland. Afterwards he travelled to England, and went to Colcheſter with an intention of going over to Oſtend, but he and his two friends were ſeized on board a ſhip, by a juſtice's warrant, and carried to Colcheſter jail, and a bill was preferred again them in Eſſex, for high treaſon. Afterwards he went over to Holland, but returned to London in 1695, where being unhappily at a tavern with one capt. Rooker, who was his old acquaintance, and who was involved in the conſpiracy for aſſaſſinating k. William III, they were ſeized together, and committed to Newgate. He was committed March 25, 1696, for high treaſon, but not upon oath. Sometime after this, the witneſſes againſt the conſpirators were examined before the lord chief juſtice Holt, in order to the trial of major Lowich, major Bernardi, capt. Knightly, and capt. Rooker; but no evidence appearing, his name was ſtruck out of the liſt; however, he was, with others, impriſoned for a year by act of parliament, on a ſuggeſtion that ſomething might be found out. This act being expired, a 2d paſſed for another year; and by ſucceſſive acts of parliament he was confined till the y. 1736, when he died Sept. 20. In 1712 he married a 2d wife, by whom he had 10 children while in Newgate, and by whoſe induſtry he was chiefly ſupported.

BERQUIN (Lewis de) a gentleman of Artois, was burnt for being a proteſtant, at Paris, Ap. 22, 1529. He was lord of a village, from whence he took his name, and was conſiderable at the court of France, and honoured with the title of king's counſellor. He was a man of good morals, and practiſed regularly the precepts of the church, was a layman and a bachelor, and no ſort of ſlander with regard to chaſtity was laid againſt him. He ſpoke openly, and without ceremony, againſt the monks, and had a conteſt with one of the hotteſt inquiſitors of that time. They ſoon accuſed him of hereſy, and drew, out of a book he had publiſhed, certain propoſitions, and thereupon he was ordered to priſon; but the judges, not finding any crime in him, acquitted him. Soon afterwards, Noel Beda and his emiſſaries ſet upon him again, he was ſent to priſon, and tried; ſtill he perſiſted in what he advanced, and the judges, willing to ſave him, brought the affair to be examined over again. During theſe tranſactions, Francis I returned from Spain, and knowing the danger of his counſellor among the faction of Beda, he wrote to the parliament, to take great care of what they did, and that he himſelf would take cognizance of the cauſe of Lewis de Berquin. Some time after he was releaſed. That inſpired him with ſuch courage, that he had the boldneſs to turn accuſer againſt his accuſers; he proſecuted them for irreligion. He was ſentenced to a public recantation, and perpetual impriſonment: he would not acquieſce in this judgment. He was then condemned as an obſtinate heretic, and was ſtrangled on the Greve, and afterwards burnt. He ſuffered death with great conſtancy, at about 40 y. of age.

BERRY (ſir John) was b. at Knoweſton, in 1635, of which place his father was vicar; but having been plundered by the parliamentarians, and turned out of his living, he died of

of grief and want. John, his 2d ſon, being then 17 y. old, 1652, bound himſelf apprentice to Mr. Robert Mering, a merchant in that town, and part-owner in ſeveral ſhips. Mering's circumſtances being bad, he gave Berry his indentures, who, upon this, came up to London, and got to be boatſwain of a ketch, called the Swallow, belonging to the royal navy, then going to Jamaica. The governor, ſoon after their arrival, ordered the Swallow out on a cruize, againſt a pirate which then infeſted thoſe ſeas. Upon coming up, the capt. of the Swallow ſeeming not ſo forward as Mr. Berry deſired, he addreſſed him in terms not very agreeable, and the crew declared for Berry, who exerted himſelf ſo well, as to take the pirate, after having boarded her, tho' ſhe was much their ſuperior, both in men and guns. Soon after Mr. Berry's coming home, the Dutch war broke out, and he had a ſloop given him, and took, in about the 4 months he had the command of it, 32 prizes; and, for his extraordinary diligence, had the Coronation, a hired ſhip of war, of 56 guns, given him. In this ſhip capt. Berry ſailed to the Weſt Indies, and on his arrival at Barbadoes, the governor put under his command 8 large merchant ſhips, which he had fitted out for men of war. With this little fleet he ſailed for Nevis, the French being about to attack it with 22 men of war and frigates, and 6 large tranſports of their own, and 4 Dutch. As he ſailed to meet them, one of his beſt ſhips blew up; ſoon after this he began the fight with the French admiral, and, after a briſk engagement of upwards of 13 hours, he forced the enemy to take ſhelter under the cannon of St. Chriſtophers, whither he purſued them, ſent in a fire-ſhip, and burnt the French admiral: but while he was refitting his ſhips, the French and Dutch ſtole away. In the famous action of Southwold Bay, May 28, 1672, he commanded the the Reſolution, a 70 gun ſhip; finding the d. of York, then lord high admiral of England, hard preſſed, he left his ſtation, and came to his relief, and in 2 hours time had 300 men killed and wounded, and his ſhip ſo ſhattered, that ſhe was towed out of the line; but having ſtopped his leaks, fell into his place again in an hour, and behaved there ſo gallantly, that on his majeſty's dining on board the Royal Sovereign at the Buoy in the Nore, he knighted capt. Berry. In 1682 ſir John was ordered to take on board the d. of York, in the Gloceſter frigate, who was going to Scotland. On Apr. 28, the d. embarked, and on May 3, going through the Humber, ſir John pointed out an error in the pilot's conduct; but the man being a great favourite of the duke's, he was not properly attended to; the conſequence of which was, that the ſhip ſtruck on the ſand called the Lemon and Ore, 16 leagues from the mouth of the Humber, and about 300 people, among whom were ſome of the firſt rank, were drowned, and the duke narrowly eſcaped in the long boat, ſir John ſtanding with a drawn ſword to hinder people from crouding in, for a few more would have overſet the boat. In 1683 he was appointed vice-admiral under lord Dartmouth, who was ſent to Tangier, to blow up the fortifications; and on his return home, he was made a commiſſioner of the navy, at the ſame time governor of Deal caſtle, and capt. of an independant company, in which poſt he continued to his death. He was often conſulted by k. William, in relation to the navy. In Febr. 1691 he was ordered to Portſmouth, to pay off ſome ſhips there, and while he was employed in the diſcharge of his office, he was ſuddenly taken ill, and thereupon carried on ſhore, where he died in three or four days; but on opening

his body it appeared to the phyſicians and ſurgeons that he was poiſoned; but by whom, or for what reaſon never appeared to the public. He was then about 56 years of age. His corps according to his own direction was carried to London, and interred in the chancel of Stepney church, where a noble monument of white marble is erected to his memory, with his buſt in alabaſter.

BERULLE (Peter de) cardinal and founder of the Fathers of the Oratory in France, was b. Febr. 4, 1575, and died in 1625, he oppoſed the deſign that cardinal de Richelieu had formed of pulling down the houſe of Auſtria. He died ſuddenly as he was ſaying maſs.

BERYLLUS, bp. of Baſtra in Arabia, about the y. 230, after he had for a long time governed his ſee with great prudence and fidelity, he fell into ſome new and uncommon opinions, aſſerting that Chriſt, before his incarnation, had no proper ſubſiſtence, nor any divinity, but that of the father reſiding in him. The biſhops being aſſembled, in order to reduce him from this error, and having had ſeveral conferences with him upon that ſubject, Origen was deſired to engage in the diſpute with him, which he did with ſuch ſucceſs, that Beryllus immediately retracted his opinion. He wrote ſeveral treatiſes and epiſtles.

BETHUNE (Maximilian) d. of Sully, peer, grand maſter of the artillery, and marſhal of France, a ſovereign prince of Enrichemont and Bois-Belle, marquis of Roſny, and one of the greateſt men that France has produced; b. at Roſny in 1559, of one of the moſt ancient and moſt illuſtrious houſes of France, who took their name from Bethune, a city of Artois, 6 leagues from Liſle. He attached himſelf in his youth to Henry de Bourbon, at that time k. of Navarre, afterwards k. Henry IV, and merited his good graces by his ſervices and fidelity. This great prince was preſently made his chamberlain, and ſerved him in many battles and ſieges, and upon all occaſions of importance. Maximilian de Bethune was made grand ſurveyor in France in 1527, and ſuperintendant of the finances the year following. Although he was not yet 40 y. of age, and that he had not applied himſelf to any thing but ſignaliſing himſelf in the finances of the army, he ſo well re-eſtabliſhed the king his maſter, that he payed 200 millions, debts, in 10 years, and remitted great ſums into the treaſuries of the king. He was made grand maſter of the artillery in 1601, governor of the Baſtile in 1602, afterwards ſuperintendant of the fortifications. He was then ſent into England in quality of ambaſſador extraordinary, and had at his return the government of Poictou. At laſt Henry IV erected in his favour, 1606, la Terre de Sully-ſur-Loire en duchie pairie, and made him grand maſter of the ports and havens of France. After the unhappy death of this great monarch, which happened in 1610, the d. de Sully was obliged to retire to one of his houſes, where he lived private. He was preſented with the batton of marſhal of France Sept. 18, 1634, upon which he reſigned the poſt of grand maſter of the artillery. He died in his caſtle of Villebon, au Pays Chartrain, Dec. 21, 1641, at 82 years of age, after having been looked upon by all France as an upright, ſincere, wiſe man, of an extraordinary capacity in affairs, and of an inviolable fidelity in keeping his promiſe. His excellent memoirs intitled *Oeconomies royales*, were tranſlated into Engliſh in 1757.

BETTERTON (Thomas) was ſon of Mr. Betterton, under-cook to k. Charles I, and was b. in Tothill-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, ſome time in the y. 1635. Having received the rudiments of a genteel education, he

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was at his own requeſt bound apprentice to a bookſeller, one Mr. Holden, a man of ſome eminence, and then happy in the friendſhip of ſir William Davenant. In the y. 1656 it is probable Mr. Betterton made his firſt appearance on the ſtage, under the direction of ſir William, at the Opera-houſe in Charter-houſe-yard. It is ſaid, that going frequently to the ſtage about his maſter's buſineſs, gave Betterton the firſt notion of it, who ſhewed ſuch indication of theatrical genius, that ſir William readily accepted him as a performer. Immediately after the reſtoration two diſtinct companies were formed by royal authority. In order that the theatres might be decorated to the utmoſt advantage, and want none of the embelliſhments uſed abroad, Mr. Betterton, by command of Charles II, went to Paris, to take a view of the French ſtage, that he might the better judge what would contribute to the improvement of our own. Upon his return, Mr. Betterton introduced moving ſcenes into our theatre, which before had the ſtage only hung with tapeſtry. At this time the advantages of playing were very inconſiderable: Mr. Hart, the greateſt performer at the king's theatre, had but 3l. a week, and Mr. Betterton, then but young, very probably had not ſo much, and beſides, benefits then were things unheard of. In 1670 Mr. Betterton married a gentlewoman on the ſame ſtage, one Mrs. Saunderſon, who excelled as an actreſs, every thing but her own conduct in life. In her, he was completely happy, and by their joint endeavours, even in thoſe days, they were able not only to acquire a genteel ſubſiſtance, but alſo to ſave what might ſupport them in an advanced age. After ſir William Davenant's death, the patent came into the hands of his ſon, Dr. Charles Davenant, ſo well known to the world by his political writings; but, whether his genius was leſs fit than his father's for ſuch an adminiſtration, or the king's company were really ſuperior to his in acting, I cannot determine; but they gained upon the town, and Dr. Davenant was obliged to have recourſe to the dramatic opera, rich ſcenes, and fine muſic, to ſupport the ſtage on which Betterton played. The Dr. himſelf wrote the opera of Circe, which came firſt on the ſtage, 1675, and was received with ſuch applauſe, as gave hopes of ſucceeding in this new way. The ſame year a paſtoral, called *Caliſta, or the chaſte nymph*, written by Mr. Crowne, at the deſire of queen Katherine, was repreſented at court; and the ladies Mary and Anne, daughters to the d. of York, played parts in it. On this occaſion Mr. Betterton inſtructed the actors, and Mrs. Betterton gave leſſons to the princeſſes; in grateful remembrance of which, q. Anne ſettled a penſion of 100l. per annum upon her. During this time an emulation ſubſiſted between the two companies, and a theatrical war was proclaimed aloud, in which the town reaped the advantage, by ſeeing the parts performed with the greater life. The duke's company however maintained it's ſuperiority, by means of the new-invented artillery, of muſic, machines, and ſcenery, and other underhand dealings, and bribing of actors in the oppoſite faction from performing their duty. By theſe meaſures, a coalition was effected, and the two companies joined together; and, being united, formed one of the perfecteſt that ever filled a ſtage, 1682. It was in this united company that the merit of Betterton ſhone with unrivalled luſtre, and having ſurvived the great actors, on whoſe model he had formed himſelf, he was at liberty to diſcover his genius in its full extent, by replacing many of them with advantage in theſe very characters, in which, during their life-times, they had been thought in-

inimitable. Thus was Betterton happy in his fortune, in the notice of his ſovereign, in his fame and character, and in a general reſpect of all ranks of life; thus happy might he have continued, had he not been perſuaded to attempt becoming rich, and unluckily engaged in a ſcheme that ſwept away all his capital, and left him in real diſtreſs. This accident fell out, 1692. Such the virtue, ſuch the honour of Mr. Betterton! who in his private character was as amiable as any he borrowed from the poets, and therefore was always deſervedly conſidered as the head of the theatre, though veſted there with very little power. The managers, as the companies were now united, exerciſed the moſt deſpotic ſtage-tyranny; and obliged our author to remonſtrate to them the hardſhips they inflicted on their actors, and repreſent that bad policy of the few, forgetting their obligations to the many. Mr. Betterton, who had a general acquaintance with people of faſhion, repreſented his caſe to them, and at laſt, by the interpoſition of the earl of Dorſet, a patent was granted him for building a new play-houſe in Lincoln's-inn-fields, which he effected by a ſubſcription. The new theatre was opened, 1695, with very great advantages: Mr. Congreve accepted of a ſhare with this company, as Mr. Dryden had formerly with the king's; and the firſt play they acted was Congreve's comedy of *Love for love*. The k. honoured it with his preſence; there was a large and ſplendid audience, Mr. Betterton ſpoke a prologue, and Mrs. Bracegirdle an epilogue, ſuitable to the occaſion; and it appeared, by the reception they met with, that the town knew how to reward the merit of thoſe the patentees uſed ſo ill. But with all theſe vaſt advantages, Betterton's company were not able to maintain this flow of proſperity, beyond two or three ſeaſons: Mr. Congreve was a ſlow writer; Vanbrugh, and Mr. Cibber, who wrote for the other houſe, were more expeditious; and if they did not finiſh, they at leaſt wrote pleaſing comedies. The frequency of new pieces, however, gave ſuch a turn in their favour, that Betterton's company, with all their merit, had been undone, had not *The mourning bride*, and *The way of the world*, come like reprieves, and ſaved them from the laſt gaſp. In a few years however, it appearing plainly, that, without a new ſupport from their friends, it was impoſſible for them to maintain their ſuperiority, or independance; the patrons of Mr. Betterton ſet about a new ſubſcription, for building a theatre in the Hay-market, under the direction of ſir John Vanbrugh, which was finiſhed, 1706; and was to be conducted upon a new plan; muſic and ſcenery to be intermixed with the drama, which, with the novelty of a new houſe, was likely to retrieve Mr. Betterton's affairs. This favour was kindly received by Mr. Betterton; but he was now grown old, his health and ſtrength much impaired by conſtant application, and his fortune ſtill worſe than his health; he choſe therefore to decline the offer, and ſo put the whole deſign under the conduct of ſir John Vanbrugh, and Mr. Congreve; the latter of whom ſoon abandoned it intirely; and Mr. Betterton's ſtrength failing, many of the old players dying, and other accidents intervening, a reunion of the companies became abſolutely neceſſary, and ſoon after took place. After our author reached 70, his infirmities grew upon him greatly, his fits of the gout were more laſting, and more ſevere: His circumſtances alſo, which had not been mended ſince he took upon him the conduct of the theatre, grew more neceſſitous, and all this joined to his wife's ill ſtate of health, made his condition melancholy, at a time when the higheſt af-

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fluence could not have made them chearful. Yet under all theſe preſſures, he kept up his ſpirit, and tho' leſs active, was as ſerene as ever. In the ſpring of 1709 a benefit was granted to Mr. Betterton, and the play of *Love for love* was acted for that purpoſe. Two of the beſt actreſſes that ever graced the ſtage appeared on it upon that occaſion, though they had long quitted it, to render the benefit more advantageous; the part of Valentine was performed by Mr. Betterton, Angelica by Mrs. Bracegirdle, and Mrs. Barry performed that of Frail. The epilogue was written by Mr. Rowe. Mrs. Bracegirdle, Mrs. Barry, and Mr. Betterton, appeared on the ſtage together, and the ladies taking hold of him, repreſented his infirmities of age, and pleaded his ancient merit in a very natural and moving manner: this epilogue is exquiſite and moving in its kind. Mr. Betterton exerted the ſpirit given by this generoſity, in their ſervice, and appeared and acted as often as his health would permit. On Sept. 20, following, in particular, he performed the part of Hamlet, with ſuch vivacity, as well as juſtice, that it gave ample ſatisfaction to the beſt judges. This activity in the winter kept off the gout longer than uſual, but the fit returning in the ſpring, was the more unlucky, as it happened at the time of his benefit, when the ſucceſs of his play was ſure to depend in a great meaſure upon his own performance. The play he made choice of was *The maid's tragedy*, in which he acted the part of Melantius; and notice was accordingly given by his good friend the Tatler; but the fit intervened; and that he might not diſappoint the town, Mr. Betterton was forced to ſubmit to outward applications, to reduce the ſwelling of his feet: which had ſuch an effect, that he was able to appear on the ſtage, though he was obliged to uſe a ſlipper. He acted that day, with unuſual ſpirit, and briſkneſs, by which he obtained univerſal applauſe; but this could not prevent his paying a very dear price for theſe marks of approbation, ſince the gouty humour, repelled by fomentations, ſoon ſeized upon the nobler parts; which being perhaps weakened by his extraordinary fatigue on that occaſion, he was not able to make a long reſiſtance; but on April 28, 1710, he paid the debt to nature; and by his death occaſioned the moſt undiſſembled mourning amongſt the people of rank and faſhion. On May 2, his corpſe was, with much ceremony, interred in Weſtminſter abbey, and the excellent author of *The tatler*, has given ſuch an account of the ſolemnity of it, as will outlaſt the abbey itſelf. The following are Mr. Betterton's dramatic works; 1. *The woman made a juſtice*; a comedy. 2. *The unjuſt judge, or Appius and Virginia*, a tragedy, written originally by Mr. John Webſter, an old poet, who lived in the reign of James I. It was altered only by Mr. Betterton, who was ſo cautious, and reſerved upon this head, that it was by accident the fact was known, at leaſt with certainty. 3. *The amorous widow, or the wanton wife*, a play, written on the plan of Moliere's *George Dandin*. *The amorous widow* has an under-plot interwoven, to accommodate the piece to the prevailing Engliſh taſte. It was acted with great applauſe; but Mr. Betterton, during his life, could never be induced to publiſh it; ſo that it came into the world as a poſthumous performance. Beſides theſe pieces, Betterton wrote ſeveral occaſional poems, tranſlations of Chaucer's *Fables*, and other little exerciſes.

BEVERIDGE (William) bp. of St. Aſaph; the place of his nativity was Barrow in Leiceſterſhire, 1638; he ſtudied at St. John's, Cambridge, and was made D. D. 1679. He acquired

quired ſo early a knowlege of the oriental languages, as to write, before he was 19, *A treatiſe of the excellency and uſe of the oriental tongues*, with a Syriac grammar, which he publiſhed in leſs than 2 y. after and, was as early in diſcovering his piety as his learning. In Jan. 1660, he was ordained both deacon and prieſt, and about the ſame time had the vicarage of Yealing in Middleſex, and, 1672, was elected by the lord mayor and aldermen of London, rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, where he was moſt eminently remarkable for the faithful and zealous diſcharge of his duty. He was preſented to the prebendary of Chiſwick, in the cathedral of St. Paul's, 1674; to the archdeaconry of Colcheſter, 1681; inſtalled prebendary of Canterbury, and was chaplain to k. William III, and q. Mary. He refuſed, 1691, the biſhopric of Bath and Wells, becauſe, as ſuppoſed, it had belonged to one of the deprived biſhops, the truly pious bp. Kenn. He was made bp. of St. Aſaph, 1704; with this advancement, the faithful diſcharge of his duty, and his unfeigned piety ſeemed to keep equal pace. It was now he publiſhed his plain and eaſy *Expoſition of the church catechiſm*. He died in the cloyſters in Weſtminſter abbey, March 5, 1707-8, aged upwards of 70, and was interred in the cathedral of St. Paul. To the ſocieties for propagating the goſpel, and promoting Chriſtian knowlege, he left the chief part of his eſtate. Beſides the works abovementioned, he was author of ſeveral other works, viz. *Inſtitutionum chronologicarum libri duo*, 4°. Συνόδικον, *ſive Pandectæ canonum*, &c. 2 vol. fol. *Private thoughts upon religion*, written when he was but 23 y. old. *Sermons*, 12 vol. 8°. *Theſaurus theologicus, or, a complete ſyſtem of divinity*, 4 vol. 8°. and ſome other works of piety. Biſhop Beveridge was a man of great integrity, truly and ſincerely pious, of exemplary charity, very zealous for religion, and of very extenſive learning.

BEVERLAND (Hadrian) a writer of a ſingular character, was b. at Middleburgh in Zealand, about the middle of the 16th cent. He was a man of excellent genius, but proſtituted it in the compoſition of ſeveral books of an exceptionable kind. He took the degree of doctor of law; and became an advocate: but he took more delight in the works of Ovid, Catullus, Petronius, and ſuch authors; the more looſe the paſſages were, the better he was pleaſed with them. He ſtudied in the univerſity of Oxford in 1672. His book *Of original ſin*, which he publiſhed in 1678, expoſed him to a great deal of trouble. He was committed to priſon at the Hague, and his book condemned to be burnt; but he was diſcharged after he paid a pecuniary fine, and taken an oath that he would never write again upon ſuch ſubjects. He went then to Utrecht, where he continued ſome time in a very debauched courſe of life, and boaſted every where of the book which had been burnt at the Hague. This ſcandalous behaviour obliged the magiſtrates to let him underſtand privately, that they expected he ſhould immediately leave the city. Upon this he removed to Leyden, where he wrote a furious ſatire againſt the magiſtrates and miniſters of that city, under the title of *Vox clamantis in deſerto*, which was diſperſed in MS. He ſeems afterwards to have repented of his irregular courſe of life, and the ſcandalous books he had written; and to atone for which he publiſhed his treatiſe, *De fornicatione cavenda*, 1698. In an advertiſement prefixed to this book, ſpeaking of his piece concerning *Original ſin*, he ſays, 'I have 'burnt all that I have written on that 'ſubject; and if any perſon has 'any MS. of my writing, I deſire 'they will return it, that I may burn

'it

‘ it myſelf; and if any perſon refuſe
‘ this, I wiſh him all the misfortunes
‘ which uſe to happen to any one who
‘ violates his truſt.’ Dr. Edw. Brown, in a letter to Mr. Le Clerc, ſays, that Beverland abandoned his former ill courſes, and began to conſider the ſtate of his ſoul, and was actually reconciled to the church of England, being confirmed by the bp. of Lincoln, and admitted to the communion. In the latter part of his life he was diſordered in his mind, and, 1712, wandered from one part of England to another, imagining that 200 men had formed a confederacy to kill him; of his death there is no certain account.

BEVERLEY (John) was b. of a noble family among the Eng. Saxons, at Harpham, a town in Northumberland. He was firſt a monk, and afterwards abbot of the monaſtery of St. Hilda. He was eſteemed one of the moſt learned men of his time. His merit recommended him to the favour of Alfred k. of Northumberland, who, 685, advanced him to the ſee of Hagulſtald, or Hexam, and, 687, tranſlated him to the archbiſhopric of York. This prelate was tutor to the famous Bede, and lived in the ſtricteſt friendſhip with Acca, and other Anglo-Saxon doctors, ſeveral of whom he put upon writing comments on the Scriptures. He likewiſe founded, 704, a college at Beverley, for ſecular prieſts. After he had governed the ſee of York for 34 y. being tired with the tumults and confuſions of the church, he diveſted himſelf of the epiſcopal character, and retired to Beverley; and died 4 y. after, in great repute for ſanctity, on the 7th of May, 721. The day of his death was appointed a feſtival, by a ſynód held at London, 1416. Between 3 and 400 y. after, his body was taken up by Alfric, archbp. of York, and placed in a ſhrine richly adorned with ſilver, gold, and precious ſtones. He wrote *an eſſay towards an expoſition of St. Luke, Homilies on the goſpels*, and ſome letters.

BEVERNINGK (Jerom) was b. at Gouda in Holland, 1614. In 1646 he was deputed to the States of the province. In 1651 the States of Holland deputed him at the great aſſembly of the United Provinces. He was ambaſſador extraordinary to the protector and republic of Engl. He concluded the peace between Holland and Engl. Apr. 28, 1654. During this embaſſage the States conferred on him the office of treaſurer-general of the United Provinces. He was ſeveral times employed at different courts as an ambaſſador from the States General, and was plenipotentiary at Nimeguen, being remarkable for his talents in negotiating the moſt intricate affairs. He had been made, 1673, curator of the univerſity of Leyden, of which he acquitted himſelf with great diligence; an office ſeldom given to any but thoſe who have greatly ſerved their country. After a number of ſucceſsful negotiations, he retired to a fine lordſhip he had within a little league of Leyden, where he employed himſelf chiefly in the culture of plants, which he had from all parts of the world. He died of a fever, Oct. 30, 1690, aged 76. He was interred at Gouda in a marble chapel which he had built.

BEZA (Theodore) was of Vezelay in Burgundy, and was b. of noble parents, June 24, 1519. He was educated under Melchior Wolmar at Orleans, who brought him up a proteſtant. He had a good genius for poetry. He fell into ſnares in his youth, and wrote ſome licentious things. Sickneſs awakened him, to a better ſenſe of religion, and he purſued a vow he had formerly made, of entering into the reformed religion, according to this reſolution he went to Geneva, made public profeſſion of the reformed religion, and the year after accepted of the Greek profeſſorſhip at Lauſanna;

Lauſanna; and after having executed it 9 or 10 y. he returned to Geneva, and took the miniſtry upon him. He did not confine himſelf for theſe 9 or 10 y. to the Greek lectures, he alſo read in French on the New Teſtament, which he did for the conſolation and inſtruction of many refugees of both ſexes, who dwelt at Lauſanna. He publiſhed ſeveral books whilſt he ſtaid in this city, the firſt of which was a French tragi-comedy, entitled, *Abraham's ſacrifice*; he tranſlated 100 Pſalms of David, Marot having tranſlated 50; and ſome other works. He alſo tranſlated the Greek Teſtament into Latin. Before he quitted the profeſſorſhip which he executed there, he went into Germany, with the character of deputy, to ſolicit the intereſt of ſome courts there, in favour of an aſſembly of proteſtants, who had been committed to priſon, but he did not ſucceed. He then conferred with Melancthon. Having ſettled at Geneva, 1559, he became in a little time his colleague in the church and in the univerſity. He was ſent to Nerac, at the ſolicitation of ſome great men of the kingdom, to convert the k. of Navarre, and to confer with him upon affairs of importance. It was when the Guiſes had gotten the authority under the reign of Francis II, to the prejudice of the princes of the blood. The k. of Navarre having teſtified, both by letters and deputies, that he deſired that Beza might aſſiſt at the conference of Poiſſi, the ſenate of Geneva conſented. They hearkened attentively to his harangue, till, ſpeaking of the real preſence, he ſaid, that the body of Jeſus Chriſt was as diſtant from the bread and wine, as the higheſt heaven is from the earth. This made a murmur; ſome cried out *Blaſphemavit!* Others got up to go away. Cardinal de Tournon, who ſate in the firſt place, deſired the k. and q. either to ſilence Beza, or to permit him and his company to withdraw. The k. did not ſtir, nor any of the princes, and leave was given to go on. Throughout the whole conference he behaved himſelf as a very able man. He often preached before the q. of Navarre, the p. of Conde, and in the ſuburbs of Paris. After the maſſacre of Vaſſi, he was deputed by the k. to complain of this violence; the civil war followed ſoon after, during which the p. of Conde kept him with him, and while the p. was impriſoned he lived with admiral de Coligni, and did not return to Geneva till after the peace, 1563. In 1571, he aſſiſted at the national ſynod of Rochelle, as moderator; after that he aſſiſted at that of Niſmes. In 1574, he was ſent to p. John Caſimir adminiſtrator of the Palatinate. He was at the ſynod of Berne. He wrote ſome verſes full of fire againſt the Jeſuits, who had reported his death, and that he made profeſſion of the Roman faith before he expired. He died Oct. 13, 1605.

BIDDLE (John) was the ſon of Edw. Biddle, a clothier, and was b. at Wotton-under-Edge in Gloceſterſhire, was educated in the free ſchool of that place, and, being a hopeful youth, was taken notice of, particularly by lord George Berkeley, who allowed him an exhibition of 10 l. a y. This cauſed him vigorouſly to apply himſelf to his ſtudies, and was, while at ſchool, author of a tranſlation of Virgil's *Bucolics*, and of the two firſt *Satires* of Juvenal. He continued at ſchool till he was about 13 y. of age. However, having manifeſted in that ſtation a ſingular piety and contempt of ſecular affairs, he was ſent, 1634, to the univerſity of Oxford, and entered a ſtudent in Magdalen hall. In 1641, the magiſtrates of Gloceſter choſe him maſter of the free ſchool of that city, but differing from the received notions concerning the Trinity, was the occaſion of his

confinement for ſeveral y. where, being reduced to great indigence, he was employed by Roger Daniel of London, to correct the impreſſion of the *Greek Septuagint Bible*, which that printer was about to publiſh with great accuracy. In 1651, the parliament publiſhed a general act of oblivion, that reſtored him to his full liberty. He was afterwards impriſoned on account of his tenets; at laſt the protector baniſhed him for life to St. Mary's caſtle in the iſle of Scilly, and ſent him thither in Oct. 1655. Soon after he was allowed 100 crowns a y. for ſubſiſtence. In 1658, he was ſet at full liberty; after the reſtoration of Charles II, he was fined in 100 l. and each of his hearers in 20 l. to lie in priſon till paid, which being put in execution, for want of the freſh air and exerciſe, he contracted a diſeaſe which put an end to his life, Sept. 22, 1662, in the 47th y. of his age.

BIGNON (Jerom) was b. at Paris, 1690. His father undertook the education of him, and he made a ſurpriſing progreſs in languages, and the ſciences. At 10 y. of age he gave the public a ſpecimen of his learning, in his *Deſcription of the Holy Land*; and, three y. after, he publiſhed a treatiſe, *Concerning the city of Rome, and its antiquities and curioſities*; and alſo *An account of the election of the pope, with a plan of the conclave*. Hen. IV appointed him page of honour to the dauphin. He was a polite courtier, as well as a ſcholar. He travelled into Italy, where he was received with the higheſt reſpect. Upon his return from his travels, he applied himſelf entirely to the practice of the bar, with prodigious ſucceſs. His father procured for him, 1620, the poſt of advocate-general in the grand council, which he diſcharged with ſo much reputation, that the k. nominated him, ſome time after, counſellor of ſtate, and at laſt advocate-general in the parliament, 1625. In 1641 he reſolved to confine himſelf entirely to his buſineſs in the council of ſtate, and therefore reſigned his place of advocate-general to Mr. Briguet, his ſon-in-law. The y. following, he was appointed the chief library-keeper of the king's library. He was likewiſe employed in the moſt important affairs of ſtate. At laſt, this great man, who had always made religion the baſis of the other virtues which he had conſtantly practiſed, ended his life with the moſt exemplary devotion, Apr. 7, 1656, aged 67.

BIGOT (Emerick) was ſon of the dean of the Cour des Aides, and of a daughter of Mr. Groutaſt, firſt preſident of the parliament of Normandy. The love of learning ſo ingroſſed his time, that it took him from all public employments. He correſponded by letters with a great number of learned men. He publiſhed but one book, which was, *The life of St. Chryſoſtom, compoſed by Palladius*. The journaliſts of Holland ſay, that he would have added to it, *The epiſtle to Ceſarius*, but it appeared ſo directly contrary to tranſubſtantiation, that the examiners made him ſuppreſs it. He was modeſt, and an enemy to debates. He died at Roan, Dec. 18, 1689, aged 64. He entailed his library in his family, to keep it from being divided, and committed the care of it to Mr. Bigot de Monville, counſellor to the parliament of Paris, with a conſiderable legacy to enlarge and augment it every year.

BIGOT (William) native of Naval in la Maine, a phyſician and philoſopher, was b. 1502, had very little care took of his education in his youth, but being obliged to retire into the country, by an unlucky ſcrape he got into at Angers, he applied himſelf to learn Greek, as alſo to the liberal ſciences, in which, without the help of a maſter, he made a conſiderable progreſs. He went into Germany with Mr. du Bellai de Langey, whom

whom the k. ſent to the princes of Germany, to inform them of his majeſty's right. He was made profeſſor of philoſophy at Tubingen. In 1536 he quitted that poſt and came to Baſil, where he continued ſome time; afterwards he returned to France, and found a ſure aſylum with Meſſrs. du Bellai, his Mecænas's. He was in priſon ſome time, on account of having mutilated a man who had been great with his wife; but was at laſt releaſed.

BILLAUT (Adam) well known by the name of Maſter Adam, a joiner of Nevers, and a tolerable French poet. He made himſelf known firſt in his own country, and to the princeſſes of Gonzoga, Mary and Anne, the former of whom was q. of Poland, who reſided ſome time in their duchy of Nevers. He afterwards went to Paris, where he found ſome conſiderable patrons, and became well known at court. He publiſhed a collection of poems, entitled, *Chevilles de maitre Adam*; to which was added a great number of poems, made by poets of that time in his praiſe. Card. de Richelieu ſettled a penſion on him. He was ſurnamed le Virgile au Rabot, and has left us his *Chevilles* (pegs), his *Villebrequin* (wimble), his *Rabot* (plane), and his other tunes, which he thought to immortalize, ſays Mr. Baillet, by conſecrating them to the deities of Parnaſſus.

BILSON (Thomas) a learned writer, and bp. of the 17th cent. was b. in the city of Wincheſter, 1536. He was educated in Wykeham ſchool, near Wincheſter, and, 1565, admitted perpetual fellow of New college, and was accounted one of the moſt accompliſhed ſcholars of his time. His firſt preferment was that of maſter of Wincheſter ſchool; next he was made prebendary of Wincheſter, and afterwards warden of the college there. In 1596 he was made bp. of Worceſter. He wrote ſome things which contradicted the tenets of the puritans. He preached the ſermon at Weſtminſter, before k. James I, and his q. at their coronation, on St. James's day, July 28, 1603, from Rom. xiii. 1. which was publiſhed at London, 1603. In 1603-4 he was one of the ſpeakers and managers at the Hampton-court conference. The care of reviſing and putting the laſt hand to the new tranſlation of the Engliſh Bible, in the time of k. James I, was committed to him, and to Dr. Miles Smith, afterwards bp. of Gloceſter. He died June 18, 1616, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey.

BION, ſurnamed Boryſthenes, becauſe he was of Boryſthenes, was a philoſopher of a great deal of wit; lived about the 120th Olympiad. He was very much ſlighted by the Platonic philoſophers, while he followed Crates; afterward he took the Cynic habit; after this, he was a diſciple of Theophraſtus, who was the chief of Ariſtotle's ſect. He loved pomp and vain glory, and ſhewed himſelf in ſeveral cities. He got a company of ſailors to follow him to the place of the exerciſe, at Rhodes, who were ſo complaiſant as to dreſs themſelves like ſcholars, at his ſollicitation. He fell ſick at Chalcis, and from his former profaneneſs, he run now into ſuperſtition. He ſuffered a great deal in his illneſs, not being relieved by any of thoſe who took care of the ſick; at laſt Antigonus ſent 2 perſons to ſerve him. Plutarch attributes to him a maxim, which would do honour to the greateſt philoſophers; 'That he ſaid to his ſcholars, that when they ſhould have acquired conſtancy enough, to bear thoſe who injured them with with the ſame tranquility, as they did thoſe who treated them civilly, they might believe they had made ſome progreſs in virtue.'

BIRKENHEAD (ſir John) was ſon of Randel Birkenhead, of Norwich

wich in Cheſhire, ſadler, and was b. there; he became a ſervitor of Oriel college, under the tuition of Humphrey Lloyd, afterwards lord bp. of Bangor. He continued in the college till he was made bachelor of arts, and then becoming amanuenſis to Dr. Laud, afterwards archbp. of Canterbury, who, taking a liking to him for his ingenuity, did, by his diploma, make him maſter of arts, A. D. 1639; and by his letters commendatory thereupon, he was elected probationer fellow of All Souls college, in the year following. After the rebellion broke out, and the k. ſet up his court at Oxford, our author was appointed to write the Mercurii Aulici, which being very pleaſing to the loyal party, his majeſty recommended him to the electors, that they would chuſe him moral philoſophy reader; which being accordingly done, he continued in that office, with little profit from it, till 1648, at which time he was not only turned out thence, but from his fellowſhip, by the preſbyterian viſitors. Afterwards, in this deſtitute ſituation, Wood obſerves, that he retired to London, and made ſhift to live upon his wits; having ſome reputation in poetry, he was often applied to by young people in love, to write epiſtles for them, and ſongs, and ſonnets on their miſtreſſes: he was alſo employed in tranſlating and writing other little things, ſo as to procure a tolerable livelihood. Having in this manner, ſupported the gloomy period of confuſion, he was, at his majeſty's reſtoration, by virtue of his letters, ſent to the univerſity, created Dr. of the civil law, and, 1661, he was elected a burgeſs of Wilton, to ſerve in that parliament which began at Weſtminſter, May 8, the ſame year. Nov. 14. 1662, he received the honour of knighthood, and Jan. 1663 he was conſtituted one of the maſters of requeſts, in the room of ſir Richard Fanſhaw, when he went ambaſſador into Spain, he being then alſo maſter of the faculties, and a member of the Royal Society. His works are *Mercurius Aulicus*; communicating the intelligence, and affairs of the court at Oxford to the reſt of the kingdom, the firſt of theſe was publiſhed on Jan. 1, 1642, and were carried on till about the end of 1645, after which time they were publiſhed but now and then. They were printed weekly in one ſheet, and ſometimes in more, in 4°, and contain, ſays Wood, a great deal of wit and buffoonery. *News from Pembroke and Montgomery, or Oxford Mancheſtered*, &c. printed, 1648, in one ſheet 4°. It is a feigned ſpeech, as ſpoken by Philip earl of Pembroke, in the convocation houſe at Oxford, April 12, 1648, when he came to viſit and undo the univerſity, as Edward earl of Mancheſter had done that of Cambridge, while he was chancellor thereof: it is exceeding waggiſh, and much imitating his lordſhip's way of ſpeaking: *Paul's church-yard; Libri theologici, politici, hiſtorici, mundinis paulinis, (una cum templo) proſtant venales*, &c. printed in 3 ſeveral ſheets in 4°, A. D. 1649. Theſe pamphlets contain feigned titles of books, and acts of parliaments, and ſeveral queſtions, all reflecting on the reformers, and men in thoſe times. *The four legged quaker, a ballad, to the tune of The dog and elder's maid*, London 1659, in 3 columns on one ſide of a ſheet of paper. *A new ballad of a famous German prince*, without date. *The aſſembly man*, written 1647, London 1663, in 3 ſheets 4°. The copy of it was taken from the author by thoſe that ſaid they could not rob, becauſe all was theirs; at length after it had ſlept ſeveral years, the author publiſhed it to avoid falſe copies; it is alſo printed in a book entitled *Wit and loyalty revived, in a collection of ſome ſmart ſatires in verſe and proſe, on the late times*, London 1682, ſaid to be written

written by Cowley, our author, and the famous Butler; he hath alſo ſcattered copies of verſes and tranſlations extant, to which are vocal compoſitions, ſet by Henry Lawes, ſuch as Anacreon's ode, called *The Lute*. *An anniverſary on the nuptial of John earl of Bridgwater*. He has alſo wrote a poem on his ſtaying in London, after the act of baniſhment for cavaliers, and another called the *Jolt*, made upon Cromwel's being thrown off the coach-box of his own coach, which he would drive through Hyde Park, drawn by ſix German horſes, ſent him as a preſent by the count of Oldenburgh, while his ſecretary John Thurloe ſat in the coach, July 1654. He died near Whitehall, in the year 1679, and was buried in the church-yard of St. Martin's in the Fields.

BLACKMORE (ſir Richard) ſon of Mr. Robert Blackmore, an attorney at law. He received his early education at a private country ſchool, from whence, in the 13th y. of his age, he was removed to Weſtminſter, and in a ſhort time after to the univerſity of Oxford, where he continued thirteen years. In the early period of his life he was a ſchoolmaſter, as appears by a ſatirical copy of verſes Dr. Drake wrote againſt him, conſiſting of upwards of 40 lines, of which the following are very pungent:

By nature form'd, by want a pedant made,
Blackmore at firſt ſet up the whipping trade:
Next quack commenc'd; then fierce with pride he ſwore,
That tooth-ach, gout, and corns ſhould be no more.
In vain his drugs, as well as birch he tried;
His boys grew blockheads, and his patients died.

Some circumſtances concurring, it may be preſumed, in ſir Richard's favour, he travelled into Italy, and at Padua took his degrees in phyſic; viſiting France, Germany, and the Low Countries, and after ſpending a year and a half in this delightful exerciſe, he returned to England. As Mr. Blackmore had made phyſic his chief ſtudy, ſo he repaired to London, to enter upon the practice of it, and not long after he was choſen fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, by the charter of k. James II. Sir Rich. declared himſelf in favour of the revolution, and eſpouſed thoſe principles upon which it was effected. This zeal recommended him to k. Will. and in the y. 1697 he was ſworn one of his phyſicians in ordinary. He was honoured by that p. with a gold medal and chain, was likewiſe knighted by him, and upon his majeſty's death was one of thoſe who gave their opinion on the opening of the king's body. Upon q. Anne's acceſſion to the throne, he was appointed one of her phyſicians, and continued ſo for ſome time. He was a chaſte writer; ſtruggled in the cauſe of virtue, even in thoſe times when vice had the countenance of the great, and when an almoſt univerſal degeneracy prevailed; he was not afraid to appear the advocate of virtue, in oppoſition to the higheſt authority, and no luſtre of abilities in his opponents could deter him from ſtripping vice of thoſe gaudy colours, with which poets of the firſt eminence had cloathed her. The poem for which ſir Rich. had been moſt celebrated, was, undoubtedly, his *Creation*. Mr. Addiſon, in his *Spectator*, N° 339, who, after having criticiſed on that book of Milton, which gives an account of the works of creation, thus proceeds, 'I 'cannot conclude this book upon the 'creation, without mentioning a 'poem which has lately appeared 'under that title (meaning the above 'poem). The work was undertaken 'with ſo good an intention, and executed with ſo great a maſtery, that

'it

'it deſerves to be looked upon as 'one of the moſt uſeful and noble 'productions in our Engliſh verſe. 'The reader cannot but be pleaſed 'to find the depths of philoſophy, 'enlivened with all the charms of 'poetry, and to ſee ſo great a 'ſtrength of reaſoning amidſt ſo beau-'tiful a redundancy of the imagina-'tion. The author has ſhewn us 'that deſign in all the works of na-'ture, which neceſſarily leads us to 'the knowlege of its firſt cauſe. In 'ſhort, he has illuſtrated, by num-'berleſs and inconteſtable inſtances, 'that divine wiſdom, which the ſon 'of Sirach has ſo nobly aſcribed to 'the Supreme Being in his formation 'of the world, when he tells us, that 'he *created her, and ſaw her, and* 'numbered her, and poured her out upon 'all his works.' Perhaps it may be true, that the guardian angels of ſtates and kingdom may have been too powerful for the conduct of ſir Rich. Blackmore; but he has had at leaſt the honour of paving the way, and has ſet an example how epic poems may be written, upon the principles of Chriſtianity; and has enjoyed a comfort of which no bitterneſs or raillery can deprive him, namely, the virtuous intention of doing good. Sir Richard Blackmore died, October 9, 1729, in an advanced age; and left behind him the character of a worthy man, and a friend to religion. His theological works are, 1. *Juſt prejudices againſt the Arian hypotheſis.* 2. *Modern Arians unmaſked.* 3. *Natural theology.* 4. *The accompliſhed preacher.* Poetical; 1. *Creation.* 2. *The redeemer.* 3. *Eliza.* 4. *King Arthur.* 5. *Prince Arthur.* 6. *King Alfred.* 7 *A paraphraſe on the book of Job; and ſome ſingle poems.* 8 *A new verſion of the book of Pſalms.* 9. *The nature of man.* 10. *A collection of poems.* 11 *Eſſays on ſeveral ſubjects*, 2 vols. 8°. 12. *Hiſtory of the conſpiracy againſt king William* III, 1696, 8°. Medicinal; 1. *A diſcourſe on the plague.* 2. *A treatiſe on the ſmall-pox.* 3. *A treatiſe on conſumptions.* 4. *A treatiſe on the ſpleen and vapours* 5. *A critical diſſertation upon the ſpleen.* 6. *Diſcourſes on the gout.* 7. *Diſſertations on dropſies.*

BLAKE (Robert) was the ſon of a Spaniſh merchant, and b. in Aug. 1589, and during his father's lifetime was educated at a free ſchool in Bridgwater. He afterwards removed to Oxford, where he was firſt a member of St. Alban's hall, and next of Wadham college. After taking a degree, and meeting with more than one diſappointment after academical preferment, he left the univerſity, when he had ſtaid there ſeven years. His reputation for probity, and his known averſion to perſecution, engaged the puritants to promote his election as a burgeſs for Bridgwater, in the parliament which ſat 1640. When the war broke out between the k. and parliament, he declared for the latter, and took arms very early in their ſervice. He was very ſoon made a captain of dragoons, in which ſtation he ſhewed himſelf as able and active an officer as any in the ſervice. In 1643 he was at Briſtol under the command of colonel Fiennes, who intruſted him with a little fort on the line, and when pr. Rupert attacked that important place, and the governor had agreed to ſurrender it on articles, Mr. Blake ſtill held out his fort, and killed ſeveral of the king's forces, for which he would have ſuffered had not ſome friends interpoſed and excuſed him on account of his inexperience in the art of war. In 1644 he was made governor of Taunton, and held out the place againſt Goring, who came before it with 10,000 men, and had carried all the out-works, and even part of the town, till relieved; for which the parliament made him a preſent of 500l. Blake, who had always ſerved as a horſe officer, had now the command of a fleet given

him, and his firſt ſervice was in driving p. Rupert's fleet from the Iriſh coaſt, and then following him into the Mediterranean. In Feb. 1651 Blake, in his return, met a French man of war of 40 guns, the admiral commanded the captain on board, and aſked him if he was willing to lay down his ſword? he anſwered him, he was not, then Blake generouſly bid him return to his ſhip, and fight it out as long as he was able. The captain took him at his word, fought him bravely for about 2 hours, and then ſubmitting, went again on board Blake's ſhip, firſt kiſſed and then preſented his ſword to the admiral upon his knees. This ſhip with ſome others the admiral ſent into Eng. and upon his arrival, received the thanks of the parliament, and was conſtituted one of the lord wardens of the Cinque Ports. In March following colonel Blake, colonel Popham, and colonel Deane, or any two of them, were appointed admirals and generals, for the year enſuing; in which he reduced the iſlands of Scilly, Guernſey, and Jerſey, to the obedience of the parliament; and on Nov. 25 he was elected one of the council of ſtate; and March, 1652, he was conſtituted ſole general of the fleet for nine months. And, May 19, 1652, Van Tromp bearing nearer his fleet than he had any occaſion to do, he ſaluted him with two guns without ball, to put him in mind of ſtriking ſail; upon which, the Dutchman, in contempt, fired on the contrary ſide: Blake fired a ſecond and a third gun, which Van Tromp anſwered with a broadſide, which brought on a bloody engagement till the night put an end to it. After this battle Blake lay in the Downs a conſiderable time. About the beginning of June he cauſed a faſt to be held on board his ſhips, to implore the bleſſing of God on their arms; and encouraged his ſeamen by the example of his zeal on this occaſion as much as he ever had done by his perſonal bravery in a time of action. In the ſpace of a month he ſent 40 rich prizes into the river, and ſo effectually ruined the Dutch trade, and broke the ſpirits of the people, that moſt of their veſſels declined coming through the channel, even under convoy. In July he bore away to the North, and attacked the convoy of the Dutch fiſhing veſſels, conſiſting of 12 men of war, which he took, and obliged the buſſes to pay the 10th herring, which was what k. Charles demanded; and where this was refuſed he ſunk or drove away their ſhips. Admiral Blake being now in the channel, did infinite damage to the enemy, and ſome hoſtilities having been committed on the coaſt of Newfoundland by the French, our gallant adm. attacked a ſtrong ſquadron of their ſhips going to the relief of Dunkirk, took or deſtroyed them all, by which means this important place fell into the hands of the Spaniards. His ſubſequent conduct during the Dutch war, was ſuch as became a brave admiral; but the limits I am confined to, will not admit a particular detail of the actions of this great man. As to his political principles, he was for a common wealth; and though he was always very acceptable to the protector, yet he was far enough from being his creature, the glory of his country being his chief view. When, in 1654, he ſailed into the Mediterranean, he came in Dec. into the road of Cadiz, where he was received with great reſpect and civility by the Spaniards, and indeed by all nations as well as the Engliſh, who where in port: a Dutch admiral would not wear his flag while an Engliſh admiral was in the harbour. The Algerines ſtood in ſuch awe of him, that they were wont to ſtop the Sallee rovers, and in caſe they had any Engliſh priſoners took them

out, and ſent them to Blake, in hopes of obtaining his favour. While at Malaga, ſome Engliſh ſailors meeting the hoſt, laughed at thoſe who carried it. The prieſt highly reſented this, and put the people upon revenging the indignity; upon which they fell upon the ſailors, and beat them ſeverely; when they returned on board, they complained of this uſage, and the admiral immediately ſent a trumpet to the viceroy, to demand the prieſt, who was the author of this inſult. The viceroy anſwered, 'He had no authority over prieſts, 'and therefore could not ſend him.' Upon this Blake ſent a ſecond meſſage, that he would not enter into the queſtion, who had power to ſend him; but if he was not ſent within three hours, he would infallibly burn the town about their ears. The inhabitants, to ſave themſelves, obliged the viceroy to ſend the prieſt, who, when he came on board, excuſed himſelf to the admiral, on account of the bad behaviour of the ſailors. Blake told him, if he had complained to him, he would have puniſhed them ſeverely; for he would not ſuffer any of his men to affront the eſtabliſhed religion of a place where he touched; but he blamed him for ſetting the Spaniards to beat them; adding, 'That he would have him 'and the world know, that none but 'an Engliſhman ſhould chaſtiſe an 'Engliſhman.' In 1657 Blake having received information, that the flota, conſiſting of 6 galleons very richly laden, and 10 other veſſels had put into the haven of Santa Cruz, in the iſland of Teneriff; he immediately ſailed there, and arrived before the town. The 10 veſſels lay within the port, with a ſtrong baricado before them; the galleons without the boom, becauſe they drew too much water to lie within it. The port itſelf was ſtrongly fortified, having on the north a large caſtle, well ſupplied with artillery, and 7 forts, united by a line of communication, well lined with muſketeers. The Spaniſh governor thought the place ſo ſecure, that he dared Blake to come. The admiral, after viewing the enemy's preparations, called a council of war, wherein it was reſolved to attempt deſtroying the enemy's ſhips; for it was impoſſible to bring them off; which he effected, burning the whole Spaniſh fleet to the water's edge, except 2 ſhips which ſunk out right; and then the wind veering ſouth-weſt, he paſſed with his fleet ſafe out of the port again, loſing in this dangerous attempt no more than 48 killed, and 20 wounded. This was the boldeſt undertaking of its kind, that had ever been performed. The protector, on receiving the news, ordered a day of thankſgiving, and made a preſent to the admiral of a ring of 500 l. value, as a teſtimony of his country's gratitude. His brother, capt. Benjamin Blake, for whom he had a very tender affection, was guilty of ſome miſdemeanor in the action, for which he was by ſentence from Blake removed from his ſhip, and the command of it given to another. In a ſhort time after the deſtruction of the enemy's fleet, we find Blake cruiſing again off the harbour of Cadiz; where, perceiving his ſhips were become foul, and that his own health and ſpirits wore away, he reſolved to ſail for England. His diſtemper was a complication of dropſy and ſcurvy, brought upon him by being for 3 y. together at ſea, and wanting all that time the conveniencies requiſite for the cure of his diſeaſe. In his paſſage home, it increaſed on him, and he died as his ſhip entered Plymouth Sound, Aug. 17, 1657, about 59 y. of age. His body was, by order of the protector, conveyed by water to Greenwich-houſe. On Sept. 4, after the corps had lain ſe-

veral days in ſtate, it was carried from Greenwich, in a magnificent barge covered with velvet, adorned with eſcutcheons and pendants, accompanied by his brothers, relations, and ſervants, in mourning, by Oliver's privy-council, the commiſſioners of the admiralty and navy, and the principal perſons of the kingdom in a great number of barges and wherries covered with mourning, and landing at Weſtminſter bridge, proceeded through a guard of ſeveral regiments of foot to the abbey. The body was interred in a vault built on purpoſe, in Hen. VII's chapel.

BLOOD (Thomas) commonly called Colonel Blood; his father is ſaid to have acquired an eaſy fortune by ſome iron works in Ireland, which he was concerned in. He came over into England, while a very young man, and married, in Lancaſhire, the daughter of one Mr. Holcraft, a gentleman of good character in that county, returned into Ireland, and ſerved as a lieutenant in the parliament forces, and obtained a certain quantity of land aſſigned him for his pay. The act of ſettlement in Ireland, and the proceedings thereupon, affected him deeply in his fortune, and he believed unjuſtly, which eaſily drew him to turn his thoughts any way that promiſed redreſs. Upon aſſociating a little with the malecontents, he found there was a deſign on foot for a general inſurrection. Into this he entered, and was ſoon at the head of the affair, and laid ſuch a plan for ſurpriſing Dublin Caſtle, and the d. of Ormond then lord lieutenant, that nothing but its being divulged could (in all human probability) have prevented it; and at the ſame time he penned a declaration, ſo accommodated to the diſpoſition of the ſoldiers, as in all likelihood, would have drawn over a great part of the army. But on the very eve of its execution, the whole conſpiracy, which had been long ſuſpected, was abſolutely diſcovered. His brother-in-law, one Lackie, a miniſter, was, with many others, apprehended, tried, convicted, and executed; but Blood kept out of reach. He had the audacity almoſt to frighten away the guards that attended Lackie's execution. There were no leſs than 7 members of parliament in the above mentioned plot. After this, he ſhifted about from place to place, in various diſguiſes, hoping to raiſe an inſurrection; but finding that he could do nothing this way, he went into Holland, where he was admitted into intimacy with ſome of the moſt conſiderable perſons in the republic, particularly admiral de Ruyter. He went from thence to England, where he joined with the malecontents, and was concerned in a conſpiracy, for ſeizing the Tower of London, and killing general Monk, for which col. John Rathbone, and ſome other officers in the late diſbanded army were tried and convicted, on April 26, 1666; but Blood withdrew into Scotland, where he ſo wrought on the diſcontent of the people, that he contributed not a little to the breaking out of the rebellion there; and was preſent at the action of Pentland Hills, Nov. 27, 1666, in which the rebels were routed. He fled after this defeat to England, and from thence to Ireland, where he landed within 3 miles of Carrickfergus; but lord Dungannon purſued him ſo cloſely, that he was obliged to retire very ſpeedily to England. He had not been long in this kingdom, before he performed a deſperate exploit, which was the reſcuing one capt. Maſon, for whom he had a particular friendſhip; this perſon was to be removed from London to one of the northern counties, to take his trial, with 8 troopers to guard him; in this Mr. Blood ſucceeded, after a deſperate engagement

gagement which laſted 2 hours, in which 2 of the ſoldiers were killed, as alſo a barber of York, that travelled with them. Before he engaged in this affair, he had placed his wife and ſon in an apothecary's ſhop at Rumford, under the name of Weſton, and had lived himſelf at Rumford, by the name of Ayliffe, and pretended to practiſe phyſic. After his wounds were cured, he returned to Rumford, and lived there a conſiderable time, without being ſuſpected, though a reward of 500 l. was offered for apprehending the perſon concerned in the reſcue. The next attempt this deſperate man undertook, was, the ſeizing his old antagoniſt, the d. of Ormond, in the ſtreets of London, Dec. 6, 1670, who he got out of his coach, and mounted him on horſeback behind one of his accomplices; but the duke was fortunately reſcued out of his hands; however, himſelf and his aſſociates all eſcaped, though cloſely purſued. An account of this amazing tranſaction was immediately publiſhed by authority, in the Gazette, Dec. 8, 1670, together with a proclamation offering a reward of 1000 l. for apprehending any of the perſons concerned therein; but to no purpoſe, though ſome of their names were diſcovered; but Blood was never ſuſpected. And now he propoſed to his aſſociates, another moſt deſperate attempt, which was no leſs than the ſeizing on the enſigns of majeſty, kept in the Tower of London; they very readily accepted the propoſal, and left it to him to contrive the ſcheme. About 3 weeks before Blood made this attempt upon the crown, he came to the Tower in the habit of a clergyman, and brought a woman with him, whom he called his wife. This pretended wife deſired to ſee the crown, and having ſeen it, pretended to have a qualm upon her ſtomach, and deſired old Mr. Edwards (who gave this account to ſir Gilbert Talbot) to ſend for ſome ſpirits, who immediately cauſed his wife to fetch ſome; when ſhe had drank, Mrs. Edwards invited her to repoſe herſelf on a bed, which ſhe accepted of, and ſoon recovered. Blood about 3 days after came again, and brought a preſent of 4 pair of gloves from his wife; and having thus begun the acquaintance, made frequent viſits to improve it, profeſſing that he ſhould never ſufficiently acknowlege their kindneſs; and that his wife could diſcourſe of nothing elſe but the kindneſs of the good people of the Tower; that ſhe had long ſtudied, and at length bethought herſelf of a handſome way of requiting their kindneſs, which was the marrying a nephew of theirs, who had 2 or 300 l. a year in land, to her daughter. This was eaſily aſſented to by the old gentleman, who invited him to dine, which accordingly he did, and appointed Mar. 9, 1671, about 7 in the morning, to bring his nephew to ſee his intended wife. At that time the old man was got up to receive his gueſts; and the daughter was dreſſed to receive her gallant; when according to appointment, parſon Blood, with 3 more, came to the Jewel-houſe, all armed with rapier-blades in their canes, and every one a dagger and a pair of pocket piſtoles; two of his companions entered in with him, and the 3d ſtaid at the door to watch. In the interim, Blood told Mr. Edwards that the would not go up ſtairs till his wife came, and deſired him to ſhew his friends the crown to paſs away the time till then: as ſoon as they were entered the room, where the crown was kept, and the door, as uſual, ſhut behind them, they threw a cloak over the old man's head, and clapped a gag into his mouth, which was a great plug of wood, with a ſmall hole to take breath at, that was tied on with a waxed

leather, which went round his neck. At the ſame time they faſtened an iron hook to his noſe to keep any ſound from paſſing that way. Having thus ſecured him from crying out, they plainly told him they were reſolved to have the crown, globe, and ſceptre, and if he would ſubmit to it, they would ſpare his life; otherwiſe he was to expect no mercy. He thereupon forced himſelf to make all the noiſe he poſſibly could; upon which they knocked him down with a wooden mallet, and told him, that if he would be quiet they would ſpare his life; but if not, upon the next attempt to diſcover them, they would kill him, and pointed 3 daggers at his breaſt; ſtill he ſtrained himſelf to make the greater noiſe, at which they gave him 9 or 10 ſtrokes more on the head with the mallet, and ſtabbed him in the belly. The poor man, almoſt 80 y. old, fell, and lay ſome time ſenſeleſs; when one of them kneeling on the ground, to try if he breathed, and not perceiving any breath from him, ſaid, 'He's dead, 'I'll warrant him,' Mr. Edwards recovering a little, heard theſe words, and conceiving it beſt for himſelf to be thought dead, lay very quietly. Concluding him dead, they omitted to tie his hands behind him; and Parret, one of the companions, put the globe into his breeches; Blood kept the crown under his cloak; the 3d was deſigned to file the ſceptre in two, becauſe it was too long to carry conveniently, and then to put it into a bag brought for that purpoſe. But before this could be done, young Mr. Edwards, ſon of the old gentleman, juſt come from Flanders, happened to arrive at that very inſtant that this was acting; and coming to the door, the perſon who ſtood centinel, aſked him, 'with whom he would 'ſpeak?' he made anſwer, 'he be-'longed to the houſe;' but perceiving by his queſtion, that he himſelf was a ſtranger, told him, that if he had any buſineſs with his father, he would go and acquaint him with it, and went up ſtairs, where he was welcomed by his mother, wife, and ſiſter. In the mean time, the centinel gave notice of the ſon's arrival, and they immediately haſtened away with the crown and globe, leaving the ſceptre, not having time to file it in two. The old man returning to himſelf got ſuddenly up, pulled off the gag, and cried out, 'treaſon! 'murder!' the daughter hearing him, and ſeeing him thus wounded, ruſhed out upon Tower-hill, and cried, 'Treaſon! the crown is ſto-'len!' this gave the firſt alarm; and Blood and Parret making great haſte, were obſerved to jog each other with their elbows as they went, which cauſed them to be ſuſpected and purſued. By this time, one capt. Beckman and young Edwards, upon the cry of his ſiſter, were come down, and left the old man, to run after the villians, but they were advanced beyond the main-guard; and the alarm being given to the warder, at the draw-bridge, he put himſelf in a poſture to ſtop them. Blood came up firſt, and diſcharged a piſtol at him; the bullet miſſed him, but the powder, or fear made him fall to the ground, whereby they got ſafe to the little ward-houſe gate, where one Sill, one of Cromwell's ſoldiers ſtood centinel, who, tho' he ſaw the other warder fall, made no reſiſtance, by which means the villains got over that draw-bridge, and through the outward gate upon the wharf, and made all poſſible haſte towards their horſes, which attended at St. Katherine's gate, called the Iron Gate, crying themſelves as they ran, 'ſtop the rogues, ſtop 'the rogues!' and the grave canonical habit of Blood made them thought innocent. Immediately capt. Beckman

Beckman got up with them; when Blood diſcharged his 2d piſtol at the captain's head, but he ſtooping down avoided the ſhot, and ſeized upon him with the crown under his cloak; yet Blood had the impudence, tho' he ſaw himſelf a priſoner, to ſtruggle a long while for the crown; and when it it was wreſted from him, ſaid, 'It was a gallant attempt, tho' un-'ſucceſsful, for it was for a crown.' A ſervant belonging to capt. Sherburne, ſeized on Parret, before Blood was taken; and there was ſo much conſternation, and ſo much confuſion in the purſuit, that it is to be wondered that ſeveral innocent perſons had not ſuffered; for young Edwards overtaking one that was bloody in the ſcuffle, and ſuppoſing him to be one of his father's murderers, was going to run him through, had not capt. Beckman hindered him; and as this captain himſelf made vaſt haſte in the purſuit, the guards were going to fire at him, thinking him to be one of the rogues; but one of them who fortunately knew him, cried out, 'he 'is a friend.' Blood and Parret being both ſeized; Hunt, another of of them, and ſon-in-law to Blood, leaped on his horſe, with 2 more of the conſpirators, and rid away; but a cart happening to turn ſhort, Hunt run his head againſt a pole, that ſtuck out, which ſtruck him from his horſe; but recovering his legs, he got his feet into the ſtirrup, when a cobler running in, cried, 'this is Tom Hunt, who was in the 'bloody buſineſs againſt the d. of 'Ormond; let us ſecure him!' a conſtable being accidentally there, ſeized him upon this affirmation; and he was, with Blood and Parret, committed to ſafe cuſtody in the Tower. Parret was a ſilk-dyer in Southwark; and in the rebellion had been a lieutenant to major general Harriſon. In the ſtruggle for the crown, the great pearl and fair diamond fell off, and were loſt for a while, with ſome ſmaller ſtones; but the pearl was brought by a poor woman who ſwept kennels, to one of the warders, and the diamond by a barber's apprentice, and both faithfully reſtored. Other ſmaller ſtones were picked up by ſeveral perſons, and brought in. The fair ballas ruby belonging to the ſceptre, was found in Parret's pocket, ſo that nothing conſiderable was wanting; the crown only was bruiſed, and ſent to be repaired. Blood was committed to the jail in the Tower, where he appeared reſerved and ſullen; but on being informed the k. intended to ſee him, and examine him himſelf, he changed his temper; this was brought about by the d. of Buckingham, then the great favourite and firſt miniſter. The 1ſt queſtion the k. aſked, was in relation to the attempt on the d. of Ormond; Blood immediately confeſſed the fact, and gave as a reaſon for it, that the d. had taken away his eſtate, and executed ſome of his friends: and that he and many others had engaged themſelves by ſolemn oaths to revenge it. He made a voluntary, tho' perhaps falſe confeſſion of his lying in the reeds, above Batterſea, with a carbine, in order to ſhoot his majeſty; and that when he had taken his ſtand, his heart was checked with an awe of majeſty; and he did not only relent himſelf, but diverted the reſt of his aſſociates from the deſign. He ſaid he had laid himſelf open to the utmoſt rigour of the law, for which he was, without much concern of his own life, prepared. But withal he declared the matter would not be of that indifferency to his majeſty, inaſmuch as there were hundreds of his friends yet undiſcovered, who were bound together by the indiſpenſible oath of conſpirators, to revenge the death of any of the fraternity, which would expoſe his majeſty and all his miniſters, to the daily

daily fear of a maſſacre. But on the other hand, if his majeſty would ſpare the lives of a few, he might oblige the hearts of many, who, as they had been ſeen to act daring miſchiefs, would be as bold if received into pardon and favour, in performing eminent ſervices to the crown. After the k. had gone thro' the whole examination, he turned to col. Blood, and ſaid, 'What if I ſhould give you 'your life?' to which the colonel anſwered, 'I ſhall endeavour to de-'ſerve it.' The k. ordered him to write a letter of ſubmiſſion to the d. of Ormond, which he did in terms of the deepeſt humility, with the moſt fervent expreſſions of ſorrow, for the inſult which he had offered to his grace. And the amazing iſſue of the whole buſineſs, was, that Blood had a penſion of 500l. a y. ſettled on him. The reader may form his own reflections on a ſtory, which, conſidering the boldneſs of the attempt, the methods made uſe of to ſucceed in it, the prize aimed at, and the conſequence of it, the ſettling a penſion on the chief of the conſpirators, perhaps is not to be parallelled in hiſtory. Blood lived 9 or 10 y. ſometimes about the court, ſometimes excluded from it, always uneaſy, and in ſome ſcheme or other of an untoward kind, till at laſt he was met with in his own way, and either circumvented by his own inſtruments, or drawn within the vortex of a ſham plot, by ſome who were too cunning for even their maſter in his progreſſion. Some people having contrived to fix a crime of a moſt ſcandalous nature on the d. of Buckingham, led his grace to ſecure himſelf by a contrivance of the ſame ſtamp, and Blood was convicted upon a criminal information for the conſpiracy, and committed to the King's Bench priſon; and while in cuſtody there, he was charged with an action of ſcandalum magnatum, at the ſuit of the d. of Buckingham, in which the damages were laid at 10,000 l. but notwithſtanding this, col. Blood found bail, and was diſcharged from his impriſonment. He then retired to his houſe in the Bowling-alley, Weſtminſter, in order to take ſuch meaſures as were requiſite to deliver himſelf out of theſe difficulties; but finding fewer friends than he expected, and meeting with other grievous diſappointments, he was ſo much affected thereby as to fall into a diſtemper, which threatened his life. He was attended by a clergyman, who found him ſenſible, but reſerved, declaring he was not at all afraid of death. In a few days he fell into a lethargy, and Aug. 24. 1680, he departed this life. On the Friday following he was privately interred, in the new chapel in Tothil-fields. A ſtory was quickly ſpread, that this dying and being buried, was only a new trick of colonel Blood's, preparative to ſome extraordinary exploit, and became in a few days ſo current, and ſo many circumſtances being added to it, as to render it credible, the coroner ordered the body to be taken up again, on the Thurſday following, and appointed a jury to ſit upon it. But ſo ſtrongly were they prepoſſeſſed with the idle fancy of its being all an amuſement, that tho' they were his neighbours, and knew him perſonally, they could not for a long while agree whether it was his body; at laſt they were convinced by the largeneſs of his thumb, which by accident had grown to twice its natural ſize, and by the various depoſitions of perſons attending him in his illneſs; the coroner cauſed him to be once more interred, and left in his vault in quiet. Such were the tranſactions of a man, whoſe real adventures exceeded in ſtrangeneſs the fictions of romance.

BLOUNT (Charles) the eighth lord Mountjoy, created afterwards earl

earl of Devonſhire, was b. 1563, being the 2d ſon of James, lord Mountjoy. He had his education at Oxford and the Inner Temple. When he was at this laſt place, being about 20 y. of age, and a graceful perſon, he made his firſt appearance at court, where he was diſtinguiſhed by q. Elizabeth. His fortune was but ſmall, however he was choſen one of the burgeſſes for the borough of St. Ives in Cornwal, in the parliament which met at Weſtminſter 1585, being then not above 22 y. of age. The next y. he was returned one of the burgeſſes for Bereelſton in Devonſhire, and the ſame y. was knighted. In 1588 he was one of thoſe young noblemen and gentlemen who hired ſhips at their own charge, to go and join the Engl. fleet, when it was in purſuit of the Spaniſh armada. In 1594 he was made governor of Portſmouth, and the ſame y. ſucceeded to his elder brother's title of lord Montjoy, and inheritance of 1000 marks. In 1597 he was made a knight of the Garter, and employed in the expedition to the Azores iſlands, being lieutenant-general of the land forces under the earl of Eſſex, and commander of the ſhip Defiance. In 1599 he was made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and, Feb. 1599-1600, he embarked for that kingdom. On the 24th of Dec. 1601, he gained a complete victory over the Iriſh rebels, and 6500 newly come over to their aſſiſtance. Soon after a total end was put to the Iriſh wars, by the voluntary ſubmiſſion of Hugh O Neal, earl of Tiroen, to the lord Montjoy, who brought him over along with him to Engl. in the beginning of the y. 1603. But before his coming to Engl. he was conſtituted lieutenant of Ireland by k. James I, on the 25th of Apr. and was appointed one of the privy council. The 21ſt of July enſuing, he was advanced to the title of d. of Devonſhire. His majeſty alſo made him maſter of the ordnance in Engl. gave him Kingſton-hall in Dorſetſhire, beſides other conſiderable grants. In 1603, he was one of the lords preſent at the arraignment of ſir Walter Raleigh. In 1604, he was one of the commiſſioners to negotiate a treaty of peace between Engl. and Spain. In 1605, he was one of the commiſſioners for the arraignment of the traitors concerned in the gunpowder plot. He died at the Savoy in the Strand, Apr. 3, 1606, after 8 or 10 days illneſs, of a burning fever and putrefaction of the lungs, and was buried, in great pomp, in St. Paul's chapel in Weſtminſter abbey.

BLOUNT (ſir Henry) was b. at his father's ſeat at Tittenhanger in Hertfordſhire, Dec. 15, 1602. He was entered a gentleman-commoner at Trinity college, Oxford, 1616, before he was 14 y. of age. From Oxford, 1618, he removed to Gray's-Inn, where, for ſome time, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law; and, 1634, being juſt come of age, he ſet out on his travels. He made the tour of France, part of Spain and Italy; afterwards he went to Turky, and, after a peregrination of near 2 y. returned ſafely to Engl. where, 1636, he printed an account of his travels. K. Charles I made him one of his band of penſioners, then conſiſting of gentlemen of the firſt families in the kingdom. In 1638, his father, ſir Thomas Pope Blount, died, and left him the anc. ſeat of Blount's-hall in Staffordſhire, and a very conſiderable fortune. The ſucceeding y. the k. knighted him. At the breaking out of the civil war, he attended the k. and was at the battle of Edge-hill. Falling in with the times, 1651, he was named on a committee of 20 perſons, for inſpecting the practice of the law, and remedying its abuſes. He declared himſelf

himſelf very warmly againſt tythes, and was for reducing the income of pariſh miniſters to 100 l. a y. He ſat with Dr. Zouch, Dr. Clark, and Dr. Turner, civilians, and with ſeveral other perſons, in the court of King's Bench (thence called the Upper Bench) in Weſtminſter hall, on the 5th of July, 1654, by virtue of a commiſſion from Oliver Cromwell, for trying don Pantalion Saa, brother of the Portugueſe ambaſſador, for murder; of which being found guilty, he was, much to the honour of the juſtice of this nation, by ſentence of that court, adjudged to ſuffer death, and was executed accordingly. His elder brother dying the ſame y. the eſtate of Tittenhanger fell to him. In 1655, he was one of the 21 commiſſioners appointed, November 1, to conſider of the trade and navigation of the commonwealth, and how it might beſt be promoted. His ſole view in complying with the forms of government ſet up between 1650 and 1660, was the ſerving his country in ſome capacity or other. In 1661, on the king's reſtoration, he was appointed high ſheriff of Hertford; henceforward he lived as an Engl. gentleman, in an independent ſtate, and died, Oct. 9, 1682, in the 80th y. of his age. For the firſt 40 y. of his life he was a boon companion, but for the remainder of it he was ſerious, and drank water. He publiſhed, 1. Six comedies written by John Lilly, 1632, 8°. 2. A ſatire, entitled, *The exchange walk*, 1647. 3. *An epiſtle in praiſe of tobacco and coffee*, prefixed to a little treatiſe, entitled, *Organon ſalutis*, written by Walter Rumſey, eſq; and printed, 1657, 8°.

BLOUNT (ſir Tho. Pope) was the eldeſt ſon of ſir Henry, beforementioned, and was b. at Upper Holloway, in the county of Middleſex, Sept. 12, 1649. He was carefully educated under the eye of his father, and made great improvement under ſo able an inſtructor. In 1679 he was, by k. Charles II, advanced to the degree of a baronet, in the lifetime of ſir Hen. Blount, his father. He was elected burgeſs of St. Albans, in Hertfordſhire, in the parliaments in the 30th and 31ſt of k. Charles II, and was knight of the ſhire in three parliaments after the revolution; having alſo the honour to be elected commiſſioner of accounts, for the three laſt years of his life, by the houſe of commons. He always diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a lover of liberty, a ſincere friend to his country, and a true patron of learning. His acquaintance with the beſt writers was ſhewn in a work he publiſhed, entitled, *Cenſura celebriorum authorum*, i. e. A critique on the moſt celebrated authors. He alſo publiſhed 7 eſſays, which are in high eſteem: and preſented the public with a treatiſe, the title of which, is, *A natural hiſtory, containing many not common obſervations, extracted out of the beſt modern writers*, by ſir Tho. Pope Blount, bart. alſo a work entituled, *De re poetica*. Having thus ſatisfied, in his riper years, the great expectations his friends had of him in his youth; having been ſteady to one party without violence towards others, after acquiring honour in his ſeveral public characters, eſteem in private converſation, and affection in domeſtic life, he quietly ended his days at his ſeat at Tittenhanger, June 30, 1697, in the 48th year of his age. He married Jane, daughter of ſir Hen. Cæſar, and by her left iſſue 5 ſons and 9 daughters.

BLOUNT (Charles) younger ſon of ſir Hen. Blount, and brother to ſir Thomas beforementioned, was b. at his grandfather's ſeat at Upper Holloway, Middleſex, Apr. 27, 1654. He had a great capacity, and ſtrong propenſity to learning, which excellent qualities were properly cultivated by the aſſiduous care of his father, who

who took upon himſelf the direction of his ſtudies. His father, who was a true judge of men, thought fit to ſettle him, when he was about 18 y. of age; which he did, by marrying him to Eleanora, daughter of ſir Timothy Tyrrel, of Shotover, in the county of Oxford; and gave him a very handſome eſtate; having always eſteemed his parts, and reſpected him as a friend, as well as loved him with the affection of a father. About the year 1679, he publiſhed a work, entitled, *Anima mundi*; he alſo publiſhed a ſheet, under the title of *Mr. Hobbs's laſt words, and dying legacy*. It was extracted from the *Leviathan*, and was intended to weaken and expoſe his doctrine. Mr. Blount, ſhortly after, ſet forth a pamphlet on the popiſh plot, and the fear of a popiſh ſucceſſor, ſubſcribed Junius Brutus, a very ſtrong invective againſt popery and papiſts. In the former part of his life he ſeems to have ſided with the deiſts, but that he had not always the ſame ſenſe, in regard to theſe ſpeculations, may be gathered from a letter to Dr. Sydenham, with a book, entituled, *The deiſt's argument*, wherein he ſays, 'You'll find 'human reaſon, like a pitcher with 'two ears, may be taken on both 'ſides; however, undoubtedly, in 'our travels to the other world, the 'common road is the ſafeſt; and 'tho' deiſm is a good manuring of a 'man's conſcience, yet certainly if 'ſowed with Chriſtianity it will 'produce the moſt profitable crop.' In 1684, he publiſhed a book, entituled, *Janua ſcientiarum*; or an introduction to geography, chronology, government, hiſtory, philoſophy, and all polite learning. He concurred heartily in the revolution. He publiſhed a little piece, in defence of the liberty of the preſs, which has been very much admired. He wrote a pamphlet, in which he aſſerted, k. Will. and q. Mary to be conquerors; which, tho' well intended, was not well reliſhed by the houſe of commons. After the death of his wife, he became enamoured of her ſiſter, and it being adjudged unlawful for him to marry her, and the lady growing inflexible, upon that, it threw him into a frenzy, ſo that he ſhot himſelf, tho' he lived after it ſome days. He died, Auguſt 1, 1693, and was interred with his family in the church of Ridge in Hertfordſhire.

BOADICEA, a valiant Britiſh q. in the time of Nero the emp. the widow of Praſutagus, k. of the Iceni, in Britain, who by his will having left the emp. and his own daughters coheirs to his great treaſures, in expectation of procuring by that means Nero's protection for his family and people; he was no ſooner dead, but the emperor's officers ſeized on all his effects in their maſter's name. Boadicea, who was a lady of great courage and ſpirit, oppoſing theſe unjuſt proceedings, met with freſh cauſe of diſcontent in the contempt ſhewn to her remonſtrances. The Britons therefore, being weary of the Romans domineering over them, reſolved to ſhake off the yoke, and with Boadicea at the head of them, to the number of above 100,000, attacked the Rom. colony of Camelodunum, which they took within 2 days, and made a general and bloody maſſacre of the Romans in all parts, of whom they deſtroyed 70,000, according to Tacitus. The whole province of Britain would have been entirely loſt, if Suetonius Paulinus, upon the news of a rebellion, had not haſtened from the Iſle of Mona to London, and with about 10,000 men reſolved to engage the Britons, who had an army of about 200,000, as Dion Caſſius informs us. The latter had brought their wives and children into the field in waggons, which lined their intrenchments, to be witneſs of their actions,

actions, and partners in the ſpoil; and Boadicea, with her daughters by her ſide in her chariot, rode every where, and addreſſed herſelf to the ſeveral nations, to animate them to exert themſelves to the utmoſt. The battle was fought a long while, with great vigour, and doubtful ſucceſs; till at laſt victory inclined to the Romans, who according to ſome accounts, as Tacitus obſerves, ſlew 80,000 of the enemy, with the loſs of leſs than 1000 killed and wounded. Boadicea behaved herſelf with all the bravery imaginable, and died ſoon after.

BOCCACE (John) was b. at Certaldo, in Tuſcany, 1313. His father, tho' a poor peaſant, deſigned him, nevertheleſs, for ſomething above his birth, and put him to a merchant of Florence, who carried him with him to Paris. He ſerved his maſter 6 y. but he grew very much tired of this buſineſs, and, as he was fond of ſtudy, he was put to learn the canon law, as an employment that might enrich him. He threw away almoſt as much time at this ſecond occupation, as at the firſt. He diſliked it, and thought of nothing but poetry: his father's commands, and the exhortation of his friends had no effect; tho' he did not entirely fling it up till after his father's death. He put himſelf under the inſtruction of Petrarch, and neglected no opportunity or expence to improve himſelf, ſo that he was reduced to the munificence of ſome perſons for aſſiſtance. He perſuaded Leontius Pylatus, who was going upon his travels, to take up his reſidence in his houſe, and procured a Greek profeſſor's chair for him, for explaining that poet. Having quitted Florence, he rambled about to divers places in Italy, and ſtopped at laſt at the court of Naples, where the king gave him a very good reception. He became greatly in love with the natural daughter of that pr. which made him continue a long time in that city. He returned to Florence, when the troubles there were appeaſed, but retired ſoon to Certaldo, where, far from the noiſe of buſineſs, he ſpent his time agreeably to his own humour. He had always loved liberty; a paſſion which would never ſuffer him to enter into the ſervice of any great lord, tho' he was invited from divers quarters. He died at Certaldo, 1375. He wrote ſeveral books, among which are, *The abridgement of the Roman hiſtory, from Romulus to the year of Rome* 724; *The hiſtory of illuſtrious women*; *The genealogy of the gods*; *Of the fortunes of illuſtrious men.* This work begins at Adam, and ends at John k. of France, taken by the Engliſh. But the book that made him moſt known, is, his *Decameron*, which is a collection of novels; and the more ſo, as pains were taken to ſuppreſs it, as too licentious and too ſatirical on the monks.

BOCHART (Samuel) was of a good family at Caen, and a man of great learning; he ſtudied under Tho. Dempſter. He went through his courſe of philoſophy at Sedan, and maintained public theſes there, 1615. In 1621, he was at Leyden, where he applied himſelf eagerly to the ſtudy of the Arabic, under Erpenius. The firſt ſignal action of his, was, the maintaining a long conference with father Veron, and to come off thence with an abſolute victory. Veron was, as it were, inveſted with the office of controvertiſt in ordinary, throughout the whole kingdom; the diſpute was held in the caſtle of Caen, in the preſence of a great number of perſons of both religions. The d. of Longueville was there, as often as his affairs would permit him, and there were commiſſaries named on each ſide to aſſiſt at it. They diſputed from Sept. 22 to Oct. 3. The acts thereof, regularly ſigned and collated, were

were made public on each ſide; but Mr. Bochart added, on his, ſeveral things, which the noiſy humour of his antagoniſt had hindered him from putting in order on the ſpot; and he joined thereto the diſpute concerning the euchariſt, and that concerning celibacy, which they had agreed to examine, but had not gone deep into, becauſe Veron quitted the field of battle. The reputation of this miniſter, which, from that time, began to lay its foundations, encreaſed greatly, on the publication of his *Phaleg and Canaan*; and his *Hierozoicon*. In 1652, being invited by the queen of Sweden, he went to her court. He publiſhed ſeveral works, a new edition of which was printed in Holland, 1692. His learning, vaſt as it was, was not his principal qualification; he had a modeſty in him infinitely more eſtimable than all his knowlege, and, on that account, he poſſeſſed his glory with a great deal of tranquillity, ſheltered from thoſe unhappy quarrels, which ſo many other learned men draw on themſelves by their pride, and paſſionate ſtyle. He died at Caen, May 16, 1667, having ſuddenly loſt his ſpeech and underſtanding, in the academy which met at the houſe of Mr. de Brieux.

BODLEY (ſir Tho.) from whom the Bodleian or public library at Oxford takes its name, was b. at Exeter, March 2, 1544. His father leaving Engl. upon account of religion, in the reign of q. Mary, he ſettled with his family at Geneva. Here Mr. Bodley applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the learned languages and divinity. Upon the acceſſion of q. Elizabeth, 1558, he returned into Engl. with his father and family, who ſettled at London; and, ſoon after, he was ſent to Magdalen college in Oxford, and, after having been public reader of Greek lectures, and lectures in natural philoſophy, he ſupplied the place of public orator for a long time. In 1576, being deſirous to improve himſelf in the modern languages, and to qualify himſelf for public buſineſs, he began his travels, and ſpent near 4 y. in viſiting France, Germany, and Italy. Afterwards returning to his college, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of hiſtory and politics. Soon after, he was employed by q. Elizabeth on ſeveral embaſſies. In 1588 he was ſent to the Hague, to manage the queen's affairs in the United Provinces; when, according to agreement between the q. and the States, he was admitted one of the council of ſtate, and took his place next to count Maurice, giving his vote in every propoſition made to that aſſembly. Having ſucceeded in all his negotiations, he obtained his final recall, 1597. After his return, finding his advancement at court obſtructed by the jealouſies and intrigues of ſome great men, he retired from court and all public buſineſs. The ſame y. he ſet about the noble work of reſtoring, or rather founding a-new, the public library at Oxford, which was completed, 1599. After k. James's acceſſion, he received the honour of knighthood. He died, Jan. 28, 1612, and was buried, with great ſolemnity, at the upper end of Merton college choir. An annual ſpeech, in praiſe of ſir Tho. Bodley, is ſtill made at Oxford, on the 8th of Nov. at which time the viſitation of the library is uſually made. His ſtatutes, for the regulation of that library, were incorporated with the univerſity ſtatutes. Sir Thomas wrote his own life to the y. 1609, which, together with the firſt draught of his ſtatutes, and a collection of his letters, were publiſhed, from the originals in the Bodleian library, by Mr. Tho. Hearne, under the title of *Reliquiæ Bodleianæ*.

BOEHM, or Böhmen, or Behmen, (Jacob) b. 1575, at Alt Seidenberg, in

in the Upper Luſatia. His relations were plain country people. He founded that ſect, which from him was called Boehmiſts. He followed his father's way of life till he was 10 y. old, when he was put to ſchool, and there taught to read and write. Was afterwards a ſhoemaker, and was admitted a maſter in his profeſſion, 1594, and married the ſame y. In 1600, he fell into an ecſtaſy, which held him 7 days, ſo that his illumination, which began when he was upon his travels, was conſiderably enlarged. In 1610, he had another ecſtaſy. In 1612, he compoſed a piece, entitled, *Aurora*; which, in reality, was ſo obſcure, as to be ſcarce intelligible. Gregory Richter, firſt paſtor of Goerlitz, oppoſed it ſo warmly, that it was laid before the council, who ordered that the MS. of *Aurora*, of which there were but two thirds finiſhed, ſhould be ſent to their town hall. But, 1641, Paul Scipio, burgomaſter of Goerlitz, cauſed it to be preſented to George de Pflug, marechal of the houſe to the elector of Saxony. Pflug afterwards ſent it to Amſterdam, where it was printed. In 1619, Behmen finiſhed his treatiſe on the three principles; and, for ſeveral ſucceſſive y. exhibited other tracts of equal weight. In 1624, he made a tour to Dreſden, where, after the divines had examined him, they declared, they could find no fault with him. He died, Nov. 7, 1624, having firſt received the communion from the hands of Elias Dietericus, who refuſed to adminiſter it till he had examined him. He was honourably interred at Goerlitz. The following are a liſt of his other books publiſhed in German. *Of the threefold life of man. A reply to* 40 *queſtions concerning the ſoul. Of the birth, paſſion, death, and reſurrection of J. C. Of the tree of life. A treatiſe of* 6 *articles. Of the terreſtrial and celeſtial myſtery. De ſcriptura rerum. Of the* 4 *diſpoſitions: Of true repentance; regeneration: Myſterium magnum upon Geneſis. Of that life which is ſuperior to ſenſe.* All theſe have been often printed together, and the beſt edit. is that of Amſterdam, which was publiſhed in 12°, 1682. Various are the judgments which have been paſſed on the works of Behmen. The famous Henry Morus, among others, admired them for their beauty and ſpirit; while ſome have accuſed him of extracting his writings from Theophraſtus, Paracelſus, and other myſtical chemiſts and theoſophiſts; while others clear him of plagiariſm, but without the leaſt encomium. Laſtly, ſome have accuſed him of maintaining pernicious doctrines, and have wrote large volumes againſt him. David Gilbert was the firſt who wrote againſt him, 1643. Theodorus of Tſcketſch, a gentleman of Sileſia, anſwered Gilbert, who made a reply. The defenders of Behmen were conſidered as ſectaries, and known in Germany by the name of Boehmiſts, of whom Theodorus, and Abraham of Franckenbourg, noblemen of Sileſia, were the principal; the latter of whom wrote his life. Mr. Poiret may alſo be reckoned among the number of his admirers, who ſays, that God diſcovered to Behmen the depth of nature. His works have been tranſlated into moſt European languages. As we have heard the opinion of foreigners, let us hear our ingenious Mr. Will. Law. 'Jacob Behmen 'may be conſidered (ſays he) 1. As a 'teacher of the true ground of the 'Chriſtian religion 2. As a diſco-'verer of the falſe antichriſtian 'church, from its firſt riſe in Cain, 'thro' every age of the world, &c. '3. As a guide to the truth of all 'the myſteries of the kingdom of 'God.----He is the ſtrongeſt, the 'plaineſt, the moſt open, intelligible,

'awaken-

awakening, convincing writer, that ever was. 4. As a relater of depths opened in himſelf, of wonders which his ſpirit had ſeen and felt in his ternario ſancto. Now, in this reſpect, he is no teacher, nor his reader, a learner; but all that he ſaith is only for the ſame end as St. Paul ſpoke of his having been in the third heaven, and hearing things not poſſible to be uttered with human words. And yet in theſe matters it is, that moſt of his readers, eſpecially if they are ſcholars, are chiefly employed; every one, in his way, trying to become maſters of them. Thus, when he firſt appeared in Engl. many, inſtead of entering into his one only deſign, their own regeneration, turned chemiſts, and ſet up furnaces to regenerate metals, in ſearch of the philoſopher's ſtone. And yet, of all men in the world, no one has ſo deeply, and from ſo true a ground, laid open the exceeding vanity of ſuch labour, and utter impoſſibility of ſucceſs in it, from any art or ſkill in the uſe of fire.' Again; 'He ſhews the truth and reality of his own regenerated ſtate; and that the very ſame ſpirit ſpeaks in him as formerly ſaid, 'Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.'' But let us hear Jacob himſelf. 'The rational man (ſays he) underſtands nothing in reference to God; for it is without and not in God. I am not born of the ſchool of this world, and am a plain ſimple man; but by God's ſpirit and will am brought, without my own purpoſe and deſire, into divine knowlege in high natural ſearchings. He that will learn to underſtand the true way, let him depart from, and forſake, his own reaſon. If my writings come into your hands, there is that couched therein, which no reaſon may comprehend. Reaſon muſt be blinded, kept under, not allowed to ſtir.' See Law's *Way to divine knowlege*; publiſhed as preparatory to a new edit. of Behmen's works.

BOERHAAVE (Herman) the ſon of James Boerhaave, miniſter of Voorhout, a village in Holland, was b. Dec. 31, 1668, and was intended by his father for a divine; with this view, he himſelf initiated him into the rudiments of the Latin tongue, and then proceeded in inſtructing him in the claſſics, which he took great delight in, but was obliged to diſcontinue it on account of a malignant ulcer in his left thigh, which continued 5 y. but at length, after all the vain efforts of the phyſicians, he cured it himſelf, by fomenting it continually with ſalt and urine. At 14 y. of age he was ſent to the public ſchool at Leyden, and at 16 was admitted into the univerſity, where he made a great progreſs in the various kinds of learning there purſued. In the 21ſt y. of his age, he gave a ſpecimen of his erudition and eloquence, in an academic oration on this topic, 'That 'the doctrine of Epicurus was well 'underſtood by Cicero, and his opi'nion concerning the chief good con'futed.' Upon which he received, by way of premium, the golden medal, which uſually accompanies a general applauſe merited by any ſuch probationary exerciſe. In 1690 he took a degree in philoſophy; the ſubject of his theſis, was, 'The diſtinct 'natures of the mind and body.' In this performance, he ſubverted the ſyſtems of Epicurus, Hobbs, and Spinoſa. He was become ſuch a maſter of the Greek, Hebrew, and Chaldee languages, that, rejecting tranſlations, he converſed only with originals, and ſtudied the fathers in order better to underſtand the New Teſtament; and was perſuaded, by Mr. Van Den Berg, burgomaſter of Leyden, to join the ſtudy of phyſic to philoſophy and theology. But his natural propenſity

ſoon prevailed on him to make a buſineſs of what he intended only as an amuſement. He diligently peruſed the works of the moſt famous anatomiſts, often diſſecting brutes alive with his own hand at the public diſſections of Mr. Nuck, and then applied himſelf to read carefully all the Greek and ancient Latin phyſicians, but bent his mind chiefly to the ſtudy of that prince of phyſicians, Hippocrates; and among the moderns, Sydenham was moſt admired by him. Chemiſtry ſo captivated him, that he ſpent days and nights ſucceſſively in the ſtudy and proceſſes of this art. In botany he made a great proficiency, and employed himſelf in ſearching out the various herbs that grow uncultivated in the fields. In ſhort, there was no ſcience neceſſary to complete a phyſician for practice, that Mr. Boerhaave did not dive into. But with all this kind of knowlege, he had no thoughts of declining the prieſthood, but ſtill earneſtly purſued the ſtudy of divinity, intending, before he was initiated in that profeſſion, to have delivered an oration on the following ſubject, 'Why ſo many converts to 'Chriſtianity were made formerly by 'illiterate teachers, and ſo few are 'made by the learned of the preſent 'age.' In purſuance of this plan, he went firſt to the univerſity of Harderwick, in Guelderland, and in July, 1693, was created doctor of phyſic. As ſoon as he returned to Leyden, with a deſign of engaging directly in the miniſtry, he found an invincible obſtruction to the execution of it. In the paſſage boat ſome diſcourſe was accidentally ſtarted about the doctrine of Spinoſa, as ſubverſive of all religion; one of the paſſengers, who exerted himſelf, oppoſed to this philoſopher's pretended demonſtrations, only the loud invectives of a blind zeal, without making uſe of any kind of argument to ſhew the falſhood and inconſiſtency of them; whereupon Boerhave, who was always an enemy to triflers, aſked him calmly, whether he had ever looked into the works of the author he decried? The clamorous orator immediately grew ſilent, and was fired with ſilent reſentment; another, who had not yet interpoſed, finding with regret, the controverſy dropt, whiſpered the perſon next him to learn Boerhaave's name, takes it down in his pocket-book, and, upon his arrival at Leyden, ſpreads a report, that Boerhaave was become a Spinoſiſt. So, he who had gained ſo much honour by refuting the ſyſtem of Spinoſa, was now ſuppoſed to have embraced this ſyſtem himſelf. So that perceiving how generally that report had gained ground, and being equally qualified for preſcribing and preaching, he, by the advice of his friends, attached himſelf to that method of life he was ſo particularly qualified for, and neglected no opportunity of improving himſelf in any kind of knowlege which conduced to the practice of phyſic, and directed his chief care and labour to attain the greateſt ſkill in that art, by the method of Hippocrates himſelf, that is, by obſervation and inquiry. He was, more than once, entreated by a great favourite of k. Will. to ſettle at the Hague, but he conſtantly declined it, aſpiring more after knowlege than preferment; he was content with proſecuting the former without the poſſeſſion of the latter, equally remote from the interruption of a croud, and the intrigues of a court: his cuſtom, after viſiting his patients, was, to retire to his ſtudy or laboratory, there to make an exact ſcrutiny into all the branches of phyſic, or to read the Scriptures, and thoſe authors who treat of a certain method of loving God. In 1701, on the death of profeſſor Drelincourt, he was perſuaded to take the office of lecturer upon the inſtitutes of phyſic; whereupon he delivered an oration,

May 18, the ſubject of which, was, a recommendation of the ſtudy of Hippocrates. He not only inſtructed his pupils in the practice of phyſic, but alſo in chemiſtry. In 1703 he was invited to a vacant profeſſorſhip of medicine, by the univerſity of Groningen, which he declined; in gratitude for which there was an augmentation to his ſalary decreed, and the reverſion of the firſt medical profeſſorſhip that ſhould become vacant, there being at that time 5 profeſſors in ordinary of phyſic. Hereupon he delivered a ſecond oration, concerning the uſe of mechanical reaſoning in phyſic. During almoſt 9 y. Boerhaave had officiated as a profeſſor, with the title of lecturer only, when, on Feb. 18, 1709, on the death of Dr. Hotton, the profeſſorſhip of medicine and botany was conferred on him; his inaugural oration was on the ſimplicity of true medical ſcience. In a few y. he enriched the phyſic garden with ſuch a number of plants, that it was found neceſſary to enlarge it to twice its original extent. In 1714 he arrived to the higheſt dignity in the univerſity; the rectorſhip. The ſame y. Aug. 8, he was conſtituted profeſſor of the practice of phyſic, in the room of Bidloo, when, twice a week, he attended the univerſity hoſpital, no leſs to the advantage of his pupils, than of the patients. This hoſpital the profeſſors of phyſic are obliged to attend 3 months, in their turn, and the ſtudents of the univerſity have liberty to viſit the ſick; and, in caſe patients die of any extraordinary diſtemper, the hoſpital is provided with a convenient amphitheatre, where the neceſſary diſſections are made with the greateſt accuracy, and the ſtudents are invited to attend. It ſeems to have been about this time he was created preſident of the chirurgical college. At the expiration of his rectorſhip, 1725, he delivered an oration, On the method of obtaining certainty in phyſics. In 1728 he was elected member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, in the room of count Marſigli, deceaſed, Boerhaave's intimate, and a like prodigy in the knowlege of nature. In 1730 he was unanimouſly choſen a fellow of the Royal Society. He had ſucceeded Le Mort in the profeſſorſhip of chemiſtry, upon which he made an oration on this ſubject, That chemiſtry was capable of clearing itſelf from its own errors. While he was thus laborioufly engaged in ſuch numerous, and important employments, truſting too much to the ſtrength of his conſtitution, about the middle of Aug. 1722, he was confined to his bed for 6 months, with exquiſite arthritic pains; and, 1727, he ſuffered another violent illneſs; but being threatned, 1729, with a relapſe, he found himſelf under a neceſſity of reſigning the profeſſorſhips of botany and chemiſtry; upon which he made an elegant declamation, Apr. 28. His eighth and laſt oration he delivered, Feb. 8, 1731, on laying down the rectorſhip a 2d time. In the 42d y. of his age, he married Mrs. Mary Drolenveaux, the only child of a burgomaſter of Leyden, with whom he lived in great conjugal happineſs till his death. By her he had 4 children; three died in their infancy, the eldeſt, a daughter, ſurvived him. He amaſſed greater wealth than ever any phyſician in that country, from the practice of phyſic, which was owing to the frugality of his œconomy, as well as the largeneſs of his fees. He was liberal to the diſtreſſed, but without oſtentation; and the perſon relieved by him often knew not from whence the relief came. As he regarded the Scriptures as the word of God, ſo he endeavoured to follow the divine precepts laid down in them. He was conſtant in private devotion, morning and evening, and, thro' his whole life, conſecrated the firſt hour after he roſe in

the morning, to prayer and meditation; to this alone he attributed the conqueſt he had gained over the iraſcible paſſions. His piety towards God was joined with a regard to his neighbour; for his tongue and heart correſponded in this his frequent declaration, that, 'By goodneſs we make 'the neareſt approach to the Deity.' In his youth he was not averſe to gaiety; afterwards that natural turn to the polite kind of irony, ſo much admired by the ancients in Socrates, rendered his converſation inſtructive as well as entertaining. Boerhaave was naturally of a robuſt frame and healthy conſtitution, early inured to conſtant exerciſe and the inclemencies of weather, whence he acquired an uncommon ſtrength of body. His ſtature was rather tall, and his habit corpulent. He lived very temperate; water was his common drink till the decline of life, when he exchanged it for moll, a liquor like our oat-ale. Wine he ſeldom did more than taſte, in complaiſance. In the latter part of his life his chief pleaſure was in retiring to his country ſeat, where he had a garden ſtocked with all kinds of exotic trees and ſhrubs. This great man, after a long illneſs, which he bore with great reſignation, died Sept. 23, 1738. The value of his writings are ſufficiently acknowleged by all who are concerned in the medical art, but too numerous to be inſerted here; the principal of them, are, his *Aphoriſms*, and *Elements of chemiſtry*.

BOILEAU. See DESPREAUX (N. Boileau.)

BOLINGBROKE. See ST. JOHN.

BONNEL (James) ſon of Samuel Bonnel, an Italian merchant, was b. at Genoa, Nov. 14, 1653. His father died very young, and left him, and one daughter, to the care of his widow, who was a woman of ſingular piety and prudence, both which ſhe employed in the education of her ſon, chiefly in giving a right tincture to his mind, and ſeaſoning it with the love of virtue and religion. After he had been inſtructed in the firſt rudiments of learning in Dublin, he was ſent to Trim ſchool, and committed to the care of Dr. Teniſon, by whoſe inſtructions he equally improved in learning and religion, and from his childhood to the end of his life, he was an example of great piety and devotion. From a private ſchool in Oxfordſhire he was removed to Catherine hall in Cambridge; here he purſued all thoſe methods of devotion he had begun before, and reſolved to keep faſting days. His advancement in learning kept equal pace with his improvements in piety and years, for he proſecuted his ſtudies with indefatigable diligence, and performed all his academical exerciſes with general approbation. From Catherine hall, after he had taken his degrees of learning, he removed into the family of Ralph Freeman, eſq; of Aſneden hall, in Hertfordſhire, and undertook the education of his eldeſt ſon, an employment he was very fit for, as he was a man of a ſound judgment, with great ſweetneſs of temper, a ſedate gravity to command reſpect, mixed with an eaſy chearfulneſs to gain love; and knew how to clothe religion in its true dreſs, ſo as to make it appear agreeable to young people. In 1684 Mr. Bonnel went to Ireland, and took his employment of accomptant general of the revenue into his own hands, (which fell to him of his father, his own life being included in the patent) which, ſince the death of his father, had been managed by others for his uſe: in the diſcharge of which he was ſo diligent and faithful, ſo dextrous in diſpatch, and ſo ready to oblige, that he ſoon gained the eſteem of the government, and the love of all who were concerned with him. But as religion ever had a principal ſway in his affections, he was deſirous of quitting all ſecular employments, and

and to have taken to an eccleſiaſtical one; but the revolution that happened, 1688, broke Mr. Bonnel's meaſures. During k. James's reign Mr. Bonnel diſcharged his office himſelf; and tho' he was one that the then party could never hope to bring over to their intereſts, yet ſo fully were they convinced of his abilities and faithfulneſs, that they never thought of removing him from his employment. But his inclinations ſtill tended towards an eccleſiaſtical employ, as he thought in that he could more promote the ſervice of religion; ſo that having found a perſon capable of it, he parted with it. While this affair was tranſacting, which took up a great while, Mr. Bonnel entered into the marriage ſtate, 1693. The perſon he made choice of, was the daughter of ſir Albert Conyngham. He lived after his marriage 5 y. and 5 months; the latter part of that time it pleaſed God to allow him but little health; the laſt y. eſpecially, when his diſorders returned more frequently, and with greater violence than before. Theſe diſorders prevented his entering into holy orders. In Apr. 1699, he was ſeized with a malignant fever, which about that time reigned very much in Dublin, by which his head was ſo much affected, that he had not that undiſturbed exerciſe of his faculties, which all men deſire in thoſe extremities. For ſome days of his ſickneſs his reaſon was clear, and to the laſt he had frequent intervals of perfect underſtanding; and then, in the greateſt pain and anguiſh, he ſhewed the utmoſt reſignation and ſubmiſſion to the will of God. He ſaid, that he muſt ſtand or fall before his great judge, but he truſted in the merits of his crucified Saviour. His laſt moments of reaſon were ſpent in thoſe heavenly exerciſes, wherein every good man would deſire to breathe out his ſoul. He died, Apr. 28, 1699, aged 46. Will. Hamilton, archdeacon of Armagh, wrote his life, and his funeral ſermon was preached by Edw. lord bp. of Killmore and Ardagh.

BONNER (Edm.) bp. of London in the 16th cent. was b. at Hanley in Worceſterſhire, being the ſon of an honeſt poor man in that place. He was maintained at ſchool by Mr. Lechmore. In 1512 he became a ſtudent in Broadgate hall, Oxford, now Pembroke college, then a famous nurſery for civilians and canoniſts. In 1525 he was created doctor of the canon law. He did not diſtinguiſh himſelf by his learning, but by his dexterity in the management of affairs; for which he was much taken notice of by cardinal Wolſey, who made him his commiſſary for the faculties: and he was with that prelate at Cawood when he was arreſted for high treaſon. He enjoyed ſeveral eccleſiaſtical preferments at one and the ſame time. After the cardinal's death, he inſinuated himſelf into the good graces of k. Hen. VIII; and became one of his chaplains, a favourer of the Lutherans, and a promoter of that king's divorce from q. Catherine of Spain, and of all his proceedings in abrogating the pope's ſupremacy in this kingdom. He found means to inſinuate himſelf into the favour of Cromwel, ſecretary of ſtate, by whoſe recommendation he was employed as ambaſſador at ſeveral courts. In 1532 he was ſent to Rome with ſir Edw. Karne to excuſe k. Henry's perſonal appearance, or by proxy there, upon the pope's citation for that purpoſe; and ſince there were, upon that occaſion, many threatnings to be uſed to the pope and cardinals, he was thought fitteſt for the employment, as being a very bold man. Again, 1533, he was ſent to pope Clement VII, then at Marſeilles, upon the excommunication decree at Rome againſt k. Hen. VIII, on account of his divorce, to

deliver that king's appeal from the pope to the next general council lawfully called: and he delivered the threatnings he was ordered to make, with ſo much vehemence and fury, that the pope talked of burning him alive; whereupon he, apprehending ſome danger, made his eſcape. In 1538, being then ambaſſador in France, he was nominated to the biſhopric of Hereford; but, before conſecration, he was tranſlated to London. But on the death of k. Hen. his zeal againſt the pope, and his concurrence to bring about the reformation, vaniſhed. Sept. 1, 1547, not many months after the acceſſion of k. Edw. VI, he ſcrupled to take an oath, to renounce and deny the bp. of Rome with his uſurped authority, and to ſwear obedience to the king, according to ſtatute 31 Hen. VIII; and entered a proteſtation againſt the king's injunctions and homilies: for which he became ſo obnoxious, that he was committed to the Fleet, tho' he ſubmitted, and recanted his proteſtation; however, he was ſoon releaſed, from which time he complied outwardly with the ſeveral ſteps taken to advance the reformation, but uſed privately all means in his power to obſtruct it. Being found very remiſs in his duty, particularly in taking care to have the Common Prayer read in his dioceſe, and it being perceived that whatever obedience he paid to the court's orders, it was againſt his will, he was convened before the privy council, Aug. 11, and ordered to preach once a quarter at St. Paul's croſs, and to be preſent at every ſermon made there, &c. and to preach there Sunday three weeks after, on ſome articles then delivered to him, one of which was, to ſet forth in his ſermon, that the king's authority was no leſs now than it was in his 30th or 40th y. of his age. On the day appointed he made the ſermon to a crouded audience, but ſaid not a word of the king's royal power. For this contempt, he was complained of by John Hooper, afterwards bp. of Wincheſter, and Will. Latimer, B. D. whereupon commiſſioners were appointed to proceed ſummarily againſt him. He appeared before them in Sept. and, after a long trial, he was committed to the Marſhalſea, and in Oct. was deprived of his biſhopric. Not long after q. Mary's acceſſion to the throne, he was reſtored to his biſhopric. In the convocation which met, 1554, he was made vicegerent and preſident of the ſame, in the room of archbp. Cranmer, newly committed to the Tower. The ſame y. he viſited his dioceſe, in order to root out all ſeeds of the reformation, and was guilty of ſeveral furious and extravagant actions. He ſet up the maſs again at St. Paul's, before the act for reſtoring it was paſſed. The ſame y. he was in a commiſſion to turn out ſome of the reformed biſhops. In the y. 1555, 6, 7, 8 he moſt inhumanly committed to the flames, and otherwiſe deſtroyed hundreds of innocent perſons, for their firm adherence to the proteſtant religion. Feb. 14, 1555-6 he came to Oxford (with Thirlby, bp. of Ely) to degrade archbp. Cranmer; whom he uſed with his wonted inſolence. Dec. 23 following, he was put in commiſſion to ſearch and raze all regiſters and records, containing profeſſions againſt the pope, ſcrutinies taken in religious houſes, &c. And, Feb. 8, 1556-7, he was put into a commiſſion or kind of inquiſition for ſearching after and puniſhing all heretics; that is, all perſons who were of the proteſtant religion. Upon q. Elizabeth's acceſſion to the throne, he went with the reſt of the biſhops to meet her at Highgate; but ſhe looked on him as ſo much defiled with blood, that ſhe could not ſhew him any mark of her favour. For ſome months he remained unmoleſted, but being called before

before the privy council, May 30, 1559, he refuſed to take the oath of allegiance and ſupremacy then tendered to him; upon which account he was deprived a ſecond time of his biſhopric, June 29 following, and committed to the Marſhalſea. In purſuance of the ſtatute 5 Eliz. chap i. the oath of ſupremacy being again tendered to him, he was, upon refuſing to take it, indicted of Præmunire, but found means to come off. After having lived in his confinement ſome y. he died Sept. 5, 1569. Three days after, he was buried at midnight, in St. George's church-yard in Southwark.

BOOTH (Barton) eſq; was deſcended from a very ancient and honourable family, originally ſeated in the county palatine of Lancaſter. His father, John Booth, eſq; was a man of great worth and honour; and tho' his fortune was not very conſiderable, he was extremely attentive to the education of his children, of whom Barton (the third) was b. 1681. When about 9 y. of age, he was put under the tuition of the famous Dr. Buſby, head maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool. The ſprightlineſs of Booth's parts early recommended him to the notice of Dr. Buſby: he had a ſtrong paſſion for learning, and a peculiar turn for Latin poetry; and by ſtudying the beſt authors in it, he fixed many of the fineſt paſſages firmly in his memory. In conſequence of this happy talent, when according to the cuſtom of the ſchool, a Latin play was to be acted, a conſiderable part thereof was given to young Booth, who drew, by the melody of his voice, and the gracefulneſs of his action, the applauſe of all the ſpectators, a circumſtance which firſt fired him with theatrical ambition, much againſt the inclination of his father, who intended him for the church, and was therefore careful of his education. When Booth had reached the age of 18, and the time approached, when he was to have been ſent to the univerſity, he reſolved to run any riſk, rather than enter upon a courſe of life inconſiſtent with the livelineſs of his temper, and the natural bent of his inclinations. It happened that there was then in London one Mr. Aſhbury, who had been long maſter of a company in Dublin, with whom young Booth became acquainted, and finding that under his direction there was no danger of his getting a livelihood, he quitted all other views, ſtole away from ſchool, and went over to Ireland with Mr. Aſhbury, 1698. He very ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf on the ſtage at Dublin, where he had great natural advantages over moſt of his cotemporaries, eſpecially in tragedy; he had a grave countenance, a good perſon, an air of dignity, a melodious voice, and a very manly action. He ſpoke juſtly, his cadence was grateful to the ear, and his pronunciation was ſcholaſtically correct and proper. He ſo far inſinuated himſelf into the favour of Engl. gentlemen in Ireland, and found his reputation growing to ſo great a heighth, that he returned home, 1701, to make a trial of his talents on the Britiſh ſtage. He accordingly applied to lord Fitzharding, of the bedchamber to pr. George of Denmark, and was by him recommended to Mr. Betterton, who took him under his care, and gave him all the aſſiſtance in his power, of which Mr. Booth greatly profited. The firſt part Booth performed in London was Maximus in *Valentinian*, a play of Beaumont and Fletcher's originally, but altered, and brought upon the ſtage by the earl of Rocheſter. The reception he met with exceeded his warmeſt hopes, and the favour of the town had a happy effect upon him, in inſpiring him with a proper degree of confidence without vanity. *The ambitious ſtep-mother*, a tragedy written by Mr. Rowe, was about this time intro-

introduced upon the ſtage; the part of Artaban was aſſigned to Booth, in which he raiſed his character to ſuch a heighth, as to be reckoned only ſecond to his great maſter. In 1704 he married miſs Barkham, daughter to ſir Will. Barkham of Norfolk, bart. who lived with him 6 y. and died without iſſue. In the theatrical revolutions which happened in thoſe days, Mr. Booth, notwithſtanding his great capacity, and reputation with the town, had very little ſhare. He adhered conſtantly to Mr. Betterton, while he could be of any ſervice to him, and when his tutor retired from the management of the ſtage, he truſted to his merit, and the taſte of the public, in which he was never deceived. Mr. Booth was particularly turned for a tragedy, he never could bear thoſe parts which had not ſtrong paſſion to inſpire him; and Mr. Cibber obſerves, that he could not ſo well melt in the lover, as rage in the jealous huſband. Othello was his maſterpiece, but in all his parts he was often ſubject to a kind of indolence, which ſome people imagined he affected, to ſhew that even in his lazy fits he was ſuperior to every body upon the ſtage. The tragedy of *Cato*, which had been written in the y. 1703, or at leaſt 4 acts of it, was brought upon the ſtage 1712, chiefly on a political principle; the part of Cato was given to Booth, for the managers were very well ſatisfied that nobody elſe could perform it. As party prejudice never ran higher than at that time, the excellency of the play was diſtinguiſhed by the ſurpriſing conteſts between both factions, which ſhould applaud it moſt, ſo the merit of the actor received the ſame marks of approbation, both parties taking care to ſhew their ſatisfaction, by beſtowing upon him moſt liberal preſents. The run of *Cato* being over at London, the managers thought fit to remove to Oxford in the ſummer, where the play met with ſo extraordinary a reception, that they were forced to open the doors at noon, and the houſe was full by one o'clock. The ſame reſpect was paid to it for 3 days together, and though the univerſal applauſe it met with at London, ſurpaſſed any thing that had been remembered of that kind, yet the tribute of praiſe it received from this famous univerſity, ſurpaſſed even that. Booth, whoſe reputation was now at its height, took the advantage of it, and making his application to lord Bolingbroke, then at the head of the miniſtry, he procured a new licence, recalling all former ones, and Mr. Booth's name was added to thoſe of Cibber, Dogget, and Wilks. A few y. after Mr. Booth roſe to the dignity of manager, he married the celebrated Miſs Santlowe, who, from her firſt appearance as an actreſs in the character of the Fair Quaker of Deal, to the time ſhe quitted the ſtage, had always received the ſtrongeſt marks of public applauſe, which were repeated, when after a retreat of ſome y. ſhe appeared again. By her prudence in managing the advantages that aroſe to her from her reputation as an actreſs, and her great diligence in her profeſſion, ſhe acquired a conſiderable fortune, which was very uſeful to Mr. Booth, who, from the natural turn of his temper, though he had a ſtrict regard to juſtice, was not much inclined to ſaving. During the few years they lived together, there was the greateſt harmony between them. By degrees the health of Mr. Booth began to decline, ſo that it was impoſſible for him to continue to act with ſo much diligence as uſual, but at whatever time he was able to return to the ſtage, the town demonſtrated their reſpect for him by crowding the houſe. Being attacked by a complication of diſtempers, he paid the debt to nature May 10, 1733. But it was not only as a player that Mr.

Mr. Booth excelled; he was a man of letters alſo, and an author in more languages than one. He had a taſte for poetry, which diſcovered itſelf when he was very young, in tranſlations of ſome Odes of Horace; and in his riper y. he wrote ſeveral ſongs, and other original poems, which did him honour. He was alſo the author of a maſque, or dramatic entertainment, called *Dido and Æneas*, which was very well received upon the ſtage, but which however did not excite him to produce any thing of the ſame kind afterwards. Such the life and character of Mr. Booth, who deſervedly ſtood very high in the eſteem of mankind, both on account of the pleaſure which he gave them, and the native goodneſs of heart which he poſſeſſed. Whether conſidered as a private gentleman, a player, a ſcholar, or a poet, Mr Booth makes a very great figure, and his extraordinary excellence in his own profeſſion, while it renders his memory dear to all men of taſte, will ever ſecure him applauſe amongſt thoſe happy few, who were b. to inſtruct, to pleaſe, and reform their countrymen.

BORGIA (Cæſar) was natural ſon of Roderick Borgia, afterwards pope, by the name of Alexander VI, by Vanoſſa. He was proſecuting his ſtudies at Piſa, when his father was raiſed to the papacy, 1492, upon which he took a journey to Rome, where he was firſt received by his father, in a manner as threw him into confuſion; but was ſoon after made abp. of Valenza, and cardinal of St. Maria Nuova. His mother being plundered by the French army, while it lay at Rome, under the command of Charles VIII, of France, in his expedition againſt Naples, ſhe excited Borgia to take ſevere revenge againſt the French nation, which he reſolved upon, and left the k. at Velletris, and returned to Rome. Not long after that, he was bribed with his father, to poiſon Geme, brother of Bajazet, who had fled to Italy, for ſanctuary from that ſultan; and employed a great number of aſſaſſins to deſtroy the French who remained in Rome. Being envious likewiſe of the good fortune and reputation of his eldeſt brother, the d. of Gandia, he procured him to be aſſaſſinated. He began now to be weary of the cardinalate, and reſolved to diveſt himſelf of it as ſoon as poſſible, that he might have the greater ſcope for purſuing the views which his ambition prompted him to. About this time Ferdinand and Iſabella k. and q. of Caſtile, and Arragon, complained by their ambaſſador, of a diſpenſation given by the pope for eſpouſing a certain nun, who was the only heireſs of the crown of Portugal, to a natural ſon of the late k. of Portugal, which was very prejudicial to Ferdinand, on account of his pretenſions to that kingdom. And as the pope had at the ſame time a deſign to marry Borgia to Charlotta, daughter to Frederick k. of Naples; and there was a near relation and alliance between Frederick and the k. of Caſtile; Borgia accuſed Florida, archbp. of Cozenza, of forging that diſpenſation, upon which he was immediately thrown into priſon, where the ſeverity of his confinement put an end to his life in a few days. Upon his diveſting himſelf of the cardinalſhip, he went embaſſador to France, where he was made dean of Valentinois, by Lewis XII, and poiſoned the bp. of Seffa, the pope's nuntio at Paris. Charlotta abſolutely refuſing his addreſſes on account of his infamous character; he married mademoiſelle d'Albert, daughter of the k. of Navarre, and was honoured by Lewis with the order of St. Michael. He grew now every day more bloody, and ſpared none whom either intereſt or cruelty prompted him to cut off; nor was any means left unuſed by which

father

father and ſon could accumulate wealth. Benefices were ſold like other goods at a market; but the ſucceſs of the French, who were their protectors, declining in Italy, it was a conſiderable check to them. He ſeized on the ſtate of Urbino, under colour of friendſhip; and took poſſeſſion of Camerino. He attempted likewiſe at once ſeveral other ſtates, ſome of which he made himſelf maſter of; while the k. of France was making preparations for the recovery of the kingdom of Naples: Borgia and his father, the pope, having in their view the making themſelves maſters, determined to raiſe money, beſides their common method of violence and oppoſition, by the promotion of new cardinals; upon which they choſe 9 of the richeſt of the prelates, whom they reſolved to diſpatch by poiſon immediately after their promotion, together with others of the moſt wealthy at Rome. But their ſchemes proved fatal to themſelves, the pope and his ſon drinking of the poiſon by accident at the cardinal di Corneto's villa, Aug. 17, 1503. They had ſent to the pope's butler, who was to wait on them at ſupper at this cardinal's houſe, ſome flaſks of wine mixed withpoiſon, with a ſtrict charge not to give any of that wine to any one but thoſe whom he ſhould particularly direct. While Caraffa was gone, Alexander being thirſty, he ordered the under butler to give him ſome wine; the man ſeeing ſix particular flaſks, laid by in a corner, imagined they might contain wine of a better quality, and ſo gave a glaſs to the cupbearer, who gave it the pope, which, being eager to drink, he ſwallowed; Borgia alſo drank a glaſs of it. The pope died the next day; but Cæſar Borgia, as it is ſaid, from the ſtrength of his conſtitution, overcame the force of the poiſon, by being frequently put into the belly of a bull, and a mule, who were ript up alive for that purpoſe. When pope Pius III was advanced to the ſee of Rome, Borgia was very near being maſſacred by his enemies. But the protection of the k. of France ſaved his life, in return for which he quited his party. Of all the places he had ſeized he had but four remaining, which he offered to reſign to pope Julius II, the ſucceſſor of pope Pius III. This pope refuſed them at firſt, but being better adviſed, he ordered him to be ſeized at Oſtia, and kept him in priſon till he had given up thoſe places. He then permitted him to go to Conſalvo of Corduba, who had promiſed him protection, but afterwards ſent him to Spain, where he was confined in the caſtle of Medina del Campo, in which he remained two years, and then made his eſcape out of a window, by a rope, and fled to Navarre, to k. John, his brother-in-law. From hence he deſigned to go into France, but k. Lewis refuſed to receive him; and confiſcated his duchy of Valentinois, and cut off the annual penſion he had from France; ſo that he had no ſubſiſtence but from his brother-in-law, in whoſe army he ſerved as a volunteer, and fighting under the walls of Vienna, he was killed, March, 12, 1507. He took for his motto theſe words, 'Aut 'Cæſar, aut nihil.' Machiavel in his *Prince*, ſets him up for a pattern to princes who are willing to act the tyrant with judgment.

BORRI (Joſeph Francis) was a Milaneze; he finiſhed his ſtudies in the ſeminary at Rome, where the Jeſuits admired him for his great memory and capacity. He afterwards devoted himſelf to the court of Rome, and at the ſame time entered deeply into the ſtudy of ſeveral chemical ſecrets. He plunged himſelf into great debaucheries, and was forced, 1654, to take refuge in a church. A little while after he feigned great devotion, and clandeſtinely ſpread the diſcourſes of a viſionary; but pope Alexander VII reviving the tribunals, and cauſing things

things to be more nearly looked into, he deſpaired of having ſufficient time to complete his deſign, and ſo left Rome, and went to Milan. He told his followers he was aſſured of the aſſiſtance of the angels. He lamented the corruption of manners which reigned at Rome, and that its cure drew nigh. His deſign was, in caſe he was aſſiſted by a ſufficient number of ſectaries, to make his appearance in the great ſquare of Milan, to repreſent there, in an eloquent manner, the abuſes of the government both eccleſiaſtical and civil; to animate the people to recover their liberty, and ſo to ſeize the city and territories of Milan, and then to puſh his conqueſts to the beſt of his power. But all his deſigns miſcarried by the impriſonment of ſome of his diſciples. He quickly made his eſcape as ſoon as he was informed of this firſt ſtep of the inquiſition, and took care not to appear at the ſummons of that terrible tribunal. He was proceeded againſt as contumacious, 1659; and 1660, he was condemned as a heretic; and his effigies was burnt at Rome, with his writings, in the Compodi Fiore, by the hand of the hangman, Jan. 3, 1661. He went to Amſterdam, 1661, where people reſorted to him as to a phyſician ſkilled in the cure of all kinds of diſeaſes, ſo that patients flocked in upon him. He appeared there in a magnificent equipage; took on him the title of Excellence. Fortune changed, his reputation ſunk, and one night he run away from Amſterdam, with a great many jewels, and ſeveral ſums of money he had tricked people of. He afterwards retired to Hamburg, where q. Chriſtina then was, put himſelf under her protection, and perſuaded her to ſpend a good deal of money in ſearch of the philoſopher's ſtone, but his trials came to nothing. Afterwards he went to Denmark, and inſpired his Daniſh majeſty with a ſtrong deſire of purſuing the like ſearch. By this means he got into the good graces of that k. ſo that he became very odious to all the great men of the kingdom. Immediately after the death of that k. whom he had put to infinite expence, to no purpoſe, he left Denmark for fear of being put in priſon, and reſolved to go to Turky. Being arrived on the frontiers, at the time the conſpiracy of Nadaſti, Serini, and Frangipani, was diſcovered, he was taken at Goldingen, for one of the conſpirators; wherefore he was ſecured by the lord of the place, and being informed that his name was Joſeph Francis Borri, he ſent that name to his imperial majeſty, that it might be ſeen whether the man was of the number of the conſpirators. The pope's nuntio had audience of the emperor juſt after the count of Goldengen's letter was brought to him, and no ſooner heard the name of Borri, than he demanded, in the pope's name, the priſoner ſhould be delivered to him. The emperor having conſented, cauſed Borri to be brought to Vienna, obtained for him the pope's promiſe that he ſhould not be put to death, and ſent him to Rome, where he was condemned to paſs his whole life in the priſons of the inquiſition, and to do penance. Some years after he obtained liberty to go out, to preſcribe for the d. d'Eme, whom all the phyſicians had already given over for gone, and cured him. The d. got leave to have his priſon changed, and to have him ſent to the caſtle of St. Angelo. He died, 1695, aged 79.

BORRICHIUS (Olaus) one of the moſt learned perſons of his age, was the ſon of a Lutheran miniſter, in the dioceſe of Ripen, in Denmark, and b. Apr. 7, 1626. He was ſent to the univerſity of Copenhagen, 1644, and among the various ſtudies he purſued, he chiefly applied himſelf to that of phyſic; he began to practiſe during

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ing a horrible plague, which killed a great many people in Copenhagen. Mr. Gerſtoff, the 1ſt miniſter of ſtate, invited him into his houſe, as a tutor to his children, in which he was employed 5 y. and afterwards he ſatisfied his inclination to travel; but before he departed, he had the honour to be appointed profeſſor in philology, in poetry, in chemiſtry, and in botany, in the academy of Copenhagen. He ſet out on his travels, Nov. 1660, he was joined by the ſons of Mr. Gerſtoff, and took them under his care, in his travels he became acquainted with the moſt learned men in every city. In 1686 he was raiſed to the office of counſellor, in the ſupreme council of juſtice. In Sept. 1689 he was cut for the ſtone; but it was ſo large, and ſo hard, that it was impoſſible either to extract it or break it. He bore the ſevere pain that attended this cruel diſtemper with Chriſtian fortitude, till Oct. 3, when he died. He bequeathed a handſome building with an elegant library, which he endowed, and called it the medicean college, to the univerſity; as alſo to the ſcholars of Ripen ſchool a conſiderable ſum, and a great deal for other charitable uſes. He publiſhed ſeveral books, among which are his *Conſpectus præſtantiorum linguæ Latinæ*; *antiquæ Romæ imago*; *lingua pharmacopœorum*, and his *Diſſertations de poëtis Græcis & Latinis*.

BOSC (Peter du) a French miniſter, and the greateſt preacher in his time among the proteſtants, was ſon of maſter William du Boſc, advocate of the parliament of Roan, and b. at Bayeux, Feb. 21, 1623. In 1645, at the age of 23, he was preſented to the church of Caen, by a conference. He was looked upon in his own country as a perfect orator, and his eloquence made him ſo famous throughout the kingdom, that the church of Charenton deſired him for their miniſter; but the ſollicitations of perſons of the greateſt eminence could not prevail on the people to quit their paſtor, or their paſtor to quit them; but a merit ſo bright as as his, and ſo uſeful to the proteſtant religion, could not fail of raiſing enemies among the R. catholics. In 1664 he was baniſhed from Chalons, by the means of one Pommier, on the falſe teſtimony he had given; the ſubject was auricular confeſſion. As he paſſed thro' Paris, in his way to the place of his baniſhment, he cleared up the affair to Mr. Tellier. Mr. Boſc recovered the liberty of returning to his church in Oct. 1664, to the great joy of his people. On this occaſion, a R. catholic gentleman, who highly honoured Mr. Boſc, to ſolemnize his return, invited 2 Cordeliers, whom he made ſo drunk, that one of them died on the ſpot; and told Mr. Boſc, that he thought himſelf obliged to ſacrifice a monk to the public joy; but that the ſacrifice would have been more reaſonable if it had been a Jeſuit. In 1666 the k. having publiſhed a grievous proclamation againſt the proteſtants, all the churches ſent deputies to Paris, to make humble remonſtrances to the king. The churches of Normandy deputed Mr. du Boſc, who departed from Caen, July 3, 1668. After ſeveral conferences, he obtained ſomething againſt the declaration of 1666. After that he went ſeveral journies about the church's affairs, and ſupported them before the miniſters of ſtate, with all the ability imaginable, until he was reduced himſelf by an act of the parliament of Normandy, June 6, 1685, not to exerciſe his miniſtry any more in the kingdom. He retired into Holland after this interdiction, and was miniſter of the church of Rotterdam till he died, which happened Jan. 2. 1692. There were ſome ſermons of his, and a collection of ſeveral pieces publiſhed in 2 vol. 8°, after his death.

BOSSUS (Matthew) b. at Verona, 1427, devoted himſelf to the eccleſiaſtical

ſiaſtical ſtate, 1451, in the congregation of Regular Canons of Lateran. He taught divinity at Padua, and repaired many houſes of his order, and particularly in the abbey of Fieſoli in Tuſcany. Coſmo de Medicis ſupplied him with 70,000 crowns, to repair this abbey; the building was wonderful, and the work of Philip Brunelleſci, a Florentine, one of the moſt famous architects of that time. It was in this church that Matthew Boſſus gave to John de Medicis the ornaments of the cardinalſhip, he being ſo very young, it was required of him, that for 3 y. he ſhould be deprived of the public marks of it. Pope Sixtus IV endeavouring to put a ſtop to the diſorders of the nuns of Liguria, and the neighbouring provinces charged him with this employment. The pope offered him a good prelateſhip, which he refuſed: he vigorouſly oppoſed the decree of Innocent VIII, which commanded all ſorts of friars to give to the clerks of his chamber yearly, a part of their revenues. He was 5 times viſitor of the order, and twice ſollicitor-general to the court of Rome. He compoſed ſeveral books, which deſerve to be read; among which, are, *A treatiſe on the dreſs of women*; *Dialogi de veris ac familiaribus animi gaudiis, de inſtituendos ſapientiâ animo, de tolerandis adverſis*; A treatiſe *De gerendo magiſtratu juſtitiaque colenda*; and another, *De immoderato mulierum colenda*; ſeveral orations, letters, and ſermons. He was eſteemed by perſons of the greateſt quality, and by the moſt famous learned men of that time. He died at Padua, 1502, aged 75.

BOSSU (James) doctor of divinity, in the univerſity of Paris, and a monk of St. Dennis, was one of the moſt furious preachers of the league, before and after the death of Hen. III. He preached at Nantz with the greateſt violence againſt Hen III, and Hen. IV; he printed ſome dialogues at Nantz, between a catholic and a politician, wherein he maintains, 1. That Hen. III was worſe than Judas. 2. That James Clement was inſpired by God to ſtab him. 3. That none ought to pray to God for the reſt of his ſoul. 4. That it was lawful for every one to kill him, conſidering the notoriouſneſs of his tyranny, &c. The outrages of this furious preacher againſt the parliament of Paris ſitting at Tours, and againſt all the catholics, who continued faithful to Hen. IV, cannot be ſufficiently deteſted. He maintained, that the catholics, who had a correſpondence with the heretics, incurred ipſo facto the pain of excommunication; and that hereſy being worſe than paganiſm, and that paganiſm being a true atheiſm, hereſy muſt be reckoned atheiſm; and the moſt enormous ſin that can be amongſt all the moſt wicked; and all heretics muſt be avoided as the plague. Father le Boſſu taught divinity among the Benedictines, and was one of the members of the congregation de Auxiliis, under pope Paul V.

BOULTER (Hugh) archbp. of Armagh, primate and metropolitan of all Ireland, was b. in or near London, of a reputable family, and received his firſt rudiments of learning at Merchant Taylor's ſchool; from thence he was commoner of Chriſt-church in Oxford, ſometime before the revolution; and immediately after that great event, he was elected a demy of Magdalen, together with the late Mr. Addiſon, Dr. Joſeph Wilcox. Dr. Hough was then reſtored to the preſidentſhip of that college, from which he had been unwarrantably ejected in the reign of k. James II. He was afterwards made fellow of Magdalen college. He continued in the univerſity till he was called to London, by the invitation of ſir Charles Hedges, principal ſecretary of ſtate, 1700, who made him his chaplain; and ſome time after he was prefered to the ſame

ſame ſtation to Dr. Thomas Teniſon, archbp. of Canterbury. The earl of Sunderland, principal ſecretary of ſtate, got him preferred to the parſonage of St. Olave Southwark, and the archdeaconry of Surry, where he performed all the duties of a vigilent paſtor. When k. George went to Hanover, 1719, Dr. Boulter attended him there, in quality of chaplain; he alſo, at the king's inſtance, inſtructed pr. Frederick in the Engl. tongue. During his abode at Hanover, the biſhopric of Briſtol, and deanery of Chriſt-church Oxford became vacant, which his majeſty was pleaſed to grant to him. In this ſtation he was more than ordinarily aſſiduous in the viſitation of his dioceſe, and the diſcharge of his paſtoral duty. In 1724 he was promoted to the abp. of Armagh, a preferment which he refuſed in a letter he ſent to the ſecretary of ſtate, requeſting to uſe his good offices with his majeſty to get him excuſed. A meſſenger was diſpatched to him with the king's abſolute commands, that he ſhould accept that poſt. He arrived in Ireland, Nov. 3, 1724; and immediately ſet about ſtudying the real and ſolid intereſt of that kingdom, in which his lot was caſt for life, and which all his actions ſhewed he ever after conſidered as his own. In ſeaſons of ſcarcity he diſtributed great quantities of corn among the poor at Drogheda; the income not being ſufficient to ſupport two clergymen, and the cure over-burthenſome for one, he allowed out of his own pocket a maintenance for a ſecond curate. He erected 4 houſes at Drogheda for the maintenance of clergymen's widows. During his life he contracted for the building of a ſtately market houſe at Armagh. His charities for augmenting ſmall livings, and buying glebes, amounted to upwards of 30,000 l. beſides what he deviſed by his will for the like purpoſe in England. He was very zealous in forwarding the Engl. proteſtant ſchools in Ireland, which he lived to ſee carried into execution, with conſiderable ſucceſs. He was 10 times, one of the lord juſtices of Ireland. He embarked for England, June 2, 1742, and after 2 days illneſs died at his houſe in St. James's place, Sept. 28 following, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey, where a handſome monument is erected to his memory. He had ſuch a ſteadineſs of mind as ſcarce ever to be diſcompoſed. He regarded Ireland as his native country, and was ever ready to join in any propoſal, let it come from whom it would, that tended to promote its good; in ſhort, his conſtant buſineſs in this world was to do good to mankind.

BOUQUIN (Peter) a Carmelite fryar, was prior of the convent at Bourges, and might have arrived to the higheſt dignities of his order, if he had not choſen to lay aſide the habit, to retire to the proteſtants in Germany. He read lectures on St Paul's Epiſt. to the Galat. in the college of Straſburgh. Sometime after he returned to France, where he had a brother, a doctor of divinity, who was no enemy to the proteſtants; he lodged at his houſe, and did not return to the monaſtery, as has been falſly ſaid. Margaret de Valois, q, of Navarre, granted him a penſion, who beſides, with the archbiſhop's conſent, got him the office of preaching in the great curch of Bourges. Theſe employments, and theſe gratifications, continued after this lady's death; for Michael de l'Hopital, chancellor to another Margaret de Valois, who had the ſame inclinations as the former, eaſily induced her to change nothing in the fortune of Peter Bouquin; but this protection was at laſt inſufficient, he met with ſo many obſtacles that he laid down his employment, ſeeing no likelihood of making his labours of ſervice to the Goſpel.

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He was obliged to plead his cauſe before the parliament of Paris. Afterwards he returned to Straſburgh, and performed the office of a miniſter there ſome months in the French church. In 1557 he was made profeſſor of divinity at Neidelberg; having been diſmiſſed from this office, 1577, with all the other profeſſors who would not adhere to Lutheraniſm, he was called to Lauſanna, and there he taught divinity to his death, which happened 1582. He publiſhed ſome religious works in Lat. among which were ſome concerning the Lord's ſupper.

BOURCHIER, or Bowſchyre, or Bowcer (Thomas) archbp. of Canterbury, in the ſucceſſive reigns of Hen. VI, Edw. IV, Edw. V. Rich. III. and Hen. VII, was ſon of Will. Bourchier, earl of Ewe, in Normandy, and the counteſs of Strafford; and brother of Hen. earl of Eſſex. He was educated at Oxford, and was chancellor of that univerſity 3 y. viz. from 1434, to 1437. His firſt dignity in the church was that of St. Martin's, in London; from which, March 9, 1434, he was advanced, by pope Eugenius IV, to the ſee of Worceſter. He had not ſat a full y. before he was elected by the monks of Ely, bp. of that ſee, and confirmed therein by the pope; but the k. refuſing his conſent, Bourchier did not dare to comply with the election, for fear of incurring the cenſure of the laws, which forbad, under very ſevere penalties, the receiving the pope's bull without the king's leave. Nevertheleſs 7 or 8 y. after, the ſee of Ely ſtill continuing vacant, and the k. conſenting, he was tranſlated thither, Dec. 20, 1443. In 1454 he was elected archbp. of Canterbury, by the monks, who were left to their entire liberty of choice, neither the k. nor the pope interpoſing. The ſame y. he was created cardinal prieſt of St. Cyriacus in Thermis. The next y. he was made lord high chancellor of England, but reſigned that office the y. following. Soon after his advancement to the ſee of Canterbury, he began a viſitation in Kent, and made ſeveral regulations for the government of his dioceſe. He likewiſe publiſhed a conſtitution for reſtraining the exceſſive abuſe of papal proviſions. In 1464 he was the chief means of introducing printing into England, by getting over Corſelli, one of the compoſitors of the firſt printing houſe at Haerlem. He preſided over the church 32 y. This prelate performed the marriage ceremony between Hen. VII and the daughter of Edward IV. He died at his palace of Knowle, Mar. 30, 1486.

BOURIGNON (Antoinette) was one of thoſe devotees, who imagine themſelves to be conducted by ſome particular inſpirations. She was b. at Liſle, 1616, and very deformed. Her father had promiſed her in marriage to a Frenchman; but ſhe being determined not to marry, went away on Eaſter-day, 1636. Her deſign was to retire into ſome deſert. She cloathed herſelf therefore like a hermit, and got forwards as faſt as ſhe could; but in a village of Hainault, ſomebody ſuſpecting her to be a young woman, ſtopped her, and being mentioned to the archbp. of Cambray, he came to examine her, diſſuaded her from a hermit's life, and obliged her to return to her father. She was ſoon after perſecuted with propoſals of marriage, which occaſioned her to run away once more. She was governeſs of an hoſpital, 1653, and there locked herſelf up in a cloyſter, 1658, having taken the order and habit of St. Auguſtin, ſhe publiſhed ſeveral books, and died at Franeker, in the province of Friſe, Oct. 30. 1680.

BOYDE (Robert); where he paſſed the firſt years of his life is uncertain; but towards the end of the reign of k. James II of Scotland, he began to

to make a conſiderable figure in the world. He was a man of great penetration and ſound judgment, was courteous and affable in his behaviour, by which means he acquired the eſteem and confidence of all ranks of people, as well as of his prince, by whoſe favour he was created a baron, and called to parliament, by the name and title of lord Boyde of Kilmarnock. In 1459 he was, with ſeveral other noblemen, ſent to Newcaſtle, with the character of plenipotentiary, to prolong the truce with England, juſt then expired. Upon the unhappy death of k. James II, 1460, the lord Boyde was made juſticiary, and one of the lords of the regency, in whoſe hands the adminiſtration was lodged, during the minority of the young k. His lordſhip had a younger brother, who was ſtiled ſir Alexander Boyde, of Duncow, who taught the k. the rudiments of military diſcipline. Sir Alexander began to put the k. who was then about 12 y. of age, upon taking the government into his own hands, which was in effect only tranſferring it from the other regents to the family of the Boydes; the k. readily liſtened to this advice, and took a reſolution accordingly to go to Edinburgh, and call a parliament, Oct. 1466, which having met, lord Boyde got the k. to make there a public declaration of his approbation of his conduct, which he obtained to be regiſtered in the acts of the aſſembly, and to be confirmed by letters patent under the great ſeal. At the ſame time, the k. by the advice of his council, gave him letters patent, whereby he was conſtituted ſole regent, whereby he had the ſafety of the king, his brothers, ſiſters, towns, caſtles, and all the juriſdiction over his ſubjects committed to him, till the k. arrived at the age of 21 y. In 1467 a patent paſſed the great ſeal, for creating him lord great chamberlain of Scotland for life. The parliament had referred ſome great matters, ſuch as the marriage of the k. his ſiſter, &c. to lord Boyde and others, authoriſed by the parliament for that purpoſe. Nevertheleſs, this did not hinder him from procuring a match to be made between lady Mary Stewart, the late king's eldeſt daughter, and his ſon, ſir Thomas Boyde; upon which the k. created ſir Thomas earl of Arran. In 1469 a marriage having been agreed upon, the young earl of Arran ſet ſail to Denmark, to eſpouſe in the k. his brother-in-law's name, Margaret, a daughter of that king's, which proved a ſtep to the downfall of that family; for the Kennedies, who had long bore an enmity to the Boydes, took an opportunity during his abſence, and that of his father's, whoſe age and infirmities would not let him attend the court, to inſinuate, that the matching his ſon, the earl of Arran, with the princeſs Mary, was ſtaining the royal blood of Scotland, an indignity to the crown, and prelude to the execution of a plot they had contrived of uſurping even the ſovereign right itſelf. The k. gave ear to theſe inſinuations, and ſummoned a parliament to meet, 1469, before which lord Boyde, the earl of Arran, tho' in Denmak, and ſir Alexander Boyde of Duncow, were ſummoned to appear, to give an account of their adminiſtration. The lord Boyde, not prepared for ſuch a ſudden attack, and having no confidence in the parliament, made his eſcape into England. Sir Alexander being then ſick, was brought before the parliament, where he, the lord Boyde, and his ſon, the earl of Arran, were at his majeſty's inſtance indicted for high treaſon, for having laid hand on the k. and carried him againſt an act of parliament, and contrary to his own inclination, from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, 1466. In

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vain did he plead the king's pardon, in a public convention, and that it was declared a good ſervice by a ſubſequent act of parliament; he was told, That only extended to the king's perſonal reſentment, and that what paſſed then in their favour, was while the Boydes had the kingdom and the government in their hands. Upon the whole, the crime being proved againſt them, they were found guilty, and the uſual ſentence of condemnation paſſed againſt them as in high treaſon. Sir Alexander Boyde being preſent, was condemned to loſe his head, on the Caſtle-hill of Edinburgh, which ſentence was accordingly executed. Lord Boyde would no doubt have undergone the ſame fate, if he had not made his eſcape into England, where he died, 1470. The earl of Arran was declared a public enemy, without being allowed the privilege of defending himſelf, and all their eſtates confiſcated. Things were in this unhappy ſituation, when the earl of Arran arrived from Denmark, with the eſpouſed queen, in the Firth of Forth. His lady, upon his approach, immediately acquainted him with what had happened, and they immediately both embarked on board one of the ſhips, which had convoyed the queen, and ſailed to Denmark, where he met with a noble reception; from thence he went to the French court, and afterwards paid a viſit to the d. of Burgundy, who received him moſt graciouſly, and being then at war with his rebellious ſubjects, the unfortunate lord offered him his ſervice, which the d. readily accepted, and ſupported him and his lady in a manner becoming their rank. The k. wrote over to Flanders to recall his ſiſter home; but thinking that thro' the affection ſhe bore her huſband, ſhe would not return, he cauſed others to write to her, inſinuating, that if ſhe came over, and pleaded for him in perſon, there was no doubt ſhe could prevail on her brother to pardon him, and to reſtore him again to favour. The counteſs of Arran, flattered with theſe hopes, returned, and was no ſooner in Scotland, but the faithleſs k. began to urge her to a divorce from her huſband, cruelly detained her from going back to him, and cauſed public citations to be fixed up at Kilmarnock, the capital ſeat of the Boydes, before their fall, wherein Thomas earl of Arran was required to appear in 60 days, which he not doing, his marriage with the king's ſiſter was declared null and void, and a divorce made (according to Buchanan) the earl ſtill abſent and unheard, and the lady Mary was compelled by the k. to marry James lord Hamilton, a man much inferior to her former huſband, both in birth and fortune. This tranſaction was 1474: and the earl of Arran born down with the load of his misfortunes, died at Antwerp, and was honourably interred there, at the expence of the d. of Burgundy, who likewiſe erected a ſuperb monument to his memory. The lordſhip and barony of Kilmarnock falling to the crown, the king, 1482, reſtored James, ſon of the late earl of Arran, to the barony of Kilmarnock, and the other lands of his anceſtors, and to the title of lord Boyde; but he dying without iſſue, the lordſhip of Kilmarnock returned again to the crown; and the line was carried on by Alexander Boyde, ſecond ſon to the lord chamberlain, and who was reſtored to part of the lordſhip of Kilmarnock.

BOYDE (Robert) eldeſt ſon of Alexander Boyde, was a perſon in great favour with k. James V, who beſtowed on him the whole lordſhip of Kilmarnock, 1536. He was a nobleman of great parts, which he had an opportunity of exerting during the troubleſome reign of q. Mary. In 1549 that princeſs had been pleaſed

to recognize his title to the honour of lord Boyde, by letters patent under the great ſeal, and he continued faithful to her in the worſt of times, aſſiſting her in every thing that lay in his power; tho' he condemned the imprudent meaſures which involved the q. in the diſaſters of her reign, and the violent means purſued by her ſubjects againſt her; and upon her marriage with Bothwell, 1567, he had actually entered into an aſſociation with other lords, to puniſh the king's murderers, and to diſſolve the marriage, according to Rapin; but Scott ſays, to defend the infant prince, her ſon, from his mother and ſtep-mother, he adviſed her to iſſue a proclamation, to declare all tolerations formerly granted to R. catholics null and void, and to grant no further freedom to them than private worſhip. However, he continued to ſerve her, and was made one of the lords of the privy-council, the ſame year, 1567, and was pitched upon by the q. to treat with the rebel lords, about compoſing their differences; but they refuſed to treat with her. The lord Boyde commanded a part of the queen's army, at the battle of Langſide, where ſhe was defeated, 1568. Upon the queen's retiring into England, and commiſſioners being appointed by q. Eliz. and the lord Murray, regent of Scotland, to hear and determine the controverſy between the q. of Scots and her ſubjects; lord Boyde was appointed one of the queen's commiſſioners. In 1578 he was one of the commiſſioners to treat with the Engliſh about ſuppreſſing the incurſions on the borders. In 1581, he, with ſome other lords, entered into a confederacy to remove the d. of Lenox, who was a papiſt, from court; in order to this, they ſeized the k. and confined him at Ruthven-houſe, where they in a manner compelled him to baniſh the duke; but lord Boyde for this was obliged to go over to France; from whence returning, 1585, he was pardoned; and was the ſame y. with the earl of Bothwell and another, ſent embaſſador to England, to conclude a league in defence of the proteſtant religion, and for a firm and laſting peace between the 2 nations, which they concluded and ſigned. This nob'eman, died 1589, aged 72, and was interred in the church of Kilmarnock.

BOYDE (Will.) earl of Kilmarnock, great grandſon of Will. Boyde, who was created earl of Kilmarnock in k. Charles II's time, by letters patent bearing date Aug. 1661, was remarkably zealous in the parliament of Scotland, for the famous act, called the Act of Security. He was ſomewhat wavering in his conduct, in regard to the union; and affected in the beginning of that affair, to join the party headed by the marquis of Tweedale, who were diſtinguiſhed by the title of Squadrone Volante, on account of their pretending to join neither of the parties, but to caſt the ballance between them; but the earl at laſt left that party, and joined thoſe who promoted the union. In the rebellion, 1715, he was very active in the ſervice of the government. He died, Nov. 1717, leaving iſſue, by Euphene his wife, William 4th and laſt earl of Kilmarnock.

BOYDE (Will.) earl of Kilmarnock, but 13 y. of age when his father died; the family eſtate was then pretty much encumbered, and great part of the patrimony alienated; as he grew up he launched out in the world in purſuit of pleaſures more expenſive than his income could ſupport, and by this means conſiderably reduced his eſtate, which ſeems to be the true reaſon of his taking up arms againſt the k. and indeed his lordſhip acknowleged to Mr. Foſter (while under ſentence) that his rebellion was a kind of deſperate ſcheme, to extricate himſelf from his diſtreſſed

diſtreſſed circumſtances. For he ſays, 'The true root of all was his careleſs 'and diſſolute life, by which he had 'reduced himſelf to great and per-'plexing difficulties; that the exi-'gency of his affairs was in particu-'lar very preſſing at the time of the 'rebellion; and that beſides the ge-'neral hope of mending his fortune 'by the ſucceſs of it, he was alſo 'tempted by another proſpect of re-'trieving his circumſtances by fol-'lowing the pretender's ſtandard.' It does not appear that his lordſhip was in the original deſign of the rebellion; on the contrary, he declares both in his ſpeech at the bar of the lord ſteward's court, and in his petition to the k. after his ſentence, that it was not till after the battle of Preſton Pans, that he became a party in it, having till then neither influenced his tenants or followers to aſſiſt or abet the rebellion; but on the contrary, influenced the inhabitants of the town of Kilmarnock, and the neighbouring boroughs to riſe in arms for his majeſty's ſervice, which had ſo good an effect, that 200 men from Kilmarnock very ſoon appeared in arms, and remained ſo all the winter at Glaſgow and other places. Upon his joining the pretender's ſtandard, he was made colonel of the guards, promoted to the degree of a general, and declared of his privy-council. His lordſhip was taken priſoner at the battle of Culloden, and was brought to the Tower; and on Monday July 28, 1746, was, together with the earl of Cromartie, and lord Balmerino, conducted to Weſtminſter-hall, and at the bar of the lord high ſteward's court, there erected for that purpoſe, arraigned, and pleaded guilty to his indictment, and ſubmitting himſelf to his majeſty's mercy and clemency. On the Wedneſday following, they were again brought from the Tower to receive ſentence, when the lord Kilmarnock being then aſked, if he had any thing to offer, why ſentence of death ſhould not be paſſed on him, his lordſhip addreſſing himſelf to his grace, and the whole auguſt aſſembly, conſiſting of 136 peers, delivered an eloquent ſpeech, after which ſentence of death was pronounced upon him, and he returned to the Tower. He was beheaded on Tower-hill, Aug. 18, 1746, and was interred in the Tower church, with this inſcription upon his coffin, viz. Gulielmus comes de Kilmarnock, decollat. 18 Auguſti, 1746, ætat. ſuæ 42. Mr. Foſter ſays of him, that his whole deportment, from the time he was condemned till his execution, was exceedingly becoming, and ſuitable to one in his unhappy circumſtances; and as he gave the moſt lively marks of a ſincere repentance for all his miſcarrriages, ſo his behaviour in the the hour of death, was reſigned, but ſtrictly decent and awful, free from an extreme dejectedneſs, yet not eager and rapid to meet death; it may therefore be ſaid, he died with a becoming reſolution; for as his lordſhip himſelf obſerved, with as much truth as goodneſs, that for a man who had led a diſſolute life, and yet believed the conſequences of death, to put on an air of daringneſs and abſolute intrepidity, muſt argue him either to be very ſtupid or very impious. As to his perſon, it was tall and graceful, his countenance mild, and his complexion pale. His lordſhip lived and died in the public profeſſion of the church of Scotland, and left behind him a widow (who was the lady Anne Livingſtone, daughter of James earl of Linlithgow and Callender (attainted, 1715), with whom he had a conſiderable fortune) and 3 ſons, the eldeſt of whom bears a commiſſion now in his majeſty's ſervice; another was in the rebellion with his father, and made his eſcape abroad; and the 3d is in the ſea ſervice.

BOYLE (Richard) the youngeſt ſon of Roger Boyle, of Kent, eſq; was deſcended from ſir Philip Boyle, a knight of Arragon, who ſignalized himſelf at a tournament in the reign of Hen. VI. He was b. in the city of Canterbury, Oct. 3, 1566. After having received an academical education in St. Bennet's college, Cambridge, he ſtudied the law for ſome ſmall time in the Middle Temple; but his fortune not being ſufficient to ſupport him like a gentleman in his own country, he reſolved to travel. In ſome memoirs wrote by himſelf, he ſays, that on his arrival in Dublin, June 23, 1588, all his wealth conſiſted in 27 l. 3 s. in money, a diamond ring, and a bracelet of gold, worth about 10 l. given him by his mother, and ſome cloaths. But having the good fortune to engage the affections of one of the two daughters and coheirs of William Apſley, of Limerick, eſq; a young lady of great merit, and a fine underſtanding, though her fortune was vaſtly ſuperior to what Mr. Boyle could pretend to, yet her father, who, himſelf was charmed with his converſation, permitted him to marry her. She died in child-bed of her firſt child, and the infant was buried at the ſame time, and in the ſame grave with the mother. Mr. Boyle had acquired an eſtate of 500 l. per ann. in land, beſides money, by this marriage. This enabled him to make ſome purchaſes in Munſter, which drew on him the envy of ſome great men, who ſeemed apprehenſive of his ſuperior abilities, and wrote to q. Elizabeth, that Mr. Boyle could not have made thoſe purchaſes, without being ſupported by the purſe of ſome foreign prince; and inſinuated it to be the k. of Spain. Mr. Boyle having ſome intimations given him of thoſe ſuggeſtions, reſolved to go to England, to convince the q. how unjuſtly he was accuſed. When he was preparing to embark, the general rebellion broke out in Ireland, and the rebels ſeizing upon his eſtates, laid them waſte in ſuch a manner, that (as he ſays himſelf) he could not ſay he had one penny of certain eſtate left him. Upon his arrival at London, looking on his fortune as deſperate, he returned to his old chambers in the Temple, with an intent to ſtudy; but being recommended to the earl of Eſſex, when he was deſigned for the government of Ireland, he was received by him with great humanity. But ſir Henry Wallop, treaſurer of Ireland, and Mr. Boyle's great enemy, fearing Mr. Boyle might tell ſome tales of him, in relation to the revenue, renewed his former complaints againſt him; ſo that he was, by her majeſty's ſpecial direction, ſent to the Gatehouſe. He petitioned the q. that he might be examined in her majeſty's preſence, which was granted; and having made it appear, that he had acted like a good and loyal ſubject, at the ſame time giving an account of the conduct of ſir Henry Wallop, treaſurer of Ireland, the q. ordered her council to give her the names of 6 men, out of which ſhe might chooſe one to ſupply his place; and having made choice of ſir George Carey, roſe from her ſeat, and publicly commanded, that he ſhould not only be releaſed from his confinement, but be fully re-imburſed for all the charges and fees his reſtraint had brought on him. Her majeſty, a few days after, gave him the office of clerk of the council of Munſter, and commanded him to go over to ſir George Carey, the lord preſident of that province. He was ſent by ſir George to carry the news of the great victory obtained over the Spaniards and Tyrone, near Kinſale. He ſet out from Shannon caſtle, near Cork, on Monday morning about 2 o'clock, and the next night delivered his pacquet to ſir Robert Cecil, at his houſe in the Strand,

Strand, who introduced him to the q. at 7 the next morning. Sir George recommended to him the purchaſing of the eſtate of ſir Walter Raleigh in Ireland, which at a meeting between ſir Robert Cecil, ſir Walter Raleigh, and Mr. Boyle, was agreed upon. Theſe lands, though they yielded but little to ſir Walter, became ſoon after (when the troubles were fully at an end) a very noble eſtate to Mr. Boyle. Upon his return to Ireland, 1603, he began to think of taking a wife, that his poſterity might enjoy the fortune providence had bleſſed him with. He made choice of Catherine, daughter of ſir Geoffrey Fenton, principal ſecretary of ſtate for Ireland; and this was ſo intirely a match of inclination, that he deſired no fortune with her. On Mar. 12, 1606, he was ſworn a privy-counſellor to k. James I. In 1616, he was created lord Boyle, baron of Youghall; in 1620 lord viſc. Dungarvon, and earl of Cork; and, Oct. 26, 1629, he was ſworn one of the lords juſtices for the government of Ireland, in conjunction with the lord viſc. Loftus, his ſon-in-law. In 1631 he was made lord high treaſurer of Ireland. This honour was made hereditary to his family. The motto he placed under his arms was, 'God's providence is my 'inheritance.' He had no leſs than 15 children by his beloved wife, namely, 7 ſons, and 8 daughters. Of his ſons, Richard, the 2d, ſucceeded in the earldom; Lewis was created baron of Bandon, and viſcount Kinelmeaky; Roger was baron of of Broghil and earl of Orrery; and Francis was lord Shannon; and Robert, who never cared to accept of a peerage, acquired by his perſonal merit, a reputation ſuperior to any title. Of his daughters, the lady Alice was married to the earl of Barrymore; Sarah to the lord Digby; Lettice to the lord Goreing; Mary to the earl of Warwick; Joan to the earl of Kildare; Dorothy to the lord Loftus; and Catherine to the lord Ranelagh.

BOYLE (Richard) the 2d ſon of Richard earl of Cork, ſucceeded his father, and was remarkably eminent for his loyalty to k. Charles I, whom he aſſiſted, and ſupplied with money in his troubles; he married Elizabeth, ſole daughter and heir to the earl of Cumberland; was at firſt created lord Clifford of Laneſborough; and afterwards earl of Burlington. He had 2 ſons by Elizabeth his wife: his youngeſt ſon, Richard, was killed at ſea, in the war with the Dutch. His eldeſt ſon Charles, commonly called lord Clifford, died before him; ſo that he was ſucceeded in his honours and eſtates by his grandſon, the iſſue of his eldeſt ſon Charles, by a daughter of William d. of Somerſet.

BOYLE (Charles) grandſon of the earl of Cork, was gentleman of the bedchamber, and one of the privy-council to k. William. In the 1ſt y. of the reign of q. Anne, he was made lord lieutenant of the weſt riding of Yorkſhire, and appointed one of her majeſty's commiſſioners, to treat of an union with Scotland; but dying the ſame year, he was ſucceeded in honours and eſtate by his ſon Richard, who was both earl of Cork, and earl of Burlington.

BOYLE (Roger) the 3d ſon of Richard earl of Cork, was b. Apr. 26, 1621; was ſent to the college of Dublin, at the age of 15; after which, he was ſent to travel under the care of Mr. Markham. He firſt went to France, and from thence to Italy. Upon his return from his his travels, he appeared ſo accompliſhed, that both the earl of Strafford and earl of Northumberland endeavoured to gain him. By the firſt he was entruſted with the command of his own troop, in his expedition into the north of England, againſt

the Scotch, and by the mediation of the latter, he was created lord Broghill. He married ſoon after, Margaret Howard, ſiſter to the earl of Suffolk. Lord Broghill, ſoon after his marriage, took his lady with him into Ireland, where they arrived the very day on which the great rebellion broke out; he conducted his lady to Liſmore, a manſion houſe of his father's. The earl of Cork immediately aſſembled a body of 500 men, in which lord Broghil commanded a troop of horſe. The marquis having, by the king's command, ſurrendered the government of Ireland and city of Dublin, to the parliament commiſſioners, the lord Broghill, with ſeveral other zealous royaliſts, acted under them for ſome time againſt the rebels; but upon the news of the king's death, he immediately quitted the ſervice of the parliament, and looking upon Ireland, and the eſtate he had there as utterly loſt, he embarked for England, and retired to Marſton, a ſeat which he had in Somerſetſhire, where he lived privately till the y. 1649. But vexed to ſee the public ruined, and his own private fortunes enjoyed by rebels, he applied himſelf to the earl of Warwick, to procure a licence for him to go to the Spaw, the intention of which journey was, to go to k. Charles II, and get a commiſſion to raiſe forces in Ireland, to oppoſe the rebels. Cromwell got intelligence of his intention, ſent for him, told him, that out of regard to his perſon, he had prevented the committee from proceeding againſt him, and therefore made him this offer, that as he was nominated lord lieutenant of Ireland, and the reducing that kingdom was become his province, he had obtained of the committee, to offer his lordſhip the command of a general officer, if he would ſerve in that war; and that no oaths or engagements ſhould be impoſed on him, nor be obliged to draw his ſword againſt any but the Iriſh rebels; and inſiſted on an immediate anſwer. Lord Broghill thought it conſiſtent with his honour to ſerve againſt the Iriſh, whoſe rebellion and barbarities had rendered them equally deteſted by the royal party, and the parliament; and finding his life and liberty in danger, cloſed with the propoſal, and Cromwell was ſo well pleaſed with his conduct, that when the war was over there, he ſent for him, and made him one of his privy-council. On the death of Cromwell, Richard choſe him one of his cabinet-council; he was alſo member of that parliament, which was called by the new protector; but upon Richard's being depoſed, he reſolved from that time to do his utmoſt to reſtore the king; and his majeſty was ſo ſenſible of his ſervices, that he was ſoon created earl of Orrery, taken into his majeſty's cabinet-council, made one of the lords juſtices for the government of Ireland, and lord preſident of the province of Munſter. And now there being no occaſion for his ſword, he employed his wit in writing plays for the diverſion of his royal maſter. His plays, tho' not able to bear the ſtricteſt criticiſm, yet contain the higheſt notions of friendſhip, love, and honour. He wrote ſeveral poems. He was a noble patron to men eminent for parts and learning. He had a particular affection for Mr. Cowley, whoſe death he paſſionately laments in a copy of verſes. He was alſo author of a romance, called, *Partheniſſa*. He was choſe by the Iriſh proteſtants to plead their cauſe, in reſpect to their retaining the eſtates they had purchaſed, which had been forfeited during Cromwell's adminiſtration, and which they had petitioned the k. to be reſtored. The R. catholics made him vaſt offers to draw him to their ſide, but in vain; he managed with that addreſs

addreſs as to have the cauſe decided in favour of the proteſtants. Soon after he was made one of the lords juſtices for the government of Ireland, and commiſſioned to call and hold a parliament for the government of that kingdom. Having been many y. afflicted with the gout, and for ſome time in a declining ſtate of health, he died Oct. 16, 1679, leaving behind him the character of an able general, ſtateſman, and writer.

BOYLE (the hon. Robert) eſq; was deſcended of a family whoſe name, before the conqueſt, was Binville. He was the 7th ſon of ſir Rich. Boyle, who was lord high treaſurer, and alſo lord deputy of Ireland, and Catherine Fenton, only daughter of ſir Geoffrey Fenton, principal ſecretary of ſtate in Ireland. He was b. Jan. 25, 1626, and brought up at Eton college, and during the whole time of his being at ſchool, diſcovered ſuch a thirſt after learning, that his maſter was obliged to force him out to divert himſelf at play. While he was at ſchool, he had like to have been poiſoned, the ſervant of an apothecary bringing him a very ſtrong vomit intended for another perſon; this accident made him, long after, apprehend more from the phyſician than the diſeaſe, and might raiſe in him a deſire to make himſelf maſter of a ſcience which might be of uſe to his own health. After he came from Eton, his father ſent him on his travels. In 1645 he retired to Stalbridge, where he applied himſelf to natural philoſophy and chemiſtry. In 1654 he went to reſide at Oxford, in order to proſecute his ſtudies with the greater advantage, where there was a ſociety formed of a few of the moſt ingenious men in the kingdom, to purſue the ſtudy of natural philoſophy, by a variety of experiments. Of this ſociety, ſo agreeable to Mr. Boyle's inclinations, he was a member. While he was at Oxford he invented the air pump, with which he made ſeveral experiments. In 1661 he publiſhed his *Sceptical chemiſt*. In 1663 the Royal Society being incorporated by k. Charles II, by letters patent, dated Apr. 22, he was appointed one of the council of that learned body. The ſame y. he publiſhed at Oxford, *Some conſiderations concerning the uſefulneſs of experimental philoſophy*. His next book was, *Experiments and conſiderations touching colours*. But as there has been a complete edit. of his works publiſhed in London, 1744, in 5 vol. fol. I ſhall not enumerate them here. Mr. Boyle, in every part of his life, ſhewed the Chriſtian, the gentleman, and the friend. In 1659, being acquainted with the circumſtances of Dr. Robert Sanderſon, afterwards bp. of Lincoln, who had loſt all his preferments, on account of his attachment to the royal party, he allowed him an honorary ſtipend of 50l. a y. This ſtipend was given as an encouragement to his writing caſes of conſcience; and he publiſhed his treatiſe, entitled, *De obligatione conſcientiæ prælectiones decem*. Mr. Boyle ſhewed the great veneration he had toward the ſupreme Being, by never mentioning the word God without making a pauſe; and, on every occaſion, was zealous in propagating the truths of the Chriſtian religion, both abroad and at home. He ſent ſeveral copies of Grotius's book, *De veritate Chriſtianæ religionis*, tranſlated into Arabic, to the Levant, and the 4 Goſpels, and *Acts of the apoſtles*, tranſlated into the Malaian language, all over the Indies. He was the firſt governor of the corporation for propagating Chriſtian knowlege in America, in k. Charles II's time; and beſtowed 700l. in the edit. of the Iriſh Bible, which he had diſtributed throughout Ireland; and founded a lecture in London for 8 ſermons to be preached

annually, viz. the firſt Monday of 8 ſucceſſive months, beginning with Jan. the intention of which was, to remove objections and difficulties in relation to the Chriſtian religion; and with a zeal for the propagation of the truth of religion, he exerciſed a lenity and moderation toward thoſe who did not agree with him in the leſs important matters, over-zeal in which has been too much the occaſion of laying aſide that good will which our bleſſed Saviour has ſo ſtrongly inculcated as that without which we cannot be Chriſtians. His charity to thoſe in want, and his bounty to all learned men, who were put to wreſtle with neceſſities, was very extenſive. He was plain, unaffected and temperate in his manner of life, was extremely courteous in his converſation, and though naturally choleric, had maſtered that paſſion, ſo that it never appeared but in his countenance on a high provocation. He was ſeveral times offered a peerage, which he conſtantly refuſed to accept. He had great notions of what human nature might be brought to, but ſince he ſaw men not inclinable to make the beſt uſe of their faculties, he withdrew ſoon from court and buſineſs, notwithſtanding the regard paid to him by our princes; and the reputation he had acquired abroad was ſo great, that no ſtranger, who had any tendency to philoſophy, left Engl. without ſeeing Mr. Boyle. He underſtood many of the learned languages, but his peculiar and favourite ſtudy was chemiſtry; and his works have, from their firſt appearing, done an honour to his country, and procured him a general eſteem in the world: he therein accommodates himſelf to the learned and the unlearned; his whole ſcope and deſign being, with the utmoſt candor and ſimplicity, to communicate thoſe numerous and important diſcoveries, which coſt him infinite pains to make. He has been careful to ſhew, that nothing can be more ſerviceable and beneficial to mankind than experimental philoſophy in general; and there is no man, let his employment be what it will, but may receive ſome benefit from his works. This great man died in the 65th y. of his age, Dec. 30, 1691, and was interred, Jan. 7 following, in the chancel of St. Martin in the Fields, near the body of his ſiſter Ranelagh. His funeral ſermon was preached by Dr. Burnet, bp. of Saliſbury, from theſe words, Eccl. ii. 26. 'For God giveth to a man 'that is good in his ſight, wiſdom, 'knowlege, and joy.' A great many perſons of diſtinction attended his funeral. I ſhall conclude this account of this great and valuable man, with the words of Dr. Shaw. 'Here 'was a noble ſoul! This the deſire-'able character! A true philoſophi-'cal mind well ſeaſoned with huma-'nity, beneficence, and goodneſs! 'He has led us through the regions 'of nature; conſidered her various 'productions; ſhewed us their uſes, 'and the manner of converting them 'to our ſeveral purpoſes; convinced 'us that we live in a world where 'numberleſs grand deſigns are at 'once carried on with unceaſing va-'riety, and manifeſted that all the 'beings we know, jointly conſpire in 'bringing about the great ends of 'nature.'

BOYLE (Hen.) was the youngeſt ſon of Charles lord Clifford, was elected a member of the Engl. houſe of commons, where he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much, that he was made chancellor of the exchequer by k. Will. and was much in favour with that prince. He continued in this poſt till Feb. 12, 1707, at which time he was made one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate by q. Anne. Upon k. George I's acceſſion to the throne, Mr. Boyle was created lord Carleton, and was ſoon after made

lord preſident of the council. He died a bachelor, March 14, 1724.

BOYLE (Charles) was b. Aug. 1676. He was grandſon to Richard earl of Corke, and ſecond ſon of Roger earl of Orrery, received his academical education at Chriſt church in Oxford, and had for his tutors Dr. Atterbury, bp. of Rocheſter, and the rev. Dr. Freind. He applied himſelf very aſſiduouſly to his ſtudies, and made ſuch a progreſs that Dr. Aldrich ſtiled him, magnum ædis noſtræ ornamentum. The firſt thing he publiſhed, while he was a ſtudent at Chriſt-church, was, a tranſlation of the *Life of Lyſander*, and afterwards he publiſhed *The epiſtles of Phalaris*, which made no little noiſe, as it was the occaſion of a ſtrong conteſt between him and Dr. Bentley, the king's library-keeper, concerning the genuineneſs of theſe epiſtles. As ſoon as Mr. Boyle left Chriſt-church, he was returned member of parliament for Huntingdon, which return was controverted, and a petition lodged againſt him. This affair of the election, which was perhaps embittered by a ſpeech he made, occaſioned a duel to be fought in Hyde-park between him and Mr. Wortly; he received ſeveral wounds before he hurt his adverſary, but at laſt he wounded Mr. Wortly in ſuch a manner, that he deſired the conteſt might go no further, which Boyle granted. His elder brother dying without iſſue, 1703, he became earl of Orrery, and ſoon after married the lady Eliz. Cecil, daughter to John earl of Exeter. Q. Anne took him into the privy-council, created him an Engl. peer, graced him with the order of the Thiſtle, gave him a regiment, and made him a major-general of the foot. He led on his regiment at the battle of Taniers with the utmoſt gallantry. She alſo appointed him her envoy extraordinary to the States of Brabant and Flanders. Upon k. George Iſt's acceſſion to the throne, he was made one of the lords of his majeſty's bed-chamber, and lord-lieutenant of the county of Somerſet. While his majeſty was at Hanover, his regiment was taken from him, which he looking upon as a mark of diſpleaſure, reſigned his poſt in the bed-chamber, 1716; and, Sept. 28, 1722, was committed cloſe priſoner to the Tower, on ſuſpicion of being concerned in Layer's plot: he was taken into cuſtody at his houſe at Britwell, all his papers were ſeized, and his ſecretary, who was in town, and all the papers there were ſeized, on the ſame day and hour. His cloſe confinement brought on him a fit of ſickneſs, and his health impaired to ſuch a degree, that Dr. Mead went boldly and told the council, if he was not immediately ſet at liberty, he would not be anſwerable for his life 24 hours. Upon which he was admitted to bail, after having been priſoner in the Tower about 6 months, and was ſent down to his houſe at Britwell, in cuſtody of 2 officers. He died, after a ſhort indiſpoſition, Aug. 28, 1731, in the 56th y. of his age. He was a man of wit and learning, and had a genius both for mechanics and medicine.

BOYSE, or Bois, (James) an eminent divine, and one of the tranſlators of the Bible, in the reign of k. James I; was ſon of Mr. Bois, rector of Weſt-Stowe, in Suffolk, and was b. at Nettleſtead, in Suffolk, Jan. 3, 1560. He ſpent his infancy in the houſe of his father, who taught him with great induſtry the firſt rudiments of learning, ſo that at 5 y. of age he read the Bible in Hebrew; at 14 y. of age he went to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he quickly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſkill in the Greek language, and purſued his ſtudies with the utmoſt intenſeneſs. He was chief Greek lecturer in his college for ten years together, and for ſeveral years read volun-

voluntarily a Greek lecture at 4'o clock in the morning, which was frequented by moſt of the fellows. He was elected fellow when he had the ſmall-pox, and was (to preſerve his ſeniority) carried wrapt up in a blanket to be admitted. On the death of his father he ſucceeded to the rectory of Weſt-Stowe, but quitted it ſome time after. When k. James I directed a new tranſlation to be made of the Bible, by perſons of the greateſt learning, as well at London as at the 2 univerſities, Mr. Boyſe was elected one of the Cambridge tranſlators. Four y. were ſpent in this firſt ſervice, and then three copies being ſent from Cambridge, Oxford, and Weſtminſter, to court, a new choice was made of 6 to reviſe the whole, that is, 2 from each aſſembly. Mr. Downes and Mr. Boyſe were ſent from Cambridge, and meeting their fellow labourers at Stationer's-hall, they went through the ſecond part of their taſk in 9 months, having each from the company of ſtationers, during that time, 1 l. 10s. a week. In 1615 he was made a prebendary of Ely, where he ſpent the laſt 28 y. of his life; and died Jan. 14, 1643, in the 84th y. of his age.

BOYSE (Samuel) was the ſon of the revd. Mr. Joſeph Boyſe, a diſſenting miniſter of great eminence in Dublin, much reſpected, not only for learning and abilities, but his extenſive humanity and undiſſembled piety. During his miniſterial charge at Dublin, he publiſhed many ſermons, which compoſe ſeveral folio volumes, a few poems, and other tracts; but what chiefly diſtinguiſhed him as a writer, was the controverſy he carried on with Dr. King, archbp. of Dublin, and author of the *Origin of Evil*, concerning the office of a ſcriptural bp. This controverted point was managed on both ſides with great force of argument, and calmneſs of temper. The bp. aſſerted that the epiſcopal right of juriſdiction had its foundation in the N. Teſtament: Mr. Boyſe, conſiſtent with his principles, denied that any eccleſiaſtical ſuperiority appeared there; with the greateſt candour and good manners. Samuel was b. 1708, and received the rudiments of his education in a private ſchool in Dublin. When he was but eighteen y. old, his father, who probably intended him for the miniſtry, ſent him to the univerſity of Glaſgow, that he might finiſh his education there. He had not been a y. at the univerſity, till he fell in love with one Miſs Atchenſon, the daughter of a tradeſman in that city, and was imprudent enough to interrupt his education, by marrying her, before he had entered into his 20th y. The natural extravagance of his temper ſoon expoſed him to want, and as he had now the additional charge of a wife, his reduced circumſtances obliged him to quit the univerſity, and go over with his wife (who alſo carried a ſiſter with her) to Dublin; where they relied on the old gentleman for ſupport. Young Boyſe was of all men the furtheſt removed from a gentleman; he had no graces of perſon, and fewer ſtill of converſation. Never were three people of more libertine characters than young Boyſe, his wife, and ſiſter-in-law; yet the two ladies wore ſuch a maſk of decency before the old gentleman, that his fondneſs was never abated. The eſtate his father poſſeſſed in Yorkſhire was ſold to diſcharge his debts; and when the old man lay in his laſt ſickneſs, he was entirely ſupported by preſents from his congregation, and buried at their expence. We have no further account of Mr. Boyſe, till we find him ſoon after his father's death at Edinburgh. At this place his poetical genius raiſed him many friends, and ſome patrons of very great eminence. He publiſhed a volume of poems, 1731, to which is ſubjoined *The tablature*

lature of Cebes, and *A letter upon liberty*, inſerted in *The Dublin journal* 1726; and by theſe he obtained a very great reputation. They are addreſſed to the counteſs of Eglington. This amiable lady was patroneſs of all men of wit, and very much diſtinguiſhed Mr, Boyſe, while he reſided in that country. Upon the death of the viſcounteſs Stormont, Mr. Boyſe wrote an elegy, which was very much applauded by her ladyſhip's relations. This elegy he entitled, *The tears of the muſes*, as the deceaſed lady was a woman of the moſt refined taſte in the ſciences, and a great admirer of poetry. The lord Stormont was ſo much pleaſed with this mark of eſteem paid to the memory of his lady, that he ordered a very handſome preſent to be given to Mr. Boyſe, by his attorney at Edinb. The notice which lady Eglington and the lord Stormont took of our poet, recommended him likewiſe to the patronage of the ducheſs of Gordon, who was ſo ſolicitous to raiſe him above neceſſity, that ſhe employed her intereſt in procuring the promiſe of a place for him. She gave him a letter, which he was next day to deliver to one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms at Edinburgh. It happened that he was then ſome miles diſtant from the city, and the morning on which he was to have rode to town with her grace's letter of recommendation proved to be rainy. This ſlender circumſtance was enough to diſcourage Boyſe, who never looked beyond the preſent moment; he declined going to town on account of the rainy weather, and while he let ſlip the opportunity, the place was beſtowed upon another, which the commiſſioner declared he kept for ſome time vacant, in expectation of ſeeing a perſon recommended by the ducheſs of Gordon. Boyſe at laſt, having defeated all the kind intentions of his patrons towards him, fell into contempt and poverty, which obliged him to quit Edinburgh. He communicated his deſign of going to London to the ducheſs of Gordon; who having ſtill a very high opinion of his poetical abilities, gave him a letter of recommendation to Mr. Pope, and obtained another for him to ſir Peter King, the lord chancellor of Eng. Lord Stormont recommended him to the ſolicitor-general his brother, and many other perſons of the firſt faſhion. Upon receiving theſe letters, he, with great caution, quited Edinburgh, regretted by none but his creditors. Upon his arrival in London, he went to Twickenham, in order to deliver the ducheſs of Gordon's letter to Mr. Pope; but that gentleman not being at home, Mr. Boyſe never gave himſelf the trouble to repeat his viſit. He wrote poems, but thoſe, though excellent in their kind, were loſt to the world, by being introduced with no advantage. He had ſo ſtrong a propenſity to groveling that his acquaintance were generally of ſuch a caſt, as could be of no ſervice to him; and thoſe in higher life he addreſſed by letters, not having ſufficient confidence or politeneſs to converſe familiarly with them. Thus unfit to ſupport himſelf in the world, he was expoſed to variety of diſtreſſes, from which he could invent no means of extricating himſelf, but by writing mendicant letters. It will appear amazing, but impartiality obliges us to relate it, that this man, of ſo abject a ſpirit, was voluptuous and luxurious: he had no taſte for any thing elegant, and yet was to the laſt degree expenſive. Can it be believed, that often when he had received but a guinea, in conſequence of a ſupplicating letter, he would go into a tavern, order a ſupper to be prepared, drink of the richeſt wines, and ſpend all the money that had juſt been given him in charity, without having any one to participate the regale with him, and while his wife

and

and child were ſtarving at home. It was about the y. 1740, that Mr. Boyſe, reduced to the laſt extremity of human wretchedneſs, had not a ſhirt, a coat, or any kind of apparel to put on; the ſheets in which he lay were carried to the pawnbroker's, and he was obliged to be confined to bed, with no other covering than a blanket. He had little ſupport but what he got by writing letters to his friends in the moſt abject ſtyle, but was perhaps aſhamed to let this inſtance of his diſtreſs be known, which probably was the occaſion of his remaining 6 weeks in that ſituation. During this time he had ſome employment in writing verſes for the Magazines: and whoever had ſeen him in his ſtudy, muſt have thought the object ſingular enough; he ſat up in bed with the blanket wrapt about him, through which he had cut a hole large enough to admit his arm, and placing the paper upon his knee, ſcribbled in the beſt manner he could the verſes he was obliged to make: whatever he got by thoſe, or any other of his begging letters, was but juſt ſufficient for the preſervation of life. And perhaps he would have remained much longer in this diſtreſsful ſtate, had not a compaſſionate gentleman, upon hearing this circumſtance related, ordered his cloaths to be taken out of pawn, and enabled him to appear again abroad. This 6 weeks penance one would have imagined ſufficient to deter him for the future, from ſuffering himſelf to be expoſed to ſuch diſtreſſes; but by a long habit of want it grew familiar to him, and as he had leſs delicacy than other men, he was perhaps leſs affected with this exterior meanneſs. For the future, whenever his diſtreſſes ſo preſſed, as to induce him to diſpoſe of his ſhirt, he fell upon an artificial method of ſupplying one. He cut ſome white paper in ſlips, which he tyed round his wriſts, and in the ſame manner ſupplied his neck. In this plight he frequently appeared abroad, with the additional inconvenience of the want of breeches. About 1745 Mr. Boyſe's wife died. He was then at Reading, and pretended much concern when he heard of her death. It was an affectation in Mr. Boyſe to appear very fond of a little lap dog, which he always carried about with him in his arms, imagining it gave him the air of a man of taſte. Boyſe, whoſe circumſtances were then too mean to put himſelf in mourning, was yet reſolved that ſome part of his family ſhould. He ſtep'd into a little ſhop, purchaſed half a yard of black ribbon, which he fixed round his dog's neck by way of mourning for the loſs of its miſtreſs. As he had no ſpirit to keep good company, ſo he retired to ſome obſcure ale-houſe, and regalled himſelf with hot two-penny, which tho' he drank to exceſs, yet he had never more than a pennyworth at a time. At Reading his buſineſs was to compile a Review of the moſt material tranſactions at home and abroad, during the laſt war; in which he has included a ſhort account of the late rebellion. Upon his return from Reading, his behaviour was more decent than it had ever been before, and there were ſome hopes that a reformation, though late, would be wrought upon him. He was employed by a bookſeller to tranſlate *Fenelon on the exiſtence of God*, during which time he married a ſecond wife, a woman in low circumſtances, but well enough adapted to his taſte. He began now to live with more regard to his character, and ſupported a better appearance than uſual; but while his circumſtances were mending, and his irregular appetites loſing ground, his health viſibly declined: he had the ſatisfaction, while in this lingering illneſs, to obſerve a poem of his, entitled *The Deity*, recommended by two eminent writers, the ingenious Mr. Fielding,

Fielding, and the rev. Mr. James Hervey, author of *The meditations*. The former, in the beginning of his humerous hiſtory of *Tom Jones*, calls it an excellent poem. Mr. Hervey ſtyles it a pious and inſtructive piece; and that worthy gentleman, upon hearing that the author was in neceſſitous circumſtances, depoſited 2 guineas in the hand of a truſty perſon to be given him, whenever his occaſions ſhould preſs. The poem indeed abounds with ſhining lines and elevated ſentiments on the ſeveral attributes of the Supreme Being; but then it is without a plan, or any connexion of parts, for it may be read either backwards or forwards, as the reader pleaſes. While Mr. Boyſe was in this lingering illneſs, he ſeemed to have no notion of his approaching end, nor did he expect it, 'till it was almoſt paſt the thinking of. His mind, indeed, was often religiouſly diſpoſed; he frequenty talked upon that ſubject, and, probably ſuffered a great deal from the remorſe of his conſcience. The early impreſſions of his good education were never intirely obliterated, and his whole life was a continued ſtruggle between his will and reaſon, as he was always violating his duty to the one, while he fell under the ſubjection of the other. It was in conſequence of this war in his mind, that he wrote a beautiful poem called *The recantation*. In May, 1749, he died in obſcure lodgings near Shoelane. An old acquaintance of his endeavoured to collect money to defray the expences of his funeral, ſo that the ſcandal of being buried by the pariſh might be avoided, but in vain: the remains of this ſon of the muſes were, with very little ceremony, hurried away by the pariſh officers. Never was an exit more ſhocking, nor a life ſpent with leſs grace, than thoſe of Mr. Boyſe, and never were ſuch diſtinguiſhed abilities given to leſs purpoſe. His genius was not confined to poetry only, he had a taſte for painting, muſic, and heraldry, with the latter of which he was very well acquainted. His poetical pieces, if collected, would make ſix moderate volumes. Many of them are ſcattered in *The gentleman's magazine*, marked with the letter Y. and Alceus. Two volumes were publiſhed in London. An ode of his in the manner of Spenſer, entitled *The olive*, was addreſſed to ſir Robert Walpole, which procured him a preſent of ten guineas. He tranſlated a poem from the high Dutch of Van Haren, in praiſe of peace, upon the concluſion of that made at Aix la Chapelle; but the poem which procured him the greateſt reputation was, that upon the attributes of the Deity. He was employed by Mr. Ogle to tranſlate ſome of Chaucer's tales into modern Engliſh, which he performed with great ſpirit, and received at the rate of 3 d. a line for his trouble. Mr. Ogle publiſhed a complete edit. of that old poet's *Canterbury tales modernized*; and Mr Boyſe's name is put to ſuch tales as were done by him. In 1743 Mr. Boyſe publiſhed, without his name, an ode on the battle of Dettingen, entitled *Albion's triumph*.

BRADFORD (John) a faithful profeſſor of the reformed religion, in the reign of q. Mary. He was b. in the former part of k. Hen. VIII's reign, of genteel parents, at Manchester, in Lancaſhire. As he underſtood writing and accounts very well, ſir John Harrington, paymaſter of the Engliſh forces, made him his chief clerk; but his pen, which raiſed him to that ſtation in civil life, occaſioned him to change it for an eccleſiaſtic one. The volubility of his pen appears to be ſuch, that either by under or over charging an article in his accounts, whereby the k. was ſome conſiderable loſer, he never reſted at eaſe, eſpecially after he had heard a ſermon of Mr. Latimer's upon

on reſtitution, till he had made full ſatisfaction, and finally ſettled in a calling not ſubject to thoſe temptations. After that, he reſided in the Temple, about a year and a half; but ſeems during that time to have bent his thoughts more to the ſtudy of divinity than law. In 1548 he removed to Cambridge; and, 1550, was made a fellow of Pembroke hall, and applied himſelf with ſo much earneſtneſs to his ſtudies, that he was after a year and a few months made maſter of arts. Dr. Ridley, bp. of London, regarded him ſo much for his preaching, and his being an exemplary pattern of what he preached, that he obtained of the privy-council a grant, that he might be admitted one of his chaplains. In 1553 he was made one of the king's chaplains. In the 1ſt y. of the reign of q. Mary, Bourne, afterwards bp. of Bath, preaching violently in favour of popery, and traducing the late k. at Paul's croſs, the aſſembly, notwithſtanding the preſence of the lord mayor and aldermen, grew ſo tumultuous, that they would have killed Bourne, had not Bradford, who was preſent, and for whom the people had great veneration, got up and preached peace and forbearance, and ſo gave an opportunity to Bourne to eſcape. Three days after he was ſummoned by the council and biſhops to the Tower of London, where the q. then was, and charged in the action aforeſaid, with ſedition; and in his preaching, with hereſy. There he was kept near a year and a half, from thence they removed him to other priſons, and at laſt to the flames; for July 1, 1555, he was brought under a ſtrong guard of halberdiers to Smithfield, where he behaved with the greateſt reſolution and devotion, and was burnt with a Yorkſhire youth, who was an apprentice in London, and who ſuffered for the ſame faith, denying tranſubſtantiation, and that the prieſts had any authority to exact auricular confeſſion.

BRADY (Robert) a noted hiſtorian and phyſician in the laſt century, was b. in Norfolk, and admitted in Caius college, Cambridge, Feb. 20, 1643. In 1660 he was, in purſuance of k. Charles's mandate, elected maſter of his college. In 1670 he was appointed keeper of the records in the Tower of London. Some time after, he was choſen regius profeſſor of phyſic in the univerſity of Cambridge. In 1681 he was choſen one of the repreſentatives for the univerſity of Cambridge, in that parliament which met at Oxford; and again, 1685, in the parliament of k. James II. He was likewiſe phyſician in ordinary to this king; and on Oct. 22, 1688, was one of thoſe perſons, who gave in their depoſitions concerning the birth of the conteſted pr. of Wales. In Aug. 19, 1700 he wrote, *An introduction to the old Engliſh hiſtory*; and, *A complete hiſtory of England, from the firſt entrance of the Romans, unto the end of the reign of k. Richard* II, in 3 vol. fol. in which, he, in order to pleaſe an arbitrary court of England, endeavours to prove, that the commons of England, repreſented by knights, citizens, and burgeſſes in parliament, were not introduced, nor were one of the 3 eſtates in parliament before the 49th of Hen. III, which may eaſily be proved to be an abſolute falſhood.

BRADY (Nicholas) was ſon of Mr. Nicholas Brady, an officer in the king's army, in the rebellion 1641, being lineally deſcended from Hugh Brady, the firſt proteſtant bp. of Meath. He was b. at Bandon in the county of Cork, Oct. 1659, and educated in that county till he was 12 y. of age, when he was removed to Weſtminſter ſchool, and from thence elected ſtudent of Chriſt-church, Oxford. After continuing 4 y. he went to Dublin, where his father

father reſided, at which univerſity he immediately commenced bachelor of arts. When he was of due ſtanding, his diploma for the degree of doctor of divinity was, on account of his uncommon merit, preſented to him from that univerſity, while he was in England, and brought up by Dr. Prat, then ſenior travelling-fellow, afterwards provoſt of that college. His firſt eccleſiaſtical preferment was to a prebend in the cathedral of St. Barry's in the city of Cork, to which he was collated by bp. Wettenhal, to whom he was domeſtic chaplain. He was a zealous promoter of the revolution, and ſuffered for it in conſequence of his zeal. In 1690 when the troubles broke out in Ireland, by his intereſt with k. James's general, Mac Carty, he thrice prevented the burning of Bandon town, after 3 ſeveral orders given by that prince to deſtroy it. Having quitted his preferments in Ireland, he ſettled in London, where he, being celebrated for his abilities in the pulpit, was elected rector of St. Catherine-Cree church, and lecturer of St. Michael's Woodſtreet. He afterwards became miniſter of Richmond in Surry, and Stratford upon Avon in Warwickſhire, and at length, rector of Clapham in the county abovementioned; which laſt, together with Richmond, he held to the time of his death. He was alſo chaplain to the d. of Ormond's troop of horſe-guards, as he was to their majeſties k. Will. and q. Anne. He died May 20, 1726, in the 67th year of his age, leaving behind him the reputation of a good man; he was of a moſt obliging, ſweet, affable temper, a polite gentleman, an excellent preacher, and no inconſiderable poet. His compoſitions in poetry are chiefly theſe, 1. *A new verſion of the Pſalms of David*, performed by him, in conjunction with Mr. Tate, ſoon after he ſettled in London. Dr. Brady alſo tranſlated *The Æneids of Virgil*, which were publiſhed by ſubſcription in 4 parts, the laſt of which came out, 1726, a little before the author's death. He alſo publiſhed in his life-time 3 vols. of ſermons in 8°, each conſiſting of 14, all printed in London; the 1ſt. 1704, the 2d. 1706, and the 3d. 1713. After the doctor's death, his eldeſt ſon, a clergyman, publiſhed 3 other vols. of his father's ſermons, each alſo conſiſting of 14, printed in London 1730, 8°. Amongſt his ſermons there is one preached on St. Cecilia's day, in vindication of church-muſic, firſt printed, 1697, in 4°.

BRAHE (Tycho) was deſcended of an illuſtrious family, and b. Dec. 14, 1546, at Knudſtorp, in the county of Schonen, in Denmark; his father, Otho Brahe, was lord of that place. In April, 1559, his father being dead, his uncle ſent him to Copenhagen, to ſtudy rhetoric and philoſophy. The great eclipſe of the ſun, which happened Aug. 21, 1560, engaged him in the ſtudy of aſtronomy. In 1562 he left Copenhagen, and went to Leipſic, to ſtudy the law. In 1571 he married a country girl at Knudſtorp, by which he very much diſobliged all his family. In 1574, by the king's command, he read lectures at Copenhagen upon the theory of the planets. He was going to ſettle with his family at Baſil, but the k. of Denmark being unwilling to loſe ſuch a man, beſtowed upon him the iſland of Huen in the Sound, between the iſle of Seeland and the province of Schonen in Sweden, and ordered an obſervatory and a laboratory to be built there, and furniſhed him with all the expences neceſſary to his deſigns. The firſt ſtone of the obſervatory was laid Aug. 6, 1576. The k. likewiſe allowed him 2000 crowns out of his own treaſury, a fee in Norway, and a canonry of Roſhild, which brought him in 1000 crowns. K. James VI, of Scotland, afterwards k. of England, coming to Denmark

to

to marry Anne, daughter of k. Frederic II, paid a viſit to him, and made him ſeveral noble preſents. Upon the death of Frederic, 1588, and the ſucceſſion of Chriſtian IV, his ſon, Brahe began to feel the effects of the jealouſy which ſome perſons had conceived againſt him. And, 1596, was deprived of his penſion, his fee, and his canonry. Upon which, finding himſelf incapable of bearing the expences of his obſervatory, he reſolved to retire into ſome other country. In the mean while he went to Copenhagen, whither he brought thoſe of his inſtruments which were the leaſt conſiderable, and continued his aſtronomical obſervations and chemical experiments in that city, till Valkondorf, chamberlain of the king's houſhold, commanded him, by the king's order, to diſcontinue them. He went to Prague, 1598, where he was received by the emperor with the utmoſt civility and reſpect, and had a penſion of 3000 crowns aſſigned him. Oct. 24, 1601, he died of a retention of urine, in the 55th y. of his age, which he contracted on the 13th of the ſame month, by keeping his water too long as he ſat at dinner. He was interred in a very magnificent manner in the principal church at Prague, where he had a noble monument erected to him. He publiſhed a treatiſe, *De nova ſtella anno* 1572 *die Novembris* 2. *Oratio in academia Hafnienſi recitata, anno* 1574, *de diſciplinis mathematicis. De mundi ætherei recentioribus phænomenis progymnaſmatum liber. Aſtronomiæ aſtronomicarum liber. Epiſtola de confectione elixiris peſtilentialis, ad Rudolphum II imperatorem. Elegia de exilio ſuo.* And ſeveral other works.

BRAMA, ſeems to be the firſt who poliſhed the Indians, and who was their legiſlator. He divided the people into 4 claſſes or tribes; viz. the brachmans, the rageputes, the banians, and the artiſans. The tribe of the brachmans is compoſed of prieſts, who are alſo judges, maſters, and phyſicians of the Indians; the rageputes comprehend the military men; the banians are merchants; and the artiſans are the mechanics. Brama gave general laws to all the tribes, the principal of which, are, that one tribe can never ally with another; that the ſame man can never exerciſe two profeſſions, nor paſs from one to another; that a labourer, for example, a weaver, a goldſmith, muſt never learn his ſon a different trade from his own, nor marry his children to any but of his own profeſſion. Adultery, fornication, theft, lying, and murder are forbidden by a general law. Brama alſo forbad the taking away the life of animals, and ordered his followers to entertain a great veneration for cows. He alſo made particular laws for every tribe, of which the brachmans is the moſt noble and moſt reſpected. He is held in great veneration in the Indies, more particularly in the Mogul's country, where he is adored as a god.

BRAMHALL (John) archbp. of Armagh, was b. at Pontefract in Yorkſhire, about the y. 1593, and went to Sidney college, Cambridge, 1608; and, after quitting the univerſity, he was preſented to a living in Yorkſhire. In 1633, having reſigned all his church preferments, he went over to Ireland, on the invitation of lord viſcount Wentworth, deputy of that kingdom, and a little while after was made archdeacon of Meath. In 1634 he was promoted to the ſee of Londonderry. When the convocation met, he prevailed upon the church of Ireland to be united in the ſame faith with the church of England, by embracing the 39 articles of religion agreed upon in the convocation holden at London, 1562. In 1640-1 articles of high treaſon againſt him, and ſeveral of the

the prime miniſters of ſtate, were exhibited by the houſe of commons to the houſe of lords, in Ireland; and made him a priſoner, though without being able to make any charge good againſt him. The k. interpoſed, and ſent over a letter (which was ſlowly obeyed) to ſtop all proceedings againſt him; upon which he obtained his liberty. In 1644, the king's affairs growing deſperate, he, with ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, went to Hamburg, and from thence to Bruſſels, where he ſtaid till 1648. Upon the reſtoration of the church and monarchy, biſhop Bramhall returned to Engl. and, 1660-1, he was appointed archbp. of Armagh, primate and metropolitan of all Ireland. In 1661, as he was by his place preſident of the convocation, ſo for his merit he was choſen ſpeaker of the houſe of lords, in the parliament which met at the ſame time. In June, 1663, he was ſeized with the third fit of the palſey, which put an end to his life. He had a great allowance and charity for men of different perſuaſions, looking upon thoſe churches as in a tottering condition, that ſtood upon nice opinions; and accordingly he made a diſtinction between articles neceſſary for peace and order, and thoſe that are neceſſary to ſalvation. And he often declared, that the church was not to be healed but by general propoſitions. He wrote ſeveral works which were printed together in 1 vol. fol. at Dublin, 1677.

BRAY (Tho.) an eminent divine, b. at Marton in Shropſhire, 1656, and was ſent to Hart hall in Oxford, to complete his education. In 1690 he was preſented to the rectory of Sheldon. In this pariſh he compoſed his catechetical lectures, which determined Dr. Compton, bp. of London, to pitch upon him as a proper perſon to model the infant church of Maryland, and eſtabliſh it on a ſolid foundation. Accordingly, 1699, he propoſed to Mr. Bray to go, on the terms of having the judicial office of commiſſary, valued, as was repreſented to him, at 400 l. per ann. He then laid before the biſhops the neceſſity of having parochial libraries, which meeting with their approbation, he immediately ſet about providing proper miſſionaries, and ſupplying that colony with books. He alſo ſet on foot a ſcheme for raiſing lending-libraries in every deanry throughout Engl. and Wales, out of which the neighbouring clergy might borrow the books they had occaſion for, and many lending libraries were thereupon founded in ſeveral parts of the kingdom, beſides about 150 parochial ones in Great Britain and the Plantations, from 10 to 50 l. value; thoſe for South Britain being afterwards ſecured to poſterity by an act of parliament paſſed for that purpoſe, 1708. In 1696 he publiſhed *Bibliotheca parochialis*; and *A diſcourſe on apoſtolic charity*. He was the chief inſtrument of obtaining the charter of the corporation for the propagation of the Goſpel in foreign parts, 1701. The doctor ſet ſail for Maryland, Dec. 29, 1699, and arrived there, March 12, where he applied himſelf with great diligence to regulate the affairs he went upon. In 1712 the doctor printed his *Martyrology*, or, *Papal uſurpation*, in fol. He ſet about a ſcheme for making an eſtabliſhment for the converſion of the Negroes and Indians, towards which M. d'Allone, a Dutch gentleman, left 900 l. In 1726 he was employed in compoſing and printing his *Directorium miſſionarium*; his *Primordia bibliothecaria*; and ſome other tracts of the like kind. He alſo intereſted himſelf in the eſtabliſhment of the colony in Georgia, as a means of providing for a people out of employment. In ſhort, there was no public work ſcarcely, wherein the ſpiritual or temporal good was concerned, but Dr. Bray had ſome

concern in it. It is conſcience crowned him with a ſecret applauſe, which made him leave this world with that joy which always attends thoſe who die the death of the righteous, Feb. 15, 1730, in the 73d y. of his age.

BREAUTE (Charles of) a gentleman of Caux in Normandy, made himſelf famous by a duel, in which he loſt his life. He was extremely brave, and as, after the peace of Vervins, he found no employment in France for his valour, he went to Holland with ſome French troopers, and there obtained a troop of horſe. His lieutenant had the misfortune to be defeated by a party of the garriſon of Bois-le-duc, though leſs numerous than that he commanded. The lieutenant was taken priſoner, and carried to Bois-le-duc, from whence he wrote to his captain, to deſire him to uſe his endeavours to obtain his liberty; but the captain made anſwer, that he would not acknowlege as his ſoldiers, thoſe who had ſuffered themſelves to be vanquiſhed by a leſs number of Flemings, inſtead of conquering them, though they had been but 20 againſt 40, at which odds he himſelf offered to fight on all occaſions. This letter being read, according to cuſtom, by the governor of the place, before it was given to the priſoner, ſeemed ſo injurious, that the commander of the party of Bois-le-duc wrote directly to Breauté, to offer him battle upon equal terms. His challenge was very well approved of; but, on each ſide, the ſuperiors could ſcarce be prevailed on to conſent to it. However, at laſt, the day, the place, and the other conditions were ſettled. It was agreed to fight on horſeback, 22 againſt 22, Feb. 5, 1600. Breauté would have had the governor of Bois-le-duc head the Flemings, but the archduke Albert would not allow it. The commander was the lieutenant of the governor's company, that Gerard Abraham, who had beat the party abovementioned. This officer ſent word by a trumpet, that his troopers had ſworn not to give quarter to any man, becauſe they engaged in this combat, much more to defend the cauſe of their prince and the catholic religion, than for their own honour. Himſelf, his brother, and 4 more, began the combat againſt Breauté, he being the ſixth; each of the others engaged ſingly his man. Breauté killed Gerard; his brother, and two more were ſlain; a fifth was ſo grievouſly wounded, that he died of his wounds ſome days after; but this was all the loſs on the Flemings ſide; for, notwithſtanding Breauté's great valour, he could not hinder his troopers from being moſt ſhamefully defeated. Fourteen of them were killed on the ſpot, and of the 8 who fled, 3 died of their wounds. Breauté and one of his relations, both being mortally wounded, begged in vain for life, promiſing a very conſiderable ranſom. His body, wounded in 36 places, was carried to Dort, and a picture taken of it, in order to be ſent into his native country. This picture exaſperated ſo much the friends and relations of the deceaſed, that one of them went immediately to the Low Countries to revenge his death; for that purpoſe he challenged the governor of Bois-le-duc; but the ſame reaſon which prevented him from engaging in the firſt combat, diſpenſed with his fighting in this. The victors, being 18 in number, of whom 4 were wounded, were received into Bois-le-duc, with acclamations of the whole city. So the hiſtorians who favour Spain relate this affair, but all parts of their relations are not allowed to be genuine. The French are ſaid to have brought only ſwords and piſtols into the field, and that the Flemings had long carbines with which they fired at a diſtance, at the beginning of the fight.

Breauté

Breauté had married a daughter of Nicholas de Harlai-Sancy, by whom he had a ſon who ſurvived him. She was a lady equally beautiful and virtuous, and not much above 20. She was ſought for in marriage by ſeveral gentlemen; nevertheleſs, ſhe took the veil among the nuns of St. Thereſa, which order had been newly founded at Paris.

BREUGEL, or, as it is pronounced, Breugle (Peter) a famous painter, ſurnamed Breugel le Vieux, to diſtinguiſh him from Peter Breugel, one of his ſons, was b. at Breugel, a village near Breda, 1565. He loved the characters and manners of peaſants, and to be at their diverſions, their dances and weddings. He hath repreſented them in his pictures with great ſimplicity, and hath added beautiful landſcapes. His other frequent ſubjects are the march of armies, the attack of coaches, &c. He left two ſons, John and Peter. John, whom they nicknamed Breugel de Velours, becauſe he uſed generally to wear velvet, was alſo an excellent painter. His flower, fruit, ſea pieces, landſcapes, and hiſtorical ſubjects are much admired. He died, 1642, at 67 y. of age. Peter Breugel, his brother, called Breugel the younger, took generally for his ſubjects, fires, ſieges, magicians, and devils, from whence he was called Breugel d'Enfer.

BREWER (Anthony) a poet who flouriſhed in the reign of Charles I, highly eſteemed by ſome wits in that reign. Mr. Winſtanley, and after him Chetwood, has attributed a play to our author called *Lingua, or the contention of the tongue and the 5 ſenſes, for ſuperiority*, a comedy, acted at Cambridge, 1606; but Mr. Langbaine is of opinion, that neither that, *Love's loadſtone*, *Landagartha*, or *Love's dominion*, as Winſtanley and Philips affirm, are his; *Landagartha* being written by Henry Burnel, eſq; and *Love's dominion* by Flecknoe. In the comedy called *Lingua*, there is a circumſtance which Chetwood mentions, too curious to be omitted here. When this play was acted at Cambridge, Oliver Cromwell performed the part of Tactus, which he felt ſo warmly, that it firſt fired his ambition, and, from the poſſeſſion of an imaginary crown, he ſtretched his views to a real one; to accompliſh which, he was content to wade through a ſea of blood, and, as Mr. Gray beautifully expreſſes it, ſhut the gates of mercy on mankind; the ſpeech with which he is ſaid to have been ſo affected, is the following,

Roſes, and bays, pack hence! this crown and robe,
My brows, and body, circles and inveſts;
How gallantly it fits me! ſure the ſlave
Meaſured my head, that wrought this coronet;
They lie that ſay, complexions cannot change!
My blood's enobled, and I am transform'd
Unto the ſacred temper of a king;
Methinks I hear my noble paraſites
Stiling me Cæſar, or great Alexander,
Licking my feet,------&c.

Mr. Langbaine aſcribes to Brewer the two following plays, *Country girl*, a comedy, often acted with applauſe, printed in 4°, 1647. This play has been revived ſince the reſtoration, under the title of *Country innocence, or, the chamber-maid turned quaker*. *Love-ſick king, an Engl. tragical hiſtory, with the life and death of Carteſmunda, the fair nun of Wincheſter*; printed in 4°, London, 1655; this play was likewiſe revived, 1680, and acted by the name of *The perjured nun*. The hiſtorical part of the plot is founded upon the invaſion of the Danes, in the reign of k. Ethelred and Alfred.

BRISSOT (Peter) one of the ableſt phyſicians of the 16th cent. was ſon to a famous advocate, and b. at Fontenai le Comte, in Poitou, 1478. About 1495 he was ſent to Paris, where he went through his courſe of philoſophy under Villemor, one of the moſt celebrated profeſſors of that age; he ſtudied there 4 y. and after taught philoſophy in the univerſity of Paris. After following this way of life 10 y. he left it in order to prepare himſelf for the examinations which all muſt paſs through who intend to take the degree of doctor of phyſic at Paris. He began to prepare for it, 1512, and was admitted, 1514; being one of thoſe men who are not ſatisfied with cuſtom and tradition, but who examine things with care, he compared very exactly the practice at that time, and the doctrine of Galen and Hippocrates, and found that the Arabians had introduced a multitude of things into the practice of phyſic, contrary to the tenets of thoſe great phyſicians. His firſt attempt was, to explain publicly the books of Galen, inſtead of thoſe of Avicenna, Rhaſis, and Meſſue, which authors were uſually explained in the phyſic ſchools. He printed, at his own expence, one of Galen's pieces, according to the tranſlation of Leonicenus. He took a reſolution to travel, to acquire the knowledge of plants; he left Paris, 1518, and went to Portugal; he ſtopped at the city of Ebora, and there practiſed phyſic. His new method of bleeding in pleuriſies, viz. on the ſide the pleuriſy was, raiſed a kind of civil war among the Portugueſe phyſicians; it was brought before the univerſity of Salamanca, who at laſt gave judgment, that the opinion aſcribed to Briſſot, was the pure doctrine of Galen. The partizans of Denys, his opponent, appealed, 1529, to the emperor, to prevent the practice, as being of very deſtructive conſequences; but Charles III, d. of Savoy, happening to die at this time of a pleuriſy, after having been bled on the oppoſite ſide, the proſecution dropped. He wrote an apology for his practice, which he intended to have publiſhed, but was prevented by death, 1552; but Anthony Luceus, his friend, printed it at Paris 3 y. after. Renatus Moreau procured a new edit. of it at Paris, 1622; and annexed to it a treatiſe, entitled, *De miſſione ſanguinis in pleuritide*, together with Briſſot's life, from which this article is extracted. Study was ſo much his delight, that it was with the utmoſt reluctance he left it at any time.

BROCARD (James) was a Venetian; he embraced the proteſtant religion, and diſcovered great zeal againſt popery. He publiſhed ſeveral books in Holland, in which he aſſerted, that the particular events of the 16th cent. had been foretold by the prophets. After having applied the oracles of Scripture, as his fancy directed, to paſt tranſactions, he took the liberty to apply them to future occurrences; and propheſied, that, by virtue of ſuch and ſuch paſſages, this or the other thing would happen to the pr. of Orange, to Philip II, to q. Elizabeth, to the emperor, &c. The ſynods of the United Provinces were afraid they ſhould be charged with approving theſe chimeras, in caſe they continued quite ſilent on this occaſion. For this reaſon the national ſynod condemned, 1581, this method of interpreting Scriptures, and ordered Lambert Daneau, the profeſſor of divinity at Leyden, and Martyn Lydius, miniſter of the church of Amſterdam, to remonſtrate to Brocard, in regard to his chimeras. He had filled a French gentleman, a good proteſtant, with a perſuaſion, from a great number of paſſages in Scripture, all which he explained after his own wild way, that a proteſtant pr. would ſoon ariſe, who would overthrow the papal

papal throne, and become the head of the Chriſtian concord and confederacy. This gentleman, who was a zealous ſubject of the k. of Navarre, imagined that heaven had allotted ſo exalted a ſtation for his ſovereign; and thereupon, flushed with theſe hopes, he adviſed that pr. to ſend an embaſſy to the proteſtant princes, and offered himſelf as embaſſador on that occaſion. As his propoſals ſeemed to coincide with the ſtate of affairs at that time, it was approved, and accordingly he was ſent to thoſe princes. He was jeered at as ſoon as the real motive of his embaſſage was known; and which alſo had engaged him to defray the expence of printing his prophet's works. Brocard was living in 1594. Upon the whole, he appears to have been an honeſt, well-meaning, weak man.

BROEKHUYSEN (John) in Latin Janus Brookhuſius, was b. Nov. 20, 1649, at Amſterdam, where his father was a clerk in the admiralty. Our author learned the Latin tongue of Hadrian Junius, who taught a ſchool in that city, and in a ſhort time he made a great progreſs in polite literature. His father dying when he was very young, one of his uncles placed him with an apothecary at Amſterdam, with whom he lived ſeveral years; but not being well pleaſed with that buſineſs, he went into the army, where he behaved in ſuch a manner, that he was ſoon made an enſign, and afterwards lieutenant-captain of the company commanded by colonel Van Wede. In 1674 he was ſent with his regiment to America, under the famous admiral de Ruyter; but he returned to Holland the ſame y. After the concluſion of the peace of Nimeguen, 1678, he was ſent to the garriſon at Utrecht, where he contracted a friendſhip with the celebrated John George Grævius, the profeſſor. Though he was a perſon of an excellent temper, and great modeſty, yet he had the misfortune, the y. following, to be engaged in a duel, contrary to his own inclination, as a ſecond to one of his friends. Both their antagoniſts were killed on the ſpot, his friend was dangerouſly wounded, and himſelf had ſuffered ſo much in the rencounter, that he had ſcarce ſtrength enough to eſcape. Duels are puniſhed with death in Holland, and none but a ſtadtholder can pardon the offender. Grævius therefore wrote immediately to Nicholas Heinſius, to ſollicit the pr. of Orange in his favour, by which means Broekhuyſen obtained his pardon. Not long after this, the intereſt of Mr. John Hudde, burgomaſter of Amſterdam, who had a great eſteem for him, procured him to be appointed captain of one of the companies which were then in that city. This poſt, placing him in an eaſy ſituation of life, gave him an opportunity of proſecuting his ſtudies. His company being diſbanded after the peace of Ryſwick, 1697, he had a penſion granted him; upon which he retired to a country houſe near Amſterdam, where he ſaw but little company, and ſpent his time almoſt entirely in ſtudy. He died there, 1707, aged 58. He publiſhed ſome poems; and alſo ſet forth an edit. of Tibullus and Propertius, and ſome other Latin poets.

BROOKE. (Lord) See GREVILLE (ſir Fulk.)

BROSSIER (Martha) a pretended dæmoniac; her father, who was a weaver of Romorantin, found it more convenient to ramble about with his 3 daughters, one of whom knew how to make a thouſand contortions, than to keep cloſe to his trade at home. He began therefore to go up and down the neighbouring towns, and there to ſhew his daughter Martha, as one that was poſſeſſed, and ſtood in great need of the exorciſms of the church. An incredible number of

people got together to ſee this ſpectacle. The fraud was perceived at Orleans; for which reaſon a prohibition was publiſhed there, 1598, forbidding all the prieſts of that dioceſe, under pain of excommunication, to proceed to exorciſms. The bp. of Angers was not deceived neither; he ſoon diſcovered the cheat, for having treated Martha with a dinner, he ordered holy water to be brought her inſtead of common water, and common water for holy water. Martha fell into this ſnare; ſhe ſhewed no emotion with regard to the holy water; but made an hundred contortions when they offered her the other. Whereupon that prelate commanded the book of exorciſms to be brought, and began to repeat the beginning of the *Æneid:* here was another ſnare for the poſſeſſed perſon; for, imagining that this Latin of Virgil was the beginning of the exorciſm, ſhe flung herſelf into agitations. No more was wanting to convince the bp. of Angers of the impoſture; he was ſatisfied, however, with catechiſing Martha's father in private, and adviſed the father to take his daughter back to Romorantin; but, contrary to the prelate's advice, he conducted her to Paris, where the common people were eaſily perſuaded ſhe was a dæmoniac. The bp. commiſſioned 5 of the moſt eminent phyſicians in Paris to examine this affair. They anſwered unanimouſly, that ſeeing Martha appeared not to underſtand any thing either of Greek or Latin, there was nothing diabolical in her caſe, but a great deal of fraud, and a little diſorder of body. The next day but one, there were 2 of theſe phyſicians who ſeemed to waver, and, before they returned the bp. an anſwer, demanded that 3 others might be joined with them, and that the matter might be adjourned to the day following. Whereupon, April 1, 1599, father Seraphim, on the one hand, renewed his exorciſms, and Martha, on the other, redoubled her convulſions: ſhe rolled her eyes, put out her tongue, trembled all over, and when they came to theſe words, Et homo factus, ſhe fell down, and conveyed herſelf from the altar to the chapel door, by leaps and bounds. Whereupon the exorciſt began to cry out, that if any one ſtill perſiſted in his unbelief, he needed only to encounter this poſſeſſing dæmon, and try to maſter him, at the hazard of his own life. Mareſcot, one of the 5 phyſicians, anſwered, that he accepted the challenge, and immediately ſeized the poſſeſſed by the throat, and commanded her to ſtop. She obeyed, and alledged for her excuſe, that the ſpirit had left her; which father Seraphim confirmed by his ſuffrage. Mareſcot inferred from thence, that it was himſelf who had driven away this devil. Mareſcot refuted all the proofs which other phyſicians had pretended of her being a true poſſeſſed. At laſt Henry IV was adviſed not to neglect the affair. The parliament ordered that Martha ſhould be put into the hands of the lieutenant-criminal, and of the king's attorney at the Chatelet. They kept her 40 days, during which time they ſhewed her to the moſt learned phyſicians, who atteſted, that they had obſerved nothing in her which ſurpaſſed nature. Yet the preachers gave themſelves an extravagant licence; they publicly declared, that the liberties of the church were invaded, and that the heretics were the men who ſuggeſted ſuch a procedure. Andrew du Val, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and the capuchin Archangel du Puy, were the moſt violent of the ſeditious declaimers. The parliament had a great deal of difficulty to get the better of this laſt; but at length he was made to feel the power of this aſſembly, and it was ordered, May 24, 1599, that the provoſt

provoſt ſhould conduct James Broſſier and his 3 daughters to Romorantin, prohibiting the father to ſuffer his daughter Martha to go abroad, without leave of the judge, under pain of corporal puniſhment.

BROUGHTON (Hugh) was b. at Oldbury, in the county of Salop, an anc. ſeat upon the borders of Wales, towards Montgomery. The family of which he deſcended, was ancient, and of very great rank, worth, and eſtate, and bred this great ſcholar, and a brother of his a judge. It gave for its coat of arms, three owls. This is the reaſon why in ſome editions of the genealogies ſet before our Bibles, you ſhall find 2 owls pictured, holding either of them a burning torch: which meaning this, that it was Mr. Broughton, that gave the light in that work. He was ſent to Cambridge, where in time he was made fellow of Chriſt's college. Here he laid the foundation of his Hebrew ſtudies, under a Frenchman, that read that tongue in the univerſity to ſcholars. From the univerſity he came to London, where he preached in public, increaſed the number of his friends, and thoſe ſome of the higheſt rank and degree; and followed his ſtudy ſo cloſe, that, when diverſions did not withdraw him, he ſpent 12, 14, nay, very commonly 16 hours of the 24 every day at his books. The way of his preaching was this; he would take a text in the O. Teſtament, and another parallel in the New, and diſcourſe largely upon them together, and knit up all in a ſhort application. In 1588, when the Spaniſh navy was upon the ſea, all the time of the danger, when men's hearts were full of fear and doubts, he encouraged the people exceedingly, and once particularly thus; 'Now, ſaith he, 'the papiſts knees knock one againſt 'another, as the knees of Belſhaz-'zar, and the news will come, that 'the lord hath ſcattered that invin-'cible navy. Fear ye not, nor be 'diſmaid at theſe ſmoaking fire-'brands.' But that which made him known to the world, was the publiſhing of his book, called, *A concent of Scripture*, which he put forth the ſame year, 1588, he being then 39 y. old. Mr. John Speed, a man well known, was overſeer of the preſs for its printing; a taylor by trade; but by acquaintance with Mr. Broughton, grown very ſtudious in the Scriptures, and by his directions grown very ſkilful in them. In the time, while the *Concent* was printing, he, by Mr. Broughton's direction, gathered all the genealogies of the Bible into one view, and at the laſt they were publiſhed under his name, in the form we have them before our Bibles. But it was Mr. Broughton that directed and digeſted them; and one that attended him, Dorman, or Dalman, or of ſuch a name, had made ſuch a collection by the direction of his maſter, before Mr. Speed had collected his *One view*. And yet when the genealogy came to be publiſhed, becauſe the biſhops would not endure to have Mr. Broughton's name prefixed, Mr. Speed got all the credit and profit: and acknowleged that Mr. Broughton was a means, under God, of great bleſſings to him and his children. No ſooner was *The concent* publiſhed but it met with ſome oppoſition from Dr. Reynolds, in Oxford, and maſter Lively, in Cambridge: who, being profeſſors in the ſeveral places, both read publicly againſt it. The lectures of theſe two learned men againſt it put him to writing again, in juſtification of what he had publiſhed. Mr. Broughton, having thus ſpent ſeveral years in London, in the y. 1589 went over into Germany, having before he went preſented his *Concent of Scripture* to the q. to whom he had dedicated it. In 1589 he had a diſpute with rabbi Elias, in Frankfort ſynagogue, as

he related himſelf in his tract, *A require of Conſent*. In 1591 he returned to England. In 1592 he was in Germany again, and continued there till after the death of q. Elizabeth. Where, and with whom he converſed this long time of his continuance beyond the ſeas, and what occurrences befell him, is needleſs to relate, ſince the reader will find the relation of them diſperſedly in his writings; and his tranſactions with Piſtorius, Nic. Serrarius, and other Jeſuits, from whom he found more reſpect than he did from ſome proteſtants, eſpecially from the ſcholars of Geneva: his favour with the archbp. of Mentz, to whom he dedicated his tranſlation of the Prophets into Greek; his having the offer of a cardinalſhip at Rome, and his many diſputes with ſeveral rabbins; his diſcourſing before the d. Bouillon about the deſcent; his diſpute in the commencement at Mentz, and divers other things. In 1596, or thereabout, came the epiſtle of rabbi Abraham Ruben from Conſtantinople, directed to him in London; but he was then in Germany. Upon the death of q. Eliz. or, ſhortly after, he returned into England, was in London at the time that the plague then raged there. In 1603 preached at Oat-lands before pr. Henry, upon the Lord's Prayer. In 1607 the tranſlation of the Bible was begun; from which work, why he was ſecluded, whoſe abilities that way were known ſo well, may rather be wondered at, than reſolved. He had another journey beyond the ſeas again, and made ſome ſtay there, and for a while was preacher to the Engliſh at Middleburgh. Whilſt he was now beyond the ſeas, he wrote that very ſharp and ſmart diſcourſe againſt the archbp. Bancroft. Mr. Broughton, having thus ſpent very much time in travel, was at the laſt ſeized on by the cough of the lungs; which growing upon him, he returned to England, deſiring to die in his own country. In Nov. 1611 he came to Graveſend. He died Aug. 4, 1612, being then in the 63d y. of his age, and was interred in St. Antholine's church, Aug. 7. Mr. Speght, miniſter of the church in Milk-ſtreet preached his funeral ſermon, upon thoſe words, John xi. 8. 'Lord, behold he, whom thou loveſt is ſick;' but it was ſaid the biſhops would not ſuffer the ſermon to be printed. Of perſonage, he was graceful, and comely; of a countenance, that ſpake much ſtudiouſneſs and gravity; and the picture of him, prefixed before his works doth much reſemble him. He was of an indefatigable ſtudiouſneſs, which ſwayed his temper a little towards auſterity. And yet among his friends, he was of a very ſweet, affable, and loving carriage. Sharp and ſevere, and exceeding bold againſt error, and impiety, and would reprove it, whatſoever it coſt him. Among his friends he would be very pleaſant, eſpecially at his meals; at which time, if any at the table propoſed any ſerious queſtion to him, he would commonly divert it with ſome other queſtion, and that ordinarily a pleaſant one, to find the table employment in diſcuſſion of it, till he had dined, or ſupped, and then would he ſay, 'Now, come, aſk what queſtions you will, I am now ready for you;' and ſo would return to his ſerious diſcourſes again. His ſtyle of writing was cute, and ſomething harſh, and obſcure: for he deſired to ſpeak much in little; and, beſides his natural genius inclining to ſuch a ſtyle, it is likely, that his much converſing with Judaic learning did ſomething mould and habituate him the more that way. It were to be wiſhed he had been more ſparing of his own praiſes, and of bitterneſs and invectives againſt others; but, if it be impartially conſidered, how he was trampled under foot by the biſhops,

ſhops, and vilified by others upon their example, how he was by them kept from preferment, toſſed up and down, troubled, diſgraced, and endangered, you may very well allow ſome liberty for ſo great a ſcholar, as he, and ſo abuſed, to ſpeak out. Thoſe that read his writings with deſire to profit, will paſs by ſuch things without offence, and be ſatisfied with his own acknowlegement, that they were his infirmities, as he acknowleged even upon his death-bed: and withal proteſted then, and had done ſo oft before, that they were rather ſtrained from him by provocation, then flowing from his own diſpoſition. See his life by Mr. John Lightfoot, prefixed to his works, from which this article is taken.

BROWNE (Robert) an Engliſh divine, of the 16th, and beginning of the 17th cent. a famous ſchiſmatic, from whom the ſect of the Brownifts derived its name. He was deſcended (according to Fuller) of an anc. and worſhipful family, and was nearly allied to the lord treaſurer Cecil. He was the ſon of Anthony Browne of Tolthorp, in Rutlandſhire, eſq; (tho' b. at Northampton, according to Mr. Collier) and grandſon of Francis Browne, whom k. Hen. VIII, in the 18th y. of his reign, privileged by charter, to wear his cap in the preſence of himſelf, his heirs, or any of his nobles, and not to uncover but at his own pleaſure; which charter was confirmed by act of parliament. Robert Brown ſtudied divinity at Cambridge, and was afterwards a ſchool-maſter in Southwark. About the y. 1580 he began to inveigh openly againſt the diſcipline and ceremonies of the church of England. In his diſcourſes, he ſaid, the church government was antichriſtian, her ſacraments clogged with ſuperſtition; the liturgy had a mixture of popery and paganiſm in it; and the miſſion of the clergy was no better than that of Baal's prieſts in the O. Teſtament. He firſt preached at Norwich, 1580, where the Dutch had a numerous congregation, among whom he gained ſome proſelytes to his opinions, and joined himſelf with Richard Harriſon, a country ſchool-maſter, and made ſome progreſs with his doctrines, among his own countrymen. He told his audience, that the church of England was no true church; that there was little of Chriſt's inſtitution in the public miniſtrations; and that all good Chriſtians were obliged to ſeparate from thoſe impure aſſemblies; and they ſhould join him and his diſciples, among whom all was pure and unexceptionable, evidently inſpired by the Spirit of God, and refined from all alloy and prophanation. Theſe diſcourſes prevailed on the audience; and his diſciples, now called Brownifts, formed a ſociety, and made a total defection from the church, refuſing to join any congregation in any public office of worſhip. Browne was convened before Dr. Freake, bp. of Norwich, and other eccleſiaſtical commiſſioners, where he not only maintained his ſchiſm, to juſtify which he had alſo wrote a book; but he miſbehaved himſelf to the court, upon which, he was committed to the cuſtody of the ſheriff of Norwich; but his relation, lord treaſurer Burleigh, imputing his error and obſtinacy to zeal, rather than malice, interceded to have him charitably perſuaded out of his opinions, and releaſed. After this his lordſhip ordered Browne up to London, and recommended him to archbp. Whitgift, for his inſtruction and council, in order to his amendment; but Browne left the kingdom, and ſettled at Middleburgh in Zealand, where he and his followers obtained leave of the States, to worſhip God their own way, and form a church according to their own model; which was drawn

drawn up in a book, publ. by Browne at Middleburgh, 1582, and called, *A treatiſe of reformation, without ſtaying for any man.* What continuance Browne made at Middleburgh is not preciſely known; but that he was in Engl. 1585, is very certain; for in that year he was cited to appear before archbp. Whitgift, to anſwer to certain matters contained in a book by him publiſhed. The archbp. however, a mild and moderate prelate, by force of reaſoning brought Browne at laſt to a tolerable compliance with the church of England; and having diſmiſſed him, ſent him to his father in the country, with a letter, to recommend him to his favour and countenance; but from a letter of the lord treaſurer's, we learn that Browne's notions had ſunk ſo deep on him, as not to be eaſily rooted out; and that he ſoon relapſed into his former opinions, and heterodoxies; which ſo diſſipated his good old father, who was reſolved to own him for his ſon no longer than he owned the church of England for his mother, that he was diſcharged the family. So he wandered up and down, and at length went to live at Northampton, where induſtriouſly endeavouring to promote his ſect, Lindſell, bp. of Peterborough ſent him a citation to come before him, which Browne refuſed to obey; for which contempt he was excommunicated; but he made his ſubmiſſion, moved for abſolution, and received it; and from that time continued in the communion of the church, and was ſoon after preferred to the rectory of a church in Northamptonſhire; and as we are told by Fuller, having ſome words with the conſtable, who demanded ſomewhat roughly, the payment of certain rates, his paſſion moved him to blows, upon which he was carried before a juſtice, where he behaved with ſo much inſolence, that he was ſent to Northampton jail, on a feather-bed, in a cart, being very infirm, and aged above 80 years; where he ſoon after ſickned and died. The chief of Browne's works were publiſhed in a ſmall thin quarto, which contain the model and ſeeds of Browniſm, in 3 pieces, printed at Middleburgh, 1582.

BROWNE (George) the firſt bp. that promoted the reformation in Ireland, was originally an Auguſtin fryar in London, and was made provincial of the Auguſtin monks in England. Having read ſome of Luther's writings, he took a liking to his doctrine; and among other things was wont to inculcate into the people; that they ſhould make their applications ſolely to Chriſt, and not to the Virgin Mary, or the ſaints. Upon which, k. Hen. VIII promoted him to the archbiſhopric of Dublin, Mar. 1534-5. A few months after his arrival in Ireland, it was ſignified to him, that his majeſty having renounced the papal ſupremacy in England, it was his pleaſure that his ſubjects in Ireland ſhould obey his commands in that reſpect, as in England; and nominated him one of the commiſſioners for the execution thereof. In the parliament which met at Dublin, May 15, 1536, he was very inſtrumental in having the act paſſed for the king's ſupremacy over the church of Ireland; but he met with many and great obſtacles in the execution of it. And the court of Rome left no ſtone unturned to prevent any alterations in Ireland, with regard to religious matters. For the pope ſent over a bull for excommunication againſt all ſuch as had owned, or ſhould own the king's ſupremacy, within that kingdom; as alſo the form of an oath of obedience to be taken to his holineſs at confeſſions. Nay, went ſo far as to endeavour a rebellion there, by means of O-Neal; but he and his confederates were ſoon quelled. About the

the time that k. Hen. VIII began to ſuppreſs the monaſteries in Eng. and and Ireland, archbp. Browne removed all ſuperſtitious relicks and images out of the churches within his dioceſe, and in the room placed the 10 Commandments, the Creed, and the Lord's prayer in gold letters. K. Edw. VI ſent an order that the clergy ſhould uſe the Engl. liturgy, and the Bible in the vulgar tongue, in their churches, but it was vehemently oppoſed by the popiſh party, eſpecially by George Dowdal, primate of Armagh; and upon Eaſter day, 1550-1, the liturgy was accordingly read, for the firſt time, within Ireland, in Chriſt-church Dublin, in preſence of the magiſtracy of the city, and the lord deputy Leger; on which occaſion archbp. Browne preached a ſermon againſt keeping the Scriptures in the Lat. tongue, and the worſhip of images. For Dowdal was deprived of the title of primate of all Ireland, which was conferred on abp. Browne, and his ſucceſſors in the ſee of Dublin for ever. In 1554, the firſt of q. Mary, he was deprived of that dignity, and the archbp. of Dowdal was reinſtated, both in the primacy and the archbiſhopric, which had been given to Hugh Goodacre. He died about 1556: he was a man of a humane diſpoſition, and adorned with every valuable qualification.

BROWNE (ſir Thomas) was b. at at London, in the pariſh of St. Michael in Cheapſide, Oct. 19, 1605. His father was a merchant of an ancient family at Upton in Cheſhire. Of his childhood or youth, there is little known, except that he loſt his father very early; that he was, according to the common fate of orphans, defrauded by one of his guardians; and that he was placed for his education at the ſchool of Wincheſter. He was removed in the begining of 1623 from Wincheſter to Oxford; and entered gentleman commonner at Broadgate hall, which was ſoon after endowed, and took the name of Pembroke college, from the earl of Pembroke, then chancellor of the univerſity. He was admitted to the degree of B. A. Jan. 31, 1636-7; being, as Wood remarks, the firſt man of eminence graduated from the new college. Having afterwards taken his degree of M. A. he turned his ſtudies to phyſic, and practiſed it for ſome time in Oxfordſhire; but ſoon afterwards, either induced by curioſity, or invited by promiſes, he quitted his ſettlement, and accompanied his father-in-law, who had ſome employment in Ireland, in a viſitation of the forts and caſtles, which the ſtate of Ireland then made neceſſary. Ireland had, at that time, very little to offer to the obſervation of a man of letters: he, therefore, paſſed into France and Italy; made ſome ſtay at Montpellier and Padua, which were then the celebrated ſchools of phyſic; and returning home thro' Holland, procured himſelf to be created dr. of phyſic at Leyden. About 1634 he is ſuppoſed to have returned to London; and the next y. to have written the celebrated treatiſe called *Religio medici*, 'the religion of a phy-'ſician.' The earl of Dorſet recommended this book to the peruſal of ſir Kenelm Digby, who returned his judgment upon it, not in a letter, but a book; in which though mingled with ſome poſitions fabulous and uncertain, there are acute remarks, juſt cenſures, and profound ſpeculations; yet its principal claim to admiration is, that it was written in 24 hours, of which part was ſpent in procuring Browne's book, and part in reading it. The ſucceſs of this performance was ſuch, as might naturally encourage the author to new undertakings. A gentleman of Cambridge, whoſe name was Merryweather, turned it, not inelegantly, into Latin, and from his verſion it was again tranſlated into Italian, German, Dutch, and Frnech; and at Straſburg the

the Latin tranſlation was publiſhed with large notes, by Lenuus Nicolaus Moltfarius. Of the Engliſh annotations, which in all the edit. from 1644 accompany the book, the author is unknown. Of Merryweather, to whoſe zeal Browne was was ſo much indebted for the ſudden extenſion of his renown, I know nothing, but that he publiſhed a ſmall treatiſe for the inſtruction of young perſons in the attainment of a Latin ſtile. He printed his tranſlation in Holland, with ſome difficulty. The firſt printer to whom he offered it, carried it to Salmaſius, who laid it by (ſays he) in ſtate for 3 months, and then diſcouraged its publication; it was afterwards rejected by two other printers, and at laſt was received by Hackius. The peculiarities of this book raiſed the author, as is uſual, many admirers and many enemies; but we know not of more than one profeſſed anſwer, written under the title of *Medicus medicatus*, by Alexander Roſs, which was univerſally neglected by the world. At the time when this book was publiſhed, Dr. Browne reſided at Norwich, where he had ſettled in 1636, by the perſuaſion of Dr. Luſhington his tutor, who was then rector of Barnham Weſtgate, in the neighbourhood. It is recorded by Wood, that his practice was very extenſive, and that many patients reſorted to him. In 1637 he was incorporated doctor of phyſic in Oxford. He married, 1641, Mrs. Mileham, of a good family in Norfolk; a lady, ſays Whitefoot, of ſuch ſymmetrical proportion to her worthy huſband, both in the graces of her body and mind, that they ſeemed to come together by a kind of natural magnetiſm. This marriage could not but draw the raillery of contemporary wits upon a man, who had juſt been wiſhing in his book, 'that we 'might procreate, like trees, without 'conjunction;' and had lately declared, that 'the whole world 'was made for man, but only the '12th part of man for woman;' and, 'that man is the whole world, but 'woman only the rib or crooked 'part of a man.' She lived happily with him 41 years; and bore him 10 children, of whom one ſon and 3 daughters outlived their parents: ſhe ſurvived him 2 y. and paſſed her widowhood in plenty, if not in opulence. In 1646 he printed *Inquiries into vulgar and common errors*. He publiſhed, 1663, the 6th edit. with ſome improvemen s. This book like his former, was received with great applauſe, was anſwered by Alexander Roſs, and tranſlated into Dutch and German, and not many y. ago into French. It might now be proper, ſays Mr. Johnſon, had not the favour with which it was at firſt received filled the kingdom with copies, to reprint it with notes, partly ſupplemental and partly emendatory, to ſubjoin thoſe diſcoveries which the induſtry of the laſt age has made, and correct thoſe miſtakes which the author has committed, not by idleneſs or negligence, but for want of Boyle's and Newton's philoſophy. Of his two collections have been publiſhed; one by Dr. Tenniſon, the other, 1722, by a nameleſs editor. In 1665 he was choſen honorary fellow of the College of Phyſicians, as a man, 'Virtute et literis 'ornatiſſimus,—eminently embelliſh-'ed with literature and virtue:' and, 1671, received, at Norwich, the honour of knighthood from Charles II; a prince, who with many frailties and vices, had yet ſkill to diſcover excellence, and virtue to reward it, with ſuch honorary diſtinctions at leaſt as coſt him nothing; yet conferred by a k. ſo judicious and ſo much beloved, had the power of giving merit new luſtre and greater popularity. Thus he lived in high reputation; till in his 76th y. he was ſeized with a colic, which, after having tortured him about a week, put an end to his

his life, at Norwich, on his birthday, Oct. 29, 1682. Some of his laſt words were expreſſions of ſubmiſſion to the will of God, and fearleſſneſs of death. He lies buried in the church of St. Peter Mancroft, in Norwich. Dame Dorothy Browne, who had been his affectionate wife 41 y. cauſed a monument to be erected to his memory, with a Lat. inſcription. It is obſervable, that he who in his earlier y. had read all the books againſt religion, was in the latter part of his life averſe from controverſies. To play with important truths, to diſturb the repoſe of the eſtabliſhed tenets, to ſubtilize objections, and elude proof is too often the ſport of youthful vanity, of which maturer experience commonly repents. There is a time when every wiſe man is weary of raiſing difficulties only to taſk himſelf with the ſolution, and deſires to enjoy truth without the labour or hazard of conteſt. There is, perhaps, no better method of encountering theſe troubleſome irruptions of ſcepticiſm, with which inquiſitive minds are frequently harraſſed, than that which Browne declares himſelf to have taken: 'If 'there ariſe any doubts in my way, I 'do forget them; or at leaſt defer 'them, till my better ſettled judg-'ment and more manly reaſon be 'able to reſolve them: for I perceive, 'every man's reaſon is his beſt 'Oedipus, and will, upon a reaſon-'able truce, find a way to looſe thoſe 'bonds wherewith the ſubtilties of 'error have enchained our more flexi-'ble and tender judgments.' It was obſerved by ſome of the remarkers on the *Religio medici*, that 'the au-'thor was yet alive, and might grow 'worſe as well as better:' it is, therefore, happy that this ſuſpicion can be obviated by a teſtimony given to the continuance of his virtue, at a time when death had ſet him free from danger of change, and his panegyriſt from temptation to flattery. There are paſſages from which ſome have taken occaſion to rank him among deiſts, and others among atheiſts. It would be difficult to gueſs how any ſuch concluſion ſhould be formed, had not experience ſhewn that there are two ſorts of men willing to enlarge the catalogue of infidels. It has been long obſerved that an atheiſt has no juſt reaſon for endeavouring converſions; and yet none harraſs thoſe minds, which they can influence, with more importunity of ſolicitation to adopt their opinions. In proportion as they doubt the truth of their own doctrines, they are deſirous to gain the atteſtation of another underſtanding; and induſtriouſly labour to win a proſelyte, and eagerly catch at the ſlighteſt pretence to dignify their ſect with a celebrated name. The others become friends to infidelity only by unſkilful hoſtility: men of rigid orthodoxy, cautious converſation, and religious aſperity. Among theſe, it is too frequently the practice, to make in their heat, conceſſions to atheiſm, or deiſm, which their moſt confident advocates had never dared to claim or to hope. A ſally of levity, an idle paradox, an indecent jeſt, an unſeaſonable objection, are ſufficient, in the opinion of theſe men, to efface a name from the liſts of Chriſtianity, to exclude a ſoul from everlaſting life. Whether Browne has been numbered among the contemners of religion, by the fury of its friends, or the artifice of its enemies, it is no difficult taſk to replace him among the moſt zealous profeſſors of Chriſtianity. He may, perhaps, in the ardour of his imagination, have hazarded an expreſſion, which a mind intent upon faults may interpret into hereſy, if conſidered a part from the reſt of his diſcourſe; but a phraſe is not to be oppoſed to volumes: there is ſcarcely a writer to be found, whoſe profeſſion was not divinity, that has ſo frequently teſtified his belief of the

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ſacred writings, has appealed to them with ſuch unlimited ſubmiſſion, or mentioned them with ſuch unvaried reverence. It is, indeed, ſomewhat wonderful, that he ſhould be placed without the pale of Chriſtianity, who declares, that 'he aſſumes the honourable ſtile of a Chriſtian,' not becauſe it is the religion of his country, but becauſe 'having in his riper y. and confirmed judgment ſeen and examined all, he finds himſelf obliged, by the principles of grace, and the law of his own reaſon, to embrace no other name but this:' Who, to ſpecify his perſuaſion yet more, tells us, that 'he is of the reformed religion; of the ſame belief our Saviour taught, the apoſtles diſſeminated, the fathers authoriſed, and the martyrs confirmed: who, though paradoxical in philoſophy, loves in divinity to keep the beaten road;' and pleaſes himſelf, that 'he has no taint of hereſy, ſchiſm, or error;' to whom 'where the Scripture is ſilent, the church is a text; where that ſpeaks, 'tis but a comment;' and who uſes not 'the dictates of his own reaſon, but where there is a joint ſilence of both:' who, 'bleſſes himſelf, that he lived not in the days of miracles, when faith had been thruſt upon him; but enjoys that greater bleſſing, pronounced to all that believe and ſaw not.' He cannot ſurely be charged with a defect of faith, who 'believes that our Saviour was dead, and buried, and roſe again, and deſires to ſee him in his glory:' and who affirms, that 'this is not much to believe;' that 'as we have reaſon, we owe this faith unto hiſtory; and that, 'they only had the advantage of a bold and noble faith, who lived before his coming; and, upon obſcure prophecies and myſtical types, could raiſe a belief.' Nor can contempt of the poſitive and ritual parts of religion be imputed to him, who doubts, whether a good man would refuſe a poiſoned euchariſt; and 'who would violate 'his own arm, rather than a church.' The opinion of every man muſt be learned from himſelf: concerning his practice, it is ſafeſt to truſt the evidence of others. Where theſe teſtimonies concur, no higher degree of hiſtorical certainty can be obtained; and they apparently concur to prove, that Browne was a zealous adherent to the faith of Chriſt, that he lived in obedience to his laws, and died in confidence of his mercy. The reader may ſee a more enlarged account of his life and works prefixed to his *Chriſtian morals*, by the learned Mr. S. Johnſon, publiſhed 1756; from whom I have borrowed the above particulars.

BROWNE (Edward) a very eminent phyſician, and ſon of ſir Tho. Browne before mentioned, was b. 1642; when he was about 15 y. of age was ſent to Cambridge, from whence, after ſome time, he removed to Oxford, where he commenced doctor of phyſic, and then returned to Norwich, and having reſolved to make a tour through Germany, he embarked, Aug. 1668, for Holland, from whence he paſſed through the United Provinces, the Spaniſh Netherlands, and Germany, and at Hamburgh embarked on board a veſſel bound for London, and landed in Kent on Chriſtmas-day that y. In the y. following he made a more extenſive tour, and returned home thro' France. Upon his return he became a member of the Royal Society, as well as of the college of phyſicians. In 1673 he went to Aix la Chapelle, and through the Low Countries, and came to Calais, where he embarked for Dover; after which he ſettled in London; married, and grew into great practice, and was made, upon the king's recommendation, one of the phyſicians to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital;

pital; ſome y. before which the k. had made him his own phyſician. He was elected at the hoſpital, Sept. 7, 1682. The y. following he publiſhed *The life of Themiſtocles*, in the Engl. tranſlation of *Plutarch*, undertaken by Mr. Dryden. On Michaelmas day, in the ſame y. he was, according to their charter, elected one of the cenſors of the Royal College of Phyſicians. In 1684 *The life of Sertorius*, as tranſlated by him, was made public; and, 1685, he publiſhed all his travels together, which were very much eſteemed. He attended k. Charles II in his laſt illneſs. In 1705 he was made preſident of the College of Phyſicians, which office he diſcharged with univerſal applauſe till the time of his death, which happened Aug. 27, 1708, in the 66th y. of his age.

BROWN (Thomas) was the ſon of a conſiderable Farmer of Shiffnal, in Shropſhire, and educated at Newport ſchool in that country, under the reverend and learned Dr. Edwards; he attained a knowlege of the Latin, Greek, French, Italian, and Spaniſh languages. From Newport ſchool he removed to Chriſt's-church college in Oxford, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf there for his early attainments in literature; but ſome little irregularities of his life would not ſuffer him to continue long at the univerſity. The father of Mr. Brown, who intended to have him educated to ſome profeſſion, was not made acquainted with his deſign of quitting the univerſity, and having remitted him a ſum of money, to be appropriated for the promotion of his ſtudies, his ſon thought proper to defeat his kind intentions. With this money, our author plann'd a ſcheme of going to London, which he ſoon after executed, not very advantageouſly. Soon after this, we find him ſchool-maſter of Kingſton upon Thames, and happy for him, had he continued in that more certain employment, and not have ſo ſoon exchanged it for beggary and reputation. Mr. Brown, impatient of a recluſe life, quitted the ſchool, and came again to London; and as he found his old companions more delighted with his wit, than ready to relieve his neceſſities, he had recourſe to ſcribling for bread, which he performed with various ſucceſs. The firſt piece which brought him into reputation, was an account of the converſion of Mr. Bays, in a dialogue. which met with a reception ſuitable to the wit, ſpirit, and learning of it. Our author's letters, tho' written careleſly to private friends, bear the true ſtamp and image of a genius. The variety of his learning may be ſeen in the *Lacedæmonian mercury*, where abundance of critical queſtions of great nicety, are anſwered with much ſolidity and judgment, as well as wit and humour. But that deſign expoſing him too much to the ſcruples of the grave and reſerved, as well as to the cenſure and curioſity of the impertinent, he ſoon diſcontinued it. Beſides, as this was a periodical work, he who was totally without ſteadineſs, was very ill qualified for ſuch an undertaking. When the preſs called upon him for an immediate ſupply, he was often found debauching himſelf at a tavern, and by exceſſive drinking unable to perform his engagements with the public, by which no doubt the work conſiderably ſuffered. In poetry he was not the author of any long piece, for he was quite unambitious of reputation of that kind. They are generally odes, ſatires, and epigrams, and are certainly not the beſt part of his works. His tranſlations in proſe are many, and of various kinds. His ſtyle is ſtrong and maſculine, and if he was not ſo nice in the choice of his authors, as might be expected from a man of his taſte, it is to be excuſed; for he performed his tranſlations as a taſk preſcribed him by the bookſellers, from whom he

he derived his chief ſupport. One of his lampoons had almoſt coſt him a proceſſion at the cart's tail; nor did he either ſpare friend or foe, if the megrim of abuſe once ſeized him. He had a particular genius for ſcandal, and dealt it out liberally when he could find occaſion. He is famed for being the author of a libel, fixed one Sunday morning on the doors of Weſtminſter abbey, and many others, againſt the clergy and quality. As for religion, Brown never profeſſed any, and uſed to ſay, that he underſtood the world better than to have the imputation of righteouſneſs laid to his charge: and the world, to be even with him, really thought him an atheiſt. But though Brown never made profeſſions of any religion, yet it proceeded more from affectation than conviction. When he came upon his death-bed, he expreſſed remorſe for his paſt life, and diſcovered at that period, ſentiments which he had never before ſuffered to enter his mind. Towards the latter end of this author's life, we are informed by Mr. Jacob, that he was in favour with the earl of Dorſet, who invited him to dinner on a Chriſtmas-day, with Mr. Dryden, and ſome other gentlemen, celebrated for ingenuity, (according to his lordſhip's uſual cuſtom) when Mr. Brown, to his agreeable ſurprize found a bank note of 50l. under his plate, and Mr. Dryden at the ſame time was preſented with another of 100l. Mr. Brown died in the y. 1704, and was interred in the cloyſter of Weſtminſter abbey, near the remains of Mrs. Behn, with whom he was intimate in his life-time. His whole works, conſiſting of *Dialogues*, *Eſſays*, *Declamations*, *Satires*, *Letters from the dead to the living*, *Tranſlations*, *Amuſements*, &c. are printed in 4 vol. 12°.

BRUTUS (John Michael) a learned man in the 16th cent. He was a native of Venice, and, for what reaſon I know not, was obliged to leave that city. He ſtudied at Padua, and applied himſelf particularly to the converſation and lectures of Lazarus Bonamicus. He was a great traveller; however, that roving life did not hinder him from acquiring learning, nor compoſing books. He wrote notes upon *Horace*, *Cicero*, *Cæſar*, &c. He employed part of his time in ſearching for manuſcripts, and geting them printed. He lived ſome y. at Lyons, from whence, in all probability, he went to Baſil, where he received a great many civilities from the learned Theodorus Zuinger, author of *Theatrum vitæ humanæ*. He was in Tranſylvania, 1574, to which place he had been invited by prince Stephen Battori, to write the hiſtory of thoſe countries. In 1577 he followed this prince, then k. of Poland, into Pruſſia. He had a convenient apartment aſſigned him in the caſtle of Cracow, in order that he might with the more facility apply himſelf to his function of hiſtoriographer. He left Poland after the death of that monarch, and came to Vienna, where William de St. Clement, the k. of Spain's ambaſſador, at the emperor's court, took him into his family. He was honoured with the title of his imperial majeſty's hiſtoriographer. He compoſed *The hiſtory of Florence*, and ſome other works.

BUCHANAN (George) was b. in the pariſh of Kellerne, in the ſhire of Lenox, in Scotland, in the y. 1506. His family, which had never been remarkable for its flouriſhing circumſtances, was now reduced to great diſtreſs by the death of his father, and the bankruptcy of his grand-father. His mother was left a widow with 8 children; but her brother, Mr. James Heriot, finding this boy of excellent parts, took care of his education, and ſent him to Paris; where he ſpent 2 y. and then was obliged

obliged by the exigence of his affairs, upon the death of his uncle, and his own bad ſtate of health, to return to Scotland. Upon his return, Oct. 1523, he inliſted himſelf in the French troops, which had landed in his country; but relapſing ſoon after into his former indiſpoſition, he quited the army, and went to St. Andrews, where he ſtudied logic under John Major. He followed that profeſſor to Paris the ſame year; and having paſſed 2 y. in that city, in a continual ſtruggle with his ill fortune, he was invited, 1526, to teach grammar in the college of St. Barbe; which he did for 2 y. and a half. He was then taken into the family of the earl of Caſſilis, who, about the year 1534, carried him back into Scotland. Upon the earl's death, which happened 2 y. after, Buchanan had a deſign to return to France; but James V, k. of Scots, prevented him, by appointing him preceptor to his natural ſon James, afterwards the famous earl of Murray, regent of Scotland. About this time he wrote a ſatyrical poem againſt the Franciſcan friars, entitled, *Somnium*; which exaſperated them to ſo great a degree, that they clamoured againſt him as an impious perſon and heretic. But theſe outrages inclined him ſtill more to Lutheraniſm than he had been before. And the k. ſome time after having diſcovered a conſpiracy againſt himſelf, in which he was perſuaded that ſome of the Franciſcans were concerned, commanded Buchanan to write a poem againſt that order. He obeyed without reluctance, but kept ſome meaſures in his performance, and made uſe of expreſſions, which might be interpreted in different ſenſes. The king, not at all ſatisfied with theſe verſes, ordered others more poignant to be written; and was ſerved to his wiſh, for Buchanan preſented to him his famous piece, entitled, *Franciſcans*. This raiſed him a great number of formidable enemies. The monks revived the accuſation of hereſy againſt him; and their complaints being brought to the k. by cardinal Beaton, he was committed to priſon in the beginning of the y. 1539; from whence eſcaping in March following, he fled to England. But things being there in ſuch an uncertain ſtate, that on the ſame day the Lutherans were burnt on one ſide, and papiſts on the other, he went over again into France; and for fear of card. Beaton, who was then ambaſſador at Paris, paſſed privately thro' that city to Bourdeaux, whither Andrew Goveanus, a learned Portugueſe, who was principal of the new college there, had invited him. He taught in that college 3 y. not without apprehenſions from card. Beaton, who wrote to the archbp. of Bourdeaux to ſeize him; but ſome friends of Buchanan prevented the effect. In 1543 he left that city, on account of the peſtilence there, and was entertained for ſome time by Michael de Montagne, the celeb. author of the *Eſſays*; and the y. following went to Paris, where he taught the 2d claſs in the college of Bourbon, as Turnebus did the 1ſt, and Muretus the 3d. In 1547 he followed Andrew Goveanus into Portugal, who had received orders from the k. his maſter, to engage a certain number of men capable of teaching philoſophy and polite literature in the univerſity which he had lately erected at Coimbra. Every thing went well during the life of Goveanus; but after his death, which happened the y. following, all kinds of ill treatment were practiſed againſt the learned men, who followed him, and particularly againſt Buchanan. He was reproached with his poem upon the Franciſcans; he was accuſed of eating meat in Lent, and and having ſaid, that St. Auguſtin was more favourable to the proteſtant

doctrine of the Euchariſt, than to that of the church of Rome. This was a ſufficient pretence to caſt him into the inquiſition, where he continued a y. and an half, and was not releaſed from thence, but upon his aſſurances of his readineſs to be better inſtructed in the doctrine of the church. He was placed for this purpoſe in a monaſtery, where he undertook his paraphraſe of the Pſalms, in Lat. verſe; and gaining his liberty, 1551, deſired a paſſport of the k. in order to return to France; but his majeſty endeavoured to retain him in his ſervice, and aſſigned him a penſion, till he ſhould procure him an employment. Such uncertain hopes could not detain him long in Portugal; and therefore he embarked ſoon after for England, where the factions and confuſions during the minority of k. Edw. VI not allowing him the tranquility which he deſired, he paſſed over to France in the beginning of 1552; and in July 1554 publiſhed his tragedy of *Jeptha*, which he dedicated to Charles de Coſſé, marſhal of France. This dedication ſo highly pleaſed the marſhal, that the y. following he ſent for Buchanan into Piedmont, where he commanded, and made him preceptor to Timoleon de Coſſé his ſon. He ſpent 5 y. in this ſtation, and 3 y. after in the ſtudy of the Scriptures, and of thoſe religious controverſies which then divided the Chriſtian world. But theſe employments did not prevent him from applying himſelf at proper intervals to poetry, and undertaking his great poem upon the Sphere, in 5 books. He returned to Scotland, 1563, after 24 y. abſence, and declared himſelf publicly of the reformed church. In the beginning of 1565 he made another voyage to France, the occaſion of which is not known; and continued there the remainder of that y. and part of the next; being then recalled by Mary q. of Scots, who had fixed upon him for preceptor to her ſon, when that gentleman ſhould be old enough to be put under his care; and in the mean time made him principal of the college of St. Leonard in the univerſity of St. Andrew's, where he reſided 4 y. But upon the misfortunes of that q. he went over to the party of the earl of Murray, whom he attended to the conference at York, 1568, and by whoſe order he wrote his *Detectio*, ſeverely reflecting on the characters and conduct of her majeſty. He was likewiſe appointed by the council and aſſembly of the ſtates of the kingdom preceptor to young k. James VI. The laſt 12 or 13 y. of his life were ſpent in writing the hiſtory of his country, in which he has united the brevity and force of Salluſt, with the elegance and perſpicuity of Livy. The infirmities of old age having obliged him to leave the court, 1581, he retired to Edinburgh, where he died Sept. 28, 1582, aged 76 y. Some of the R. catholic writers have repreſented him as a moſt abandoned man in his principles and practice; reproaches moſt probably to be imputed to their prejudices againſt him, on account of his writings againſt Mary q. of Scots. But it may be proper to hear his character from ſir James Melvil, who was of the oppoſite party to him, and for that reaſon not diſpoſed to flatter him. He tells us, 'that Buchanan, was a ſtoic 'philoſopher, who looked not far 'before him; a man of notable en-'dowments for his learning and 'great knowlege in Latin poeſy, 'much honoured in other countries, 'pleaſant in converſation, rehearſing 'at all occaſions moralities ſhort and 'inſtructive, whereof he had abun-'dance, inventing where he wanted. 'He was alſo religious, but eaſily 'abuſed, and ſo facile, that he was 'led by every company, that he 'haunted, which made him factious

in

' in his old days; for he ſpoke and
' wrote as thoſe, who were about him,
' informed him; for he was become
' careleſs, following in many things
' the vulgar opinion, for he was na-
' turally popular, and extremely re-
' vengeful againſt any man, who had
' offended him; which was his great-
' eſt fault.'

BUDÆUS (William) b. at Paris 1647, was one of the moſt learned men in France of his age; he loſt great part of his youthful days thro' the ignorance of the ſchools he went to, and his afterwards giving himſelf up to pleaſure. However, he bid adieu to recreations of every kind, and even regretted the hours he was forced to devote to eating and ſleep. He even on his wedding day ſtole away for 3 hours at leaſt, in order to ſpend them with his books. It was to no purpoſe that his friends repreſented to him, that he would ruin his health, and deprive himſelf of the opportunity of making his fortune; in a word, nothing could abate his paſſion for ſtudy. He particularly ſtudied the Greek tongue with great aſſiduity, and the firſt book he printed, was a tranſlation of ſome pieces of Plutarch. He afterwards publiſhed *Notes on the pandect*, and his treatiſe *De aſſe*, &c. He is reckoned to be the firſt who cleared up the difficulties in reſpect to the weights and meaſures of the ancients. He behaved with ſuch caution, that his great knowlege did not render him obnoxious to the inquiſitors; ſo that his reputation remaining unſullied, it proved a powerful protection to polite literature, which ſome endeavoured to ſtifle in its revival, as being the parent and cheriſher of opinions which were not pleaſing at the court of Rome. Francis I ſent for Budæus, when he was at Ardres, at the interview that monarch had with the k. of Engl. From that time the k. took a pleaſure in hearing him talk; he appointed him his librarian, and made him maitre des requêtes. At the ſame time the town-houſe of Paris elected him provoſt of the merchants. He was one of the chief promoters of the deſign which Francis I executed, of eſtabliſhing profeſſorſhips for languages and the ſciences at Paris. Mr. Poyet, chancellor of France, was ſo very fond of his company, that he let ſlip no opportunity of having him with him. The exceſſive heats of the y. 1540 obliged Francis I to take a journey to the coaſts of Normandy, in order to ſeek the cool. Budæus attended his majeſty, and catched a fever there, which made him deſirous of being carried home. He accordingly was ſo, but did not recover. The manner wherein he deſired to be buried, and his widow's going to Geneva, and there making public profeſſion of the proteſtant religion, with ſome of her children, made it believed by many that he was of the proteſtant faith.

BUDGELL, eſq. (Euſtace) was the eldeſt ſon of Gilbert Budgell, D. D. of St. Thomas near Exeter, by his firſt wife Mary, the only daughter of Dr. William Gulſton, bp. of Briſtol; whoſe ſiſter Jane married dean Addiſon, and was mother to the famous Mr. Addiſon the ſecretary of ſtate. This family of Budgell is very old, and has been ſettled, and known in Devonſhire above 200 years. Euſtace was b. about the y. 1685, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf very ſoon at ſchool, from whence he was removed early to Chriſt-church college in Oxford, where he was entered a gentleman commoner. He ſtaid ſome years in that univerſity, and afterwards went to London, where, by his father's directions, he was entered of the Inner-Temple, in order to be bred to the bar, for which his father had always intended him: but,

inſtead of the law, he followed his own inclinations, which carried him to the ſtudy of polite literature, and to the company of the genteeleſt people in town. During this ſtay at the Temple, Mr. Budgell made a ſtrict intimacy and friendſhip with Mr. Addiſon. This laſt gentleman being appointed, in the y. 1710, ſecretary to lord Wharton, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, he made an offer to his friend Euſtace of going with him as one of the clerks in his office. The propoſal being advantageous, and Mr. Budgell being then on bad terms with his father, and abſolutely unqualified for the practice of the law, it was readily accepted. This was in the beginning of April 1710, when he was about 25 y. of age. He had by this time read the claſſics, the moſt reputed hiſtorians, and all the beſt French, Engliſh, and Italian writers. His apprehenſion was quick, his imagination fine, and his memory remarkably ſtrong; tho' his greateſt commendations were a very genteel addreſs, a ready wit, and an excellent elocution, which ſhewed him to advantage wherever he went. There was, notwithſtanding, one principal defect in his diſpoſition, and this was an infinite vanity, which gave him ſo unſufferable a preſumption, as led him to think that nothing was too much for his capacity, nor any preferment, or favour, beyond his deſerts. It was now that Mr. Budgell commenced author, and was partly concerned with ſir Rich. Steele, and Mr. Addiſon, in writing *The tatler*. *The ſpectators* being ſet on foot, 1710-11, Mr. Budgell had likewiſe a ſhare in them, as all the papers marked with an X may eaſily inform the reader, and indeed the 8th volume was compoſed by Mr. Addiſon and himſelf, without the aſſiſtance of ſir Rich. Steele. The ſpeculations of our author were generally liked, and Mr. Addiſon was frequently complimented upon the ingenuity of his kinſman. About the ſame time he wrote an epilogue to *The diſtreſs'd mother*, which had a greater run than any thing of that kind ever had before, and has had this peculiar regard ſhewn to it, that now it is generally ſpoke at the repreſentation of that play. Several little epigrams and ſongs, which have a good deal of wit in them, were alſo written by Mr. Budgell near this period of time, all which, together with the known affection of Mr. Addiſon for him, raiſed his character ſo much, as to make him very generally known and talked of. His father's death, 1711, threw into his hands all the eſtates of the family, which were about 950 l. a y. although they were left incumbered with ſome debts. Notwithſtanding this acceſs of fortune, Mr. Budgell in no wiſe altered his manner of living; he was at ſmall expence about his perſon, ſtuck very cloſe to buſineſs, and gave general ſatisfaction in the diſcharge of his office. Upon the laying down of *The ſpectator*, *The guardian* was taken up, and in this work our author had a hand along with Mr. Addiſon, and ſir Rd. Steele. In the preface it is ſaid, thoſe papers marked with an aſteriſk are by Mr. Budgell. In 1713 he publiſhed a very elegant tranſlation of Theophraſtus's *Characters*, which Mr. Addiſon, in *The lover*, ſays, 'is the beſt 'verſion extant of any anc. author 'in the Engl. language.' It was dedicated to lord Hallifax, who was the greateſt patron our author ever had, and with whom he always lived in the greateſt intimacy. Mr. Budgell, upon the arrival of k. George I in England, was appointed under ſecretary to Mr. Addiſon, and chief ſecretary to the lords juſtices of Ireland. He was made likewiſe deputy clerk of the council in that kingdom, and ſoon after choſe member of the Iriſh parliament, where he became a very

very good ſpeaker. Mr. Budgell ſet out for Ireland, Oct. 8, 1714, officiated in his place in the privy council the 14th, took poſſeſſion of the ſecretary's office, and was immediately admitted ſecretary to the lords juſtices. Mr. Addiſon, upon becoming principal ſecretary of ſtate in England, 1717, procured the place of accomptant and comptroller-general of the revenue in Ireland for Mr. Budgell. He held theſe ſeveral places until the y. 1718, at which time the d. of Bolton was appointed lord lieutenant. His grace carried one Mr. Edward Webſter over with him. This gentleman, it was ſaid, inſiſted upon the quartering a friend on the under ſecretary, which produced a miſunderſtanding between them; for Mr. Budgell poſitively declared, he would never ſubmit to any ſuch condition, and affected to treat Mr. Webſter himſelf, his education, abilities, and family, with the utmoſt contempt. He was indiſcreet enough, prior to this, to write a lampoon, in which the lord lieutenant was not ſpared. Hence many diſcontents aroſe between them, till at length the lord lieutenant, in ſupport of his ſecretary, ſuperſeded Mr. Budgell, and very ſoon after got him removed from the place of accomptant-general. He immediately ſet out for England. Soon after his arrival he publiſhed a pamphlet, repreſenting his caſe, entitled, *A letter to the lord* * * * * *from Euſtace Budgell, eſq.* 1100 copies of which were ſold off in one day, ſo great was the curioſity of the public in that particular. Afterward too, in *The poſt-boy* of Jan. 17, 1718-19, he publiſhed an advertiſement to juſtify his character againſt a report that had been ſpread to his diſadvantage. His behaviour, about this time, made many of his friends judge he was become delirious; his paſſions were certainly exceeding ſtrong, nor were his vanity and jealouſy leſs. Upon his coming to England, he had loſt no time in waiting upon Mr. Addiſon, who had reſigned the ſeals, and was retired into the country, for the ſake of his health; but Mr. Addiſon found it impoſſible to ſtem the tide of oppoſition, which was every where runing againſt his kinſman, through the influence and power of the d. of Bolton. He therefore diſſuaded him in the ſtrongeſt manner from publiſhing his caſe, but to no manner of purpoſe. He wrote a pamphlet, after he came to England, againſt the famous peerage bill. The fatal year of the South-Sea, 1720, ruined our author entirely, for he loſt above 20,000 l. in it. He tried to get into the next parliament at ſeveral places, and ſpent near 5000 l. in unſucceſsful attempts, which completed his ruin. And from this period he began to behave and live in a very different manner from what he had ever done before; wrote libellous pamphlets againſt ſir Robert Walpole, and the miniſtry; and did many unjuſt things with reſpect to his relations; being diſtracted in his own private fortune, as, indeed, he was judged to be in his ſenſes; torturing his invention to find out ways of ſubſiſting. In 1727 Mr. Budgell had 1000 l. given him by the late Sarah, ducheſs dowager of Marlborough, to whoſe huſband (the famous d. of Marlborough) he was a relation by his mother's ſide, with a view to his getting into parliament. She knew he had a talent for ſpeaking in public, and that he was acquainted with buſineſs, and would probably run any lengths againſt the miniſtry. However, this ſcheme failed, for he could never get choſen. In 1730, and about that time, he cloſed in with the writers againſt the adminiſtration, and wrote many papers in *The craftſman*. In 1733 he began a weekly pamphlet, called, *The bee*, which he continued for about 100 numbers, that bind in-

to 8 volumes 8°, but at laſt by quarrelling with his bookſellers, and filling his pamphlet with things entirely relating to himſelf, he was obliged to drop it. During the progreſs of this work, Dr. Tindall's death happened, by whoſe will Mr. Budgell had 2000 l. left him; and the world being ſurpriſed at ſuch a gift, immediately imputed it to his making the will himſelf. This produced a paper-war between him and Mr. Tindall, the continuator of Rapin, by which Mr. Budgell's character conſiderably ſuffered; and this occaſioned his *Bee's* being turned into a meer vindication of himſelf. It is thought he had ſome hand in publiſhing Dr. Tindall's *Chriſtianity as old as the creation*; and he often talked of another additional volume on the ſame ſubject, but never publiſhed it. After the extinction of the *Bee*, our author became ſo involved with law-ſuits, and ſo incapable of living in the manner he wiſhed and affected to do, that he was reduced to a very unhappy ſituation. He got himſelf called to the bar, and attended for ſome time in the courts of law; but finding it was too late to begin that profeſſion, and too difficult for a man not regularly trained to it, to get into buſineſs, he ſoon quitted it. And at laſt, after being caſt in ſeveral of his own ſuits, and being diſtreſſed to the utmoſt, he determined to make away with himſelf. He had always thought very looſely of revelation, and latterly became an avowed deiſt; which, added to his pride, greatly diſpoſed him to this reſolution. Accordingly, within a few days after the loſs of his great cauſe, and his eſtates being decreed for the ſatisfaction of his creditors, in 1736 he took boat at Somerſet-ſtairs (after filling his pockets with ſtones upon the beach) ordered the waterman to ſhoot the bridge, and whilſt the boat was going under it, threw himſelf over-board. Several days before, he had been viſibly diſtracted in his mind, and almoſt mad, which makes ſuch an action the leſs wonderful. He was never married, but left one natural daughter behind him, who afterwards took his name, and was an actreſs at Drury-lane. It has been ſaid, Mr. Budgell was of opinion, that when life becomes uneaſy to ſupport, and is overwhelmed with clouds and ſorrows, that a man has a natural right to take it away, as it is better not to live, than live in pain. The morning before he carried his notion of ſelf-murder into execution, he endeavoured to perſuade his daughter to accompany him, which ſhe very wiſely refuſed. His argument to induce her, was, life is not worth the holding. Upon Mr. Budgell's beauroe was found a ſlip of paper; in which were written theſe words,

What Cato did, and Addiſon approv'd,
Cannot be wrong.

BULL (George) bp. of St. David's, was b. at Wells, in Somerſetſhire, March 25, 1634. His father, from his infancy, deſigned him for holy orders. He died when George was but 4 y. old, and left him under the care of guardians, with an eſtate of 200 l. per ann. In 1648 he was entered a commoner of Exeter college, and continued there till Jan. 1649. He retired with his tutor, Mr. Ackland, who had ſet him the example, to North Cadbury, Somerſetſhire, where he had him under his care till he was about 19 y. of age. At the age of 21, he was ordained prieſt and deacon the ſame day. Soon after he accepted the ſmall benefice of St. George, near Briſtol, where he behaved in ſo exemplary a manner as to gain the affection of his flock. In 1662 he was preſented to the rectory of Suddington St. Peter. In this part of his life, Mr. Bull proſecuted his ſtudies with great application, and compoſed moſt of his works,

works, during the 27 y. that he was rector of Suddington. In 1689 he publiſhed his *Apoſtolical harmony*. In 1678 he was promoted to a prebend in the church of Gloceſter. In 1686 he was preferred to the archdeaconry of Llandaff. During the reign of k. James II, the doctor preached very warmly againſt popery, with which the nation was then threatened. Some time after the revolution he was put into the commiſſion of the peace, which he accepted of, that he might have an opportunity of putting in execution the laws againſt prophaneneſs and immorality, in which he was very ſucceſsful. Dr. John Erneſt Grabe publiſhed all Dr. Bull's Latin works, in 1 volume fol. with annotations and a preface; the author, through age and infirmities not being able to undertake this edit. In 1705 he was preferred to the biſhopric of St. David's. He reſided conſtantly in his dioceſe, and carefully performed all the epiſcopal functions. He died, Feb. 17, 1709. His ſermons, &c. were publiſhed together, after his death, by Mr. Nelſon, in 4 vol. 8°.

BULLEN, or Bolen, (Anne) was b. in the y. 1507. She was daughter of ſir Tho. Bolen, afterwards earl of Wiltſhire and Ormonde, by Elizabeth, daughter of Tho. Howard, d. of Norfolk. When ſhe was but 7 y. of age, ſhe was carried over to France with the king's ſiſter Mary, who was married to Lewis XII. And though, upon the French king's death, the q. dowager returned to England, yet Anne Bullen was ſo highly eſteemed at the court of France, that Claude, the wife of Francis I, retained her in her ſervice for ſome years, and after her death, 1524, the ducheſs of Alenzon, the king's ſiſter, kept her in her court during her ſtay in that kingdom. It is probable, that ſhe returned from thence with her father, from his embaſſy, 1527; and was ſoon preferred to the place of maid of honour to the q. She continued without the leaſt imputation upon her character, till her unfortunate fall gave occaſion to ſome malicious writers to defame her in all the parts of it. Upon her coming to the Eng. court, the lord Percy, eldeſt ſon of the earl of Northumberland, being then a domeſtic of card. Wolſey, made his addreſſes to her, and proceeded ſo far, as to engage himſelf to marry her; and her conſent ſhews, that ſhe had then no aſpirings to the crown. But the cardinal, upon ſome private reaſons, uſing threats and other methods, with great difficulty put an end to that nobleman's deſign. It was probably about the y. 1528, that the k. began to ſhew ſome favour to her, which cauſed many to believe, that the whole proceſs with regard to his divorce from q. Catherine, was moved by the unſeen ſprings of that ſecret paſſion. But it is not reaſonable to imagine, that the engagement of the king's affection to any other perſon gave the riſe to that affair; for ſo ſagacious a courtier as Wolſey would have infallibly diſcovered it, and not have projected a marriage with the French king's ſiſter, as he did not long before, if he had ſeen his maſter prepoſſeſſed. The ſuppoſition is much more reaſonable, that his majeſty, conceiving himſelf in a manner diſcharged of his former marriage, gave a full liberty to his affections, which began to ſettle upon Mrs. Bullen; who, Sept. 1532, was created marchioneſs of Pembroke, in order that ſhe might be raiſed by degrees to the height, for which ſhe was deſigned; and Jan. 25 following, was married to the king, the office being performed by Rowland Lee, afterwards bp. of Coventry and Litchfield, with great privacy, though in the preſence of her uncle the d. of Norfolk, her father, mother, and brother. June 1, 1533, ſhe was

crowned q. of England, with ſuch pomp and ſolemnity as was anſwerable to the magnificence of his majeſty's temper; and every one admired her conduct, who had ſo long managed the ſpirit of a king ſo violent, as neither to ſurfeit with too many favours, nor to provoke with too much reſerve. Her being ſo ſoon with child gave hopes of a numerous iſſue; and thoſe, who loved the reformation, entertained the greateſt hopes from her protection, as they knew ſhe favoured them. Sept. 13 or 14 following, ſhe brought forth a daughter, chriſtened Elizabeth, afterwards the renowned q. of England, Cranmer, archbp. of Canterbury, being her god-father. But the y. 1536 proved fatal to her majeſty; and her ruin was, in all probability, occaſioned by thoſe, who began to be diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Romiſh party. For the k. now proceeding both at home and abroad in the point of reformation, they found, that the intereſt which the q. had in him was the grand ſupport of that cauſe. She had riſen, not only in his eſteem, but likewiſe in that of the nation in general; for in the laſt 9 months of her life, ſhe gave above 14000 l. to the poor, and was engaged in ſeveral noble and public deſigns. But theſe virtues could not ſecure her againſt the artifices of a bigotted party, which received an additional force from ſeveral other circumſtances, that contributed to her deſtruction. Soon after q. Catherine's death, Jan. 1535-6, ſhe was brought to bed of a dead ſon, which was believed to have made ſome ill impreſſion on the king's mind; and as he had concluded from the death of his ſons by his former q. that the marriage was diſpleaſing to God, ſo he might upon this misfortune begin to make the like judgment of his marriage with q. Anne. It was alſo conſidered by ſome courtiers, that now q. Catherine was dead, his majeſty might marry another wife, and be fully reconciled with the pope and the emperor, and the iſſue by any other marriage would never be queſtioned; whereas, while q. Anne lived, the ground of the controverſy ſtill remained, and her marriage being accounted null from the beginning, would never be allowed by the court of Rome, or any of that party. With theſe reaſons of ſtate the king's own paſſions too much concurred; for he now entertained a ſecret love for the lady Jane Seymour, who had all the charms of youth and beauty, and an humour tempered between the gravity of q. Catherine, and the gaiety of q. Anne. Her majeſty therefore perceiving the alienation of the king's heart, uſed all poſſible arts to recover that affection, the decay of which ſhe was ſadly ſenſible of; but the ſucceſs was quite contrary to what ſhe deſigned. For he ſaw her no more with thoſe eyes, which ſhe had formerly captivated; but gave way to jealouſy, and aſcribed her careſſes to ſome other criminal paſſion, of which he began to ſuſpect her. Her chearful temper indeed was not always limited within the bounds of exact decency and diſcretion; and her ſiſter-in-law, lord Rochford's wife, a woman of no virtue, being jealous of her huſband and her, poſſeſſed the king with her own apprehenſions. Henry Norris, groom of the ſtole, William Brereton, and ſir Francis Weſton, who were of the king's privy chamber, and Mark Smeton, a muſician, were by the queen's enemies thought too officious about her; and ſomething was pretended to have been ſworn by the lady Wingfield at her death, which determined the king: but the particulars are not known. It is reported likewiſe, that when the k. held a tournament at Greenwich, May 1, 1536, he was diſpleaſed at the q. for letting her handkerchief fall to one, who was ſuppoſed a favourite,

favourite, and who wiped his face with it. Whatever the caſe was, the k. returned ſuddenly from Greenwich to Whitehall, and immediately ordered her to be confined to her chamber, and her brother, with the four perſons above mentioned, to be committed to the Tower, and herſelf to be ſent after them the day following. On the river ſome privy counſellors came to examine her, but ſhe made deep proteſtations of her innocence; and as ſhe landed at the Tower, ſhe fell down on her knees, and prayed heaven, 'ſo to aſſiſt her, as ſhe was 'free from the crimes laid to her 'charge.' The confuſion ſhe was in ſoon raiſed a ſtorm of vapours within her; ſometimes ſhe laughed, and at other times wept exceſſively. She was alſo devout and light by turns; one while ſhe ſtood upon her vindication, and at other times confeſſed ſome indiſcretions, which upon recollection ſhe denied. All about her took advantage from any word, that fell from her, and ſent it immediately to court. The d. of Norfolk and others, who came to examine her, the better to make diſcoveries, told her, that Norris and Smeton had accuſed her; which, though falſe, had this effect on her, that it induced her to own ſome ſlight acts of indiſcretion, which, though no ways eſſential, totally alienated the king from her. Yet whether even theſe ſmall acknowlegements were real truths, or the effects of imagination and hyſterical emotions, is very uncertain. May 12, Norris, Brereton, Weſton, and Smeton, were tried in Weſtminſter hall. Smeton is ſaid by Dr. Burnet to have confeſſed the fact; but the lord Herbert's ſilence in this matter imports him to have been of a different opinion; to which may be added, that Cromwell's letter to the k. takes notice, that only ſome circumſtances were confeſſed by Smeton. However, they were all four found guilty, and executed May 17. On the 15th of which month, the q. and her brother the lord Rochford, were tried by their peers in the Tower, and condemned to die. Yet all this did not ſatisfy the enraged k. who reſolved likewiſe to illegitimate his daughter Elizabeth, and, in order to that, to annul his marriage with the q. upon pretence of a precontract between her and the lord Percy, then earl of Northumberland, who ſolemnly denied it; though the q. was prevailed upon to acknowlege, that there were ſome juſt and lawful impediments againſt her marriage with the king; and upon this a ſentence of divorce was pronounced by the archbp. and afterwards confirmed in the convocation and parliament. May 19, ſhe was brought to a ſcaffold within the Tower, where ſhe was prevailed upon, out of regard to her daughter, to make no reflections on the hardſhips ſhe had ſuſtained, nor to ſay any thing touching the grounds, on which ſentence paſſed againſt her; only ſhe deſired, that 'all would judge the 'beſt.' Her head being ſevered from her body, they were both put into an ordinary cheſt, and buried in the chapel in the Tower. Her death was much lamented by many, as ſhe had been an eminent patroneſs of men of learning and genius, and in all other reſpects of a moſt generous and charitable diſpoſition.

BULLINGER (Henry) one of the reformers of the church in the 16th cent. was born at Bremgarten, July 18, 1504. He was ſent at 12 y. of age to Emmeric in the duchy of Cleves, there to ſtudy polite literature; it was at that time a good ſchool, Moſellanus was one of the maſters of it. Bullinger lived 3 y. there, and ſupported himſelf by the alms he got by ſinging from door to door. His father was able to allow him an annual maintenance; but he thought he had done

done enough in ſending his ſon to Emmeric, in cloathing him, and giving him money for his journey; but with regard to whatever might be wanting, he relied on the charity of good Chriſtians. At 15 y. old he was ſent to Colen, the barbarous method in which philoſophy was taught, inclined him to follow the profeſſors of polite literature. In 1520 he wrote ſomething againſt the ſchool divines. He lived at Colen till 1522, and engaged in ſome ſtudies, which diſpoſed him to leave the Romiſh religion. He was appointed by the abbot of la Chapelle to teach in his convent, which he did with great reputation till 1527. The reformation of Zuinglius was received, 1526, in the abbey of la Chapelle, of which Bullinger was the principal inſtrument. He was with Zuinglius at the famous controverſy, which was held at Beane, 1528. The year following he was made miniſter to the proteſtants of Bremgarten, and married Anne Adliſchwiller. She died of the plague, 1564. He publiſhed ſome books againſt the opinions of the Baptiſts. The victory the Romiſh Cantons gained over the proteſtants ones, 1531, obliged Bullinger to leave his native country with his father, his brother, and his colleague. He retired to Zurich and there filled the employment, vacant by the death of Zuinglius. He was ſeveral times employed in eccleſiaſtical negotiations. He wrote a book, 1551, to ſhew that the council of Trent had no other deſign than to oppreſs the profeſſors of ſound religion; and therefore no regard was to be had to the ſteps that the pope took, with regard to the Cantons, in his inviting them to ſend deputies to the council. He died in a truly Chriſtian manner, Dec. 17, 1575. He wrote a great many books. John Stuckius compoſed his funeral oration.

BUNEL (Peter) a native of Touloufe, had an advantageous employment under Lazarus de Baif, ambaſſador of Francis I, at Venice, with whom he ſtaid 3 years, and employed himſelf at the ſame time in learning Greek. Afterwards he ſtudied Hebrew. George de Selve, bp. of Lavaur, who ſucceed Lazarus de Baif as ambaſſador of Francis I, at Venice, took Bunel into his ſervice. They were ſo well ſatisfied with each other, that after the bp. had returned back over the Alps, and confined himſelf to his dioceſe, agreeably to the duty of a good prelate, he found Bunel very willing to ſpend his days in the retreat of Lavaur. Here this learned man found thoſe things which beſt ſuited his temper, viz. the greateſt tranquility, all the leiſure hours he could wiſh to devote to the muſes, and the ſatisfaction of not being an eye-witneſs to the examples of the corruption of the age. After the death of the bp. he returned to Touloufe, and would have ſuffered the extremes of poverty had not Meſſrs. de Faur, protectors of virtue and learning, exerted their liberality towards him generouſly and unaſked. One of theſe gentlemen put his ſons under Bunel, in order that he might educate them, and viſit Italy with them. He did not complete this journey, dying of a fever at Turin, aged 57. Bunel, tho' a fine writer, was ſtill more conſpicuous for the regularity of his manners. He did not ſeek either for riches, or lucrative employments. Contented with the bare neceſſaries of life, he applied himſelf wholly to the improving the noble faculties of the mind. He left ſome Lat. epiſtles, wrote with great purity, containing ſeveral curious tracts.

BUNYAN (John) was b. at Eſtow in Bedfordſhire, 1628, of honeſt, but mean parents, his father being a tinker; however they gave him the beſt education they could, reading and writing. He was at firſt very vicious, but at length he became a thoughtful pious man; and, 1653, was baptiſed,

baptiſed, and admitted among the Baptiſts. He became an eminent and zealous teacher among thoſe people, and ſuffered much for his attachment to them. In 1645 ſerved as a ſoldier in the parliament army, at the ſiege of Leiceſter. Upon the return of k. Charles to the crown, 1660, he was, Nov. 12, taken up, as he was preaching, and confined in Bedford goal for 6 y. till the act of indulgence to diſſenters being allowed, he obtained his freedom by means of bp. Barlow. He was again confined, 1666, for 6 y. when he obtained his enlargement; but was once more impriſoned for one y. and a half. In the laſt y. of his confinement, he was choſen preacher to a congregation at Bedford. In 1688 having been on a journey, to reconcile a young gentleman to his father, which he effected, on his return being overtaken with exceſſive rains, he contracted a cold, which threw him into a fever, of which he died, at Mr. Straddock's a grocer, on Snow-hill, London, Aug. 12. He was of a rough and ſtern appearance, but of a mild and affable behaviour; very pious, and ſcrupulouſly juſt; a tall ſtrong-boned man, but not corpulent, and wore his hair on his upper lip. He was a man, who did much good in his way, however miſtaken in his opinions; wrote many books, tho' in a mean ſtyle, yet full of piety, the moſt famous of which is his *Pilgrim's progreſs*; which I think, may be ſaid, without offence, to be a maſter-piece in its kind, and really a work of genius; it has been tranſlated into many languages, and perhaps no book more univerſally read; at leaſt once.

BURGUNDY (Philip duke of) 4th ſon of John de Valois, king of France, was b. at Pontoiſe, Jan. 15, 1341. He was wounded and taken priſoner at the battle of Poictiers, 1356, after having behaved very valiantly. He received the inveſtiture of the duchy of Burgundy, 1363, and married Margaret of Flanders, the only daughter of the earl of Flanders and Artois, 1369. He came to this noble ſucceſſion by the death of his father-in-law, 1384. He put an end the year following to a civil war which had continued 7 years in Flanders. It was he and the d. of Bourbon, to whom the education of Charles VI was left, by k. Charles V, who died, 1380. There was great contention, about having the regency, between him and the d. of Orleans, during the king's diſorder, and they twice diſpoſſeſſed each other of this advantageous poſt. Philip died at Hall, Apr. 26, 1404.

BURGUNDY (John d. of) ſon of the preceding, was b. at Dijon, May 29, 1371, was ſurnamed Sanſpeur, that is, the Fearleſs. From the age of 12, he followed his father in the expedition to Flanders. Two years after he was married to Margaret of Bavaria, daughter of Albert count of Holland. He commanded, 1396, the troops ſent by the k. of France into Hungary, where he was taken priſoner, at the battle of Nicopolis. In 1397, having paid his ranſom, he returned to France. In 1405 he took poſſeſſion of Burgundy, Artois, and Flanders. In the civil wars which happened in France, he took the part of the city of Paris. He procured the aſſaſſination of the d. of Orleans. The ducheſs of Orleans, attended by her 3 ſons, demanded juſtice of the king; but he was too formidable, and had declared he would come and juſtify himſelf, provided the gates of Paris were not guarded. A Franciſcan monk was procured, who maintained the action was juſt. The d. had a pardon granted him, and he retired to Artois. During his abſence, he was declared an enemy to the ſtate. The kingdom was divided into factions, that of

Burgundy, and that of Orleans; ſhocking confuſion and miſery enſued. An interview was appointed at Montereau-faut-Yonne, in order to regulate articles of a treaty between the d. and the dauphin. The d. was preſent at the place aſſigned, Sept. 10, 1419, and was murdered there by the friends of the dauphin. He had one ſon and ſix daughters.

BURGUNDY (Philip d. of) ſurnamed the Good, only ſon of the preceding, was b. at Dijon, June 30, 1396. He married Michele, daughter of Charles VI, 1409, and loſt her in the year 1422, without having any iſſue by her. They prohibited his going to the wars, which made him very uneaſy. He ſet himſelf about obtaining ſatisfaction for the death of his father, and he found all the means he could wiſh for that purpoſe; a great number of the French offered their ſervice, the q. and k. of England eſpouſed his cauſe. The dauphin was ſummoned to Paris, to appear at the marble table; the d. of Burgundy laid his complaint before the king of France and England, and the dauphin was declared incapable of an inheritance, and particularly of inheriting the crown of France, and baniſhed the kingdom for ever. The dauphin appealed from this ſentence to God and his ſword, and cauſed himſelf to be declared k. after the death of his father, 1422. This was k. Charles VII. The d. of Britany and the Engliſh took part with the d. of Burgundy, and took a conſiderable part of his kingdom from him. Charles was obliged to ſubmit to very rigorous terms of agreement. In 1440 the d. of Burgundy did a very generous action; for he procured the deliverance of the d. of Orleans, who had been priſoner in England 25 y. and there was a cordial reconciliation between them. He afforded the dauphin a retreat for ſeveral years together, and accompanied him into France with 4000 horſe, when the death of Charles VII was known, 1461. He died July 15, 1467. He was married 3 times. He inſtituted the order of knighthood of the Golden Fleece; the univerſity, and the parliament of Dole.

BURGUNDY (Mary of) the only daughter and heireſs of the preceding, was b. at Bruſſels, Feb. 13, 1457. She married Maximilian of Auſtria, ſon of the emp. Frederic III, Aug. 20, 1477. She died by a fall from her horſe, 1483, and left 2 children, namely, Philip of Auſtria, who was father of Charles V, and Margaret of Auſtria, who was contracted to the dauphin the ſame year. This marriage was never conſummated.

BURNET (Gilbert) bp. of Salisbury, was b. at Edinburgh, Sept. 18, 1643. He received the firſt rudiments of his education from his father, under whoſe care he made ſo quick a progreſs, that at 10 y. of age he perfectly underſtood the Lat. tongue; at which time he was ſent to the college of Aberdeen; where he acquired the Gr. and went thro' the uſual courſe of Ariſtotelian logic, and philoſophy with uncommon applauſe. He was ſcarce 14, when he commenced maſter of arts; and then applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the civil law; but after a year's diligent application to that ſcience, he altered his intention, and turned his thoughts wholly to the ſtudy of divinity. In 1664 he went to Holland, and paſſed thro' the Netherlands into France, and made ſome ſtay at Paris. In 1665 he was ordained a prieſt by the bp. of Edinburgh, and preſented to the living of Saltoun. He ſoon gained the affections of his whole pariſh, not excepting the preſbyterians, tho' he was the only clergyman in Scotland that made uſe of the prayers in the liturgy of the church of England, and was very diligent in attending to the

the duties of his calling, while he was there. In 1669 he was made profeſſor of divinity at Glaſgow, in which ſtation he continued 4 y. and half, expoſed thro' his principles of moderation to the ill will both of the epiſcopal and preſbyterian parties. The ſame y. he publiſhed his *Modeſt and free conference between a conformiſt and a non-conformiſt*. About this time he married the lady Margaret Kennedy, daughter of the earl of Caſſiles. In 1673, being in London, where at the expreſs nomination of the k. after hearing him preach, he was made one of his majeſty's chaplains. He became likewiſe in high favour with his majeſty and the d. of York, which he ſoon loſt through the miſrepreſentations of the d. of Lauderdale, and to avoid putting himſelf into the hands of his enemies reſigned the chair at Glaſgow. In 1675 he was appointed preacher at the Roll's chapel. He pubiſhed, 1676, *Memoirs of the d. of Hamilton*; and, *An account of a conference between himſelf, Dr. Stilling fleet, and Coleman*. About this time the apprehenſions of popery increaſing daily, he began *The hiſtory of the reformation of the church of Engl.* which he executed with great ſucceſs and univerſal applauſe. In 1680 he publiſhed *An account of the life and death of the earl of Rocheſter*. During the affair of the popiſh plot, Dr. Burnet was often ſent for by k. Charles, and conſulted upon the ſtate of the nation; and about the ſame time refuſed the biſhopric of Chicheſter, which his majeſty offered him, provided he would come entirely into his intereſt. He ſent the k. a very remarkable letter, in which, with great freedom, he reprehended the vices and errors both of his private life and government. In 1682 when the adminiſtration was wholly changed in favour of the d. of York, he continued ſteady in his adherence to his friends, and choſe to ſacrifice all his views at court; particularly a promiſe of the maſterſhip of the Temple, rather than break off his correſpondence with them. As he was about this time much reſorted to by perſons of all ranks and parties, in order for a pretence to avoid the returning ſo many viſits, he built a laboratory, and for above a year went thro' a courſe of chemical experiments. In 1683 he went over to Paris. The y. following, the reſentment of the court was ſo great againſt him, that he was diſcharged from the lecture of St. Clement's, by virtue of the king's mandate to Dr. Haſcard, rector of that pariſh; and in December the ſame year, by an order from the lord keeper North, to ſir Harbottle Grimſtone, he was forbid preaching at the Roll's chapel. Upon the death of k. Charles, and acceſſion of k. James, having obtained leave to go out of the kingdom, he went firſt to Paris, where he lived very retired; afterward he took a journey into Italy, and met with an agreeable reception at Rome, and at Geneva; and, after a tour through the ſouthern parts of France, Italy, Switzerland, and many places of Germany, an account of which may be ſeen in his travels, publiſhed, 1687, he came to Utrecht, and intended to have ſettled in ſome quiet retreat within the provinces; but, being invited to the Hague, by the prince and princeſs of Orange, he repaired thither, and had a great ſhare in the counſels then carrying on, in relation to the affairs of England. The high favour ſhewn to him at the Hague, diſguſting the Engliſh court, k. James wrote two ſevere letters againſt him to the princeſs of Orange, and inſiſted, by his ambaſſador, on his being forbid the court, which, at the king's importunity, was done; though our author continued to be employed and truſted as before. Soon after a proſecution for high treaſon was ſet on foot

ſhot againſt him both in England and Scotland, but the States refuſing, at the demand of the Engliſh court, to deliver him up, deſigns were laid of ſeizing his perſon, and even deſtroying him if he could be taken. About this time he married Mrs. Mary Scot, a Dutch lady, of large fortune, and noble extraction. He had a very important ſhare in the whole conduct of the revolution, 1688. He wrote ſeveral pamphlets in ſupport of the pr. of Orange's deſigns; and when his highneſs undertook the expedition to England, our author accompanied him as his chaplain. At Exeter, after the prince's landing, he drew up the aſſociation for purſuing the end of his highneſs's declaration. In 1689 he was advanced to the ſee of Saliſbury. Our prelate had ſcarce taken his ſeat in the houſe of lords, when he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by declaring for moderate meaſures with the clergy, who ſcrupled to take the oaths, and for a tolleration for the proteſtant diſſenters from the church of Eng. and was the perſon appointed, by k. William, to propoſe naming the ducheſs, afterwards electreſs, of Brunſwic, next in ſucceſſion after the princeſs of Denmark and her iſſue; and, when this ſucceſſion took place, he had the honour of being chairman of the committee, to whom the bill was refered. After the ſeſſion of parliament was over, the bp. went down to his dioceſs, where, by his prudent vigilant diſcharge of the epiſcopal functions, he gained an univerſal love and eſteem. In 1694 he preached the funeral ſermon, of abp. Tillotſon. On the death of q. Mary, which happened the following y. he wrote an eſſay on her character. After the deceaſe of that princeſs, thro' whoſe hands the affairs and promotions of the church had wholly paſſed, our prelate was one of the eccleſiaſtical commiſſion, appointed by the k. to recommend to all biſhoprics, deanries, and other vacant benefices in his majeſty's gift. In 1698 the bp. loſt his wife by the ſmall pox; but the conſideration of the tender age of his children, and his own avocations, ſoon induced him to ſupply that loſs, by a marriage with Mrs. Berkley. This y. he was appointed preceptor to the d. of Gloceſter, and employed great care in the education of this young prince. In 1699 our author publiſhed his *Expoſition of the* 39 *articles of the church of England.* In 1705 the ſcheme, firſt projected by bp. Burnet for the augmentation of poor livings, paſſed into an act of parliament. There are ſeveral ſermons and other works of his publiſhed. This learned prelate died March 17, 1714-15, in the 72 y. of his age, and was interred in the pariſh church of St. James Clerkenwell. Since his death, the Hiſtory of his own times, with an an account of his life, has been publiſhed, 2 vol. fol.

BURNET (Thomas) LL. D. was by birth a Scotchman, was admitted of Clarehall in Cambridge, June, 1651, where he remained ſeveral years. In 1685 he was elected into the maſterſhip of the Charter-houſe in London, and ſoon afterwards entered into holy orders: in this ſtation he boldly withſtood an attempt of k. James to impoſe one Popham, a papiſt, as a penſioner upon the foundation of that hall. He publiſhed *Telluris theoria ſacra*; and *Archæologi philoſophica.* He was appointed chaplain to k. William, and through the intereſt of archbp. Tillotſon, clerk of the cloſet to that prince. He died Sept. 27. 1715, and was buried in the Charter-houſe chapel. After his death came out two poſthumous pieces of his, entitled *De fide & officiis Chriſtianorum*, and *De ſtatu mortuorum et reſurgentium*, both publiſhed by his friend Francis Wilkinſon, eſq. of Lincolns-Inn; the latter has been tranſlated into Engliſh, by Mr. Earberry, with notes,

notes, in which he handles his author with great judgment and equal ſeverity.

BURTON (Henry) was b. at Birdſall in Yorkſhire, 1579, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. The firſt employment he had was tutor to the ſons of lord Carey, created, 1625, earl of Monmouth, whoſe lady was governeſs to pr. Charles in his infancy. Afterwards he was made clerk of the cloſet to pr. Henry, and after his death, to pr. Charles. In 1623 he was appointed to attend that pr. into Spain, but, for what reaſon is unknown, was ſet aſide, when part of his goods were ſhipped. Upon k. Charles I's acceſſion to the crown, Dr. Neile, bp. of Durham, was made clerk of the cloſet to him, as he was before to k. James I, his father, which is thought to have diſguſted Mr. Burton. April 23, 1625, he preſented a letter to k. Charles, remonſtrating to him, how popiſhly affected were Dr. Neile and Dr. Laud, his continual attendants; for which, and ſome other indiſcretions, he was forbid the court. About 1625 he was preſented to the rectory of St. Matthew's in Friday-ſtreet, London. In 1636, having, on Nov. 5, preached, in his own church of St. Matthew's, two ſermons, publiſhed afterwards, under the title of *For God, and the king*; he was, Dec. following, ſummoned to appear before Dr. Duck, one of the commiſſioners for cauſes eccleſiaſtical, who tendered to him the oath ex officio, to anſwer to certain articles preſented to him; but Burton refuſed to take that oath, and inſtead of anſwering, appealed to the k. However, notwithſtanding his appeal, a ſpecial high commiſſion court being called ſoon after, at Doctor's Commons, he was ſuſpended by them in his abſence, both from his office and benefice: upon that, he thought fit to conceal himſelf in his own houſe; and in that time publiſhed his two ſermons, with an apology to juſtify his appeal. But, on Feb. 1, a ſerjeant at arms, with ſeveral purſuivants and other armed officers, by virtue of a warrant from the Star-chamber, broke open his doors, ſearched his ſtudy, and carried him to priſon; and the next day, he was, by an order from the privy-council, conveyed to the Fleet, where he remained ſeveral weeks a cloſe priſoner. During his confinement in this place, he wrote an epiſtle to his majeſty, another to the judges, and a letter to the true hearted nobility; for which, as well as for his 2 ſermons above-mentioned, he was proceeded againſt, in the Star-chamber, March 11, as a ſeditious libeller. In the mean time Mr. Prynne, who was proſecuted with him, fearing they ſhould not be permitted to make a full anſwer to their information, drew up a croſs bill againſt the archbp. and others, wherein he charged them with uſurping upon his majeſty's prerogative-royal, with innovations in religion, licenſing of popiſh, Arminian books, &c. Having ſigned it, they tendered it to the lord keeper, who refuſed to admit it, and accordingly it was ſuppreſſed. But it is to be obſerved, that the court had a great deſire of making their crime amount, if poſſible, to high treaſon. For, June 6, 1637, all the judges, and the king's council, met at Serjeants-inn, about ſeditious books, written and diſperſed by Mr. Burton and Dr. Baſtwick. But nothing being found in Burton's books whereon to ground an indictment for treaſon, he was proceeded againſt in the Star-chamber. The ſcope of the information againſt him was for writing and publiſhing ſeditious, ſchiſmatical, and libellous books, againſt the hierarchy of the church, and to the ſcandal of the government. To this information he, Baſtwick, and Prynne, who were indicted with him, prepared

ed anſwers. But their council refuſed to ſign them, for fear of offending the court of Star-chamber. Whereupon the defendants petitioned the court, that according to ancient precedents, they might ſign their anſwers with their own hands; declaring they would abide by the cenſure of the court, if they did not make good what was contained therein. But this was refuſed by the court, unleſs they brought their anſwers ſigned by council. Mr. Burton's anſwer was at length ſigned by Mr. Holt, a bencher of Gray's Inn, who afterwards withdrew his hand, becauſe the other council, out of fear, would not ſubſcribe to it. However, Mr. Burton tendered it to the court, deſiring it might be accepted, or Mr. Holt ordered to ſign it afreſh. The court thereupon ordered it to be received under the hand of Mr. Holt alone, which was accordingly done. After it had laid in court near three weeks, upon the attorney-general's ſuggeſtion to the court, May 19, that it was ſcandalous; it was referred to the two chief juſtices, ſir John Branſton, and ſir John Finch, to conſider of, and to expunge what was contained therein, as unfit to be brought into court, or otherwiſe impertinent and ſcandalous. They expunged 64 whole ſheets, that is the whole anſwer, except 6 lines at the begining, and about 24 at the latter end. Soon after, a perſon came to the Fleet, to examine Mr. Burton upon interrogatories grounded on his anſwer; but, hearing how much had been expunged out of it, he refuſed to be examined, unleſs his anſwer might be admitted as it was put in, or he allowed to put in a new anſwer; which, not being allowed of, it was ordered by the court, June 2, that, if he would not anſwer to interrogatories framed on his anſwer, he ſhould be proceeded againſt pro confeſſo; his obſtinacy being looked upon as a ſelf conviction. On the day of the ſentence, June 14, 1637, Burton, and the two other defendants ſtanding at the bar, the court cauſed the information to be read; and no legal anſwer being put in, in time, or filed on record, the court began, for this contempt, to proceed to ſentence; but the defendants, before the court ſpake, cried out for juſtice, that their anſwers might be read, and that they might not be condemned unheard. Nevertheleſs, becauſe their anſwers were not filed in record, the court proceeded to give this ſentence; namely, to fine Burton and the others 5000 l. a-piece, and to order that he, in particular, ſhould be deprived of his eccleſiaſtical benefice, degraded from his miniſterial function and degrees in the univerſity, ſhould be ſet on the pillory, and both his ears cut off there, confined to perpetual cloſe impriſonment in Lancaſter caſtle, debarred the acceſs of his wife, or any other, except his keeper, and denied the uſe of pen, ink, and paper. June 27 he was degraded by ſir John Lamb, in St. Paul's; and the 30 of the ſame month, was ſet in the pillory, in the Palace-yard Weſtminſter, where his ears were cut off in a barbarous manner, yet he never ſhrunk at the pain. After that he was ſent to Lancaſter-caſtle, in Auguſt, and impriſoned in the common goal. But great crowds, who pitied his misfortunes, reſorting to him there, and he finding means to have ſome of his virulent papers diſperſed in London, he was, after 12 weeks confinement in that place, removed, by an order of council, to Cornet caſtle in Guernſey, Oct. 1637, where he remained a cloſe priſoner almoſt three y. But, Nov. 7, 1640, his wife preſented a petition to the houſe of commons, complaining of the ſevere ſentence of the court of Star-chamber inflicted on her huſband in the pillory; and that, by a particular order, ſhe was denied to viſit him. Whereupon the houſe ordered

dered, on the 10th, that her husband should be forthwith sent for to the parliament, in safe custody, by warrant of the house, directed to the governor of the isle where he was prisoner, and to the captain of the castle there, and that the cause of his detainer might be certified also to the house. Accordingly a warrant was signed by the speaker, and sent with all possible expedition. Mr. Burton, and Mr. Prynne, who was now released from his confinement in Montorgueil castle in Jersey, landed at the same time at Dartmouth, Nov. 22, where they were received and entertained with extraordinary demonstrations of affection and esteem; attended by a prodigious conflux of people, and their charges not only borne with great magnificence, but liberal presents given to them. In this manner were they treated all their journey, great numbers of people meeting them at their entrance into the towns, and waiting upon them out, with great acclamations of joy. When they came near London, multitudes of people, of several conditions, some on horseback, some on foot, met them several miles from the town; very many having been a day's journey, and they were brought, about two o'clock in the afternoon, in at Charing-cross, and carried into the city by above ten thousand persons, with boughs and flowers in their hands, the common people strewing flowers and herbs in the way as they passed, making great noise, and expressions of joy for their deliverance and return; and, in those acclamations, mingling loud and virulent complaints against the bishops. On Dec. 5 Mr. Burton presented a petition to the house of commons, setting forth his sufferings. In consequence of which, the house resolved, that all the proceedings against him were contrary to law, and the liberty of the subject, and that he ought to have recompence and reparation for the damages sustained by those proceedings; at the same time it was resolved on the question, that the persons who had signed the warrant at the council board for his close imprisonment, should make him reparation for the damages sustained by his confinement: 24th of the same month, they further resolved, that the sentence against him was illegal, and ought to be reversed; that he be freed from the fine of 5000 l. and from imprisonment, and restored to all his former ecclesiastical dignities; they voted the recompence for the loss of his ears, and imprisonment, to be 6000 l. but the ensuing confusions in the kingdom prevented his receiving that sum. However, Oct. 1642, he was restored to his living of St. Matthew's. He died January, 1647-8. Besides the books already mentioned, he wrote several others.

BUSBEC (Auger Gislen, lord of) was b. at Comines, 1522, he studied at the most famous universities, and made great progress in learning. He was some time in Lond. with the ambassador of Ferd. k. of the Rom. whence, being returned to Flanders, he there received a letter from that prince, acquainting him that he was appointed ambassador to Constantinople. He repaired speedily to Vienna, whence he soon set out on that embassy. He remained at Constantinople 7 y. while he was there he collected inscriptions, bought manuscripts, searched after rare plants, and inquired into the nature of animals. He carried with him a painter, to draw the forms of what was unknown to the western part of Europe. He composed a discourse on the true means of attacking the Turkish empire with success. The relation he wrote of his 2 journeys is a valuable work. He was entrusted with the government of the two young princes, the sons of Maximilian II; and, when the princess Eli-

zabeth, daughter to that emperor, was married to Charles I, k. of France, he was commiſſioned to conduct her to Paris. That q. gave him the whole ſuperintendance of her houſhold, and of her affairs; and when ſhe left France, after her huſband's death, ſhe left him there as her embaſſador. He had alſo that character on behalf of the emp. Rodolph till 1592. He died of a fever at the houſe of the lady de Maillot at St. Germain near Roan, Oct. 28, 1592.

BUSBY (Richard) a very eminent ſchool-maſter, b. at Lutton in Lincolnſhire, 1606. He received his education in Weſtminſter ſchool, as a king's ſcholar, and, 1624, was elected ſtudent of Chriſt-church. In 1639 he was admitted to the prebend and rectory of Cudworth, with the chapel of Knowle annexed, in the church of Wells, of which he loſt the profits during the civil wars. He was appointed maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool, Dec. 13, 1640, in which laborious ſtation he continued above 55 y. In 1660 k. Charles II, conferred on him a prebend of Weſtminſter. At the coronation of k. Charles II, April 23, 1661, he carried the Ampulla. In the convocation which met that ſame y. he was proctor for the chapter of Bath and Wells, and one of thoſe who approved and ſubſcribed *The common prayer book*. He gave 250l. towards repairing and beautifying Chriſt-church college and cathedral, and founded and endowed two lectures in the ſame college, one for the oriental languages, and another for the mathematics. He died, April 6, 1695, aged 89 y. and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. He compoſed ſeveral books for the uſe of his ſchool. We are told that there was an agreeable mixture of ſeverity and ſweetneſs in his manners, ſo that if his carriage was grave, it was at the ſame time civil, and full of good nature, as his converſation was always modeſt and learned, but in his ſchool he was extremely ſevere. He had an uncommon ſhare of health even in his old age.

BUSEMBAUM (Herman) b. at Nottelen in Weſtphalia, 1600, entered into the ſociety of Jeſus, and was made rector of the colleges of Hildeſheim and Munſter. He died 1668. He left ſome works, among which, is a ſummary of caſes of conſcience, under the title of *Medulla theologiæ moralis*, which has been printed above 50 times, according to The journaliſts de Trevoux. This book at firſt came out in 12°; but ſince that, father la Croix, another Jeſuit, judged it would ſuit a purpoſe, to inlarge it to a folio, adding to every article of the text of Buſembaum, what he thought ſuited the then preſent time; under the title of *Quinteſſence of theology*, it appeared 20 y. ſay the ſame journaliſts; and at laſt, 1729, they publiſhed, with an eulogium, a new edit. of it, with conſiderable additions, made by father Collendall; it is the ſame book which was reprinted, 1757, reviſed and corrected by a Jeſuit, 'Diligentior recognita, & emendata ab uno 'ejuſdem ſocietatis Jeſu ſacerdote, 'theologo,' and which was condemned by the parliament at Toulouſe, to be burnt, as containing propoſitions ſcandalous, deteſtable, contrary to all laws divine and human, tending to the ſubverſion of ſtates, and capable to induce ſubjects to make an attempt upon the ſacred perſon of their k. The ſame arret alſo ordered that the ſuperiors of the 4 houſes of the Jeſuits of that city, ſhould be obliged to attend the court, to be heard in the preſence of the king's council, as to the declaration upon the ſubject of the ſaid book. This arret was iſſued at the ſuit of M. Malaret de Fonbeauſard, advocate-general, who, after having obſerved

obſerved that in this new edition of the work, the Jeſuits ſeem to have formed the project of encouraging crimes; and that the author, inſults the liberties of the Gallic church, makes an attempt on the tranquility of the citizens, endeavours to remove the fidelity that ſubjects owe to their ſovereign, attacks the ſecurity of the ſacred perſons of kings; he concludes with this ſtriking reflection; "this y. to reprint abook, which contains a doctrine ſo deteſtable, and ſo dangerous in its conſequence! we dare affirm, the republication of this work concurring with the execrable attempt, which yet ſhocks us ſo much, to be a crime of high treaſon." Nevertheleſs the Jeſuits, being called upon, made anſwer, that they were not acquainted with the ſaid book; that they were ignorant of any Jeſuits having a hand in it; that they condemned the doctrine it contained; that they deteſted, in particular, the propoſition in which Buſembaum aſſerts, that a ſon may kill his father, or a ſubject kill his ſovereign. Nevertheleſs, this was firſt compoſed by the Jeſuit Buſembaum, has been enlarged by the Jeſuit la Croix, the Jeſuit Collendal made additions to it, father Montauſen, another Jeſuit, corrected, with care, the edition of 1729: it has been ſpoken of with commendation by the journaliſts of Trevoux, all Jeſuits; and to conclude, the perſon who reviſed the laſt edit. is alſo a Jeſuit. Therefore, although they are concerned throughout the whole progreſs of this infamous work, wherein they deliver up ſovereigns to the attempts of their ſubjects, yet they expect to be believed (ſays the author from whom this is taken) when they ſay they are no ways concerned in it, and that they neither know it, nor have any part in it. Theſe formal diſclaimings of the Jeſuits of Toulouſe, repeated ſince by thoſe of Paris, have not prevented father Zacheria, an Italian Jeſuit, from printing at Lucca, 1758, with the permiſſion of his ſuperiors, an apology, in form of a letter, for this infamous work of Buſembaum and la Croix. This new little book wrote in Italian, and tranſlated into French, in which the author oppoſes himſelf with the utmoſt aſſurance againſt the ſuit of the advocate-general of Toulouſe, and adopts all the errors of the *Theologie morale*, has been committed to the flames by an arret of the parliament of Paris.

BUTLER (James) d. of Ormond, was the ſon of Thomas Butler, eſq. eldeſt ſon of ſir Walter Butler, of Kilcaſh, by Mrs. Elizabeth Poyntz; was b. Oct. 19, 1610, in Newcaſtle-houſe, Clerkenwell. He was ſent to Hatfield, where he was nurſed 3 y. by a carpenter's wife, and was then ſent for over to Ireland by his father and mother. Upon the deceaſe of the earl of Ormond, his grandfather, ſir Walter Butler, aſſumed that title, and his father was called, by courteſy, Butler, viſcount Thurles, who, coming over to England, was drowned near the Skerries, Dec. 15 1619; the next y. he was ſent over by his mother, and placed under the care of Mr. Conyers, a popiſh ſchoolmaſter, at Finchley near Barnet; but k. James removed him from this ſchool, and ſent him to Lambeth, to be brought up under the care of Dr. George Abbot, archb. of Canterbury, that he might be well fixed in the proteſtant religion. In Dec. 1629 he married the lady Elizabeth Preſton, and about the cloſe of the enſuing y. he went over to Ireland, and purchaſed a troop of horſe ſoon after, and came to Eng. His grandfather dying, Feb. 24, 1632, he became earl of Ormond. He returned to Ireland in Sept. of the enſuing y. when lord Wentworth, afterwards earl of Strafford, entered upon the government of Ireland, under the title of lord deputy; who, calling

a parliament ſoon after, gave orders that none of the members, either peers or commons, ſhould enter into the houſe with their ſwords. All obeyed the order except our young lord, who told the black-rod at the door, he ſhould have no ſword of his, except in his guts. So being the only peer who ſat that day in defiance of the proclamation, it provoked the lord deputy ſo, that in the evening he was called upon to anſwer for it, who thereupon ſhewed his majeſty's writ, calling him to parliament, 'cinctus 'cum gladio.' Afterwards he was ſo much in the deputy's favour, that he procured him to be ſworn of the privy council of that kingdom, though not above 24 y. of age. The ſame good underſtanding continued after the lord deputy was appointed lord lieutenant, and created earl of Strafford; and when the troubles of Scotland made it neceſſary to raiſe an army in in Ireland, his lordſhip was made choice of to command it under the lord lieutenant, when by his zeal and diligence, the forces intended to be raiſed, were levied in a ſhort time. In 1641, after the death of lord Strafford, he was made lieutenant general, and commander in chief of the army; in which ſtation he exerted himſelf ſo as to gain univerſal applauſe, and defeated the rebels at Kilruſh, though above double his number. Some diſputes ariſing between him and the lords juſtices, and alſo with the lord lieutenant, he was appointed lieutenant general, by an independant commiſſion from the k. and ſoon after created marquiſs of Ormond. In 1644 he was made lord lieutenant of Ireland, in which poſt he met with a great deal of trouble, by means of the malecontents ſpirited up by Rinuncini, archbp. of Firmo, the pope's nuncio; nevertheleſs a peace was at laſt concluded at Dublin, July 30, 1646, and actually proclaimed at Kilkenny; but the nuncio fomented things in ſuch a manner, as to defeat the good intentions of the treaty. Things being in ſo bad a ſituation in Ireland, and the k. in the hands of his enemies in England, he was at length compelled to ſign a treaty with the parliament's commiſſioners, June 19, 1647, on the beſt terms he could poſſibly obtain, and ſoon after went over into Eng. where, after having been well received by his majeſty, finding things running more and more into confuſion, Dec. 25, 1647, he embarked for France; and on Sept. 9, 1648, ſailed for Cork, to endeavour at the reſtoration of the king's affairs, in which he exerted himſelf to the utmoſt of his power, but not meeting with the ſucceſs he deſired, on Dec. 4, he embarked for France. He was concerned in the ſcheme concerted for the king's return to Eng. and as he had attended his majeſty during his long exile, ſo he accompanied him alſo into England, where he was immediately ſworn of the privy council, and made lord ſteward of the houſhold. He was ſoon after appointed lord lieutenant of Somerſetſhire, and high ſteward of Weſtminſter, Kingſton, and Briſtol, and reſtored to his office of chancellor of the univerſity of Dublin. The k. alſo reſtored and augmented the county palatine of Dublin, which his family never enjoyed from the time of its being ſeized by k. James. He was alſo created baron of Lanthony, and earl of Brecknock. A little before his majeſty's coronation he was raiſed to the dignity of d. of Ormond, and was created lord high ſteward of Eng. on account of that ſolemnity, at which he aſſiſted in that high office. On Oct. 4, 1662, he was declared lord lieutenant of Ireland, which was ſo ſatisfactory to that kingdom, that the parliament made his grace a preſent of 30,000 l. In that ſtation he exerted himſelf to quiet the diſcontents of the people, and having reſettled

tled the tranquillity of the iſland tolerably well, his grace, with the king's permiſſion, appointed his ſon, the earl of Oſſory, lord deputy, and came over to England, May, 1664, and was received with great kindneſs by the k. In Sept. 1665 he returned to Ireland, and made uſe of all the intereſt he had in England, to prevent the paſſing an act for the importation of Iriſh cattle. In May, 1668, his grace, by his majeſty's commands, came over to England, and upon a ſtrict inquiry into his conduct, there appeared no ground for cenſure. However, the d. of Buckingham, who now governed all, was reſolved to diſplace him, which he did, in the ſpring, 1669. On Aug. 4, 1669, he was unanimouſly elected chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford. His enemies endeavoured to make the world believe he had raiſed a prodigious fortune at the expence of the public, but his grace took care to refute every thing of that kind, in ſo full a manner, that the world was ſatisfied of the falſhood of it. I ſhall paſs by the attempt made by col. Blood on his grace, referring the reader to his life. In 1677 the k. again promoted him to be lord lieutenant of Ireland, and he arrived there in Auguſt that y. A popiſh regiment had been raiſed under pretence of being intended for foreign ſervice, but remained in that kingdom longer than there ſeemed any neceſſity, under pretence of being diſciplined, and his grace was deſired to furniſh them with arms for that purpoſe; which he poſitively refuſed, adding they might very well learn their exerciſe with ſticks. The proteſtant army he put into the beſt condition poſſible, gave orders for repairing all the forts, and cauſed a new one to be erected for protecting Kingſale harbour. The next y. the popiſh plot broke out, upon which he cauſed Peter Talbot, the popiſh archbp. of Dublin, a very great incendiary, to be apprehended, and by proclamation ordered all the dignitaries of the church of Rome to depart the kingdom by Nov. 20; he alſo diſarmed the papiſts, and made ſuch orders with reſpect to the army, that neither officers nor private men could ſhelter themſelves therein. In the midſt of his public difficulties, he met with a private one, the death of the earl of Oſſory, his eldeſt ſon, whom he loved with great tenderneſs. In 1682, things being in great confuſion, his majeſty, thinking his advice might be of ſervice, ſent for him over, and accordingly he embarked for Cheſter, leaving the ſword with his ſon Rich. earl of Arran. He was received by the k. with all the marks of affection and eſteem which his ſervices could deſerve, and was, by patent, dated Nov. 9, created d. of Ormond in Eng. Upon k. Charles's death, he ordered k. James II to be proclaimed in Ireland, as his duty required, but the care he took of the proteſtant and Engliſh intereſt in that kingdom, being not pleaſing to ſome people, the k. ordered him to deliver up the ſword to the earl of Granard, which he did March 31, 1685. On his arrival in Eng. his grace was received with all poſſible marks of reſpect, by all ranks of people, and with great civility by the k. at whoſe coronation he aſſiſted, and had the honour to carry the crown. However his regiment of foot was taken from him and given to colonel Juſtin Mackarty. He ſtill kept his poſt of lord ſteward, and retained an affection for the king, but could not be prevailed on to change his religion, or to give his conſent for aboliſhing the penal laws, and oppoſed Popham a papiſt's being admitted into the charter houſe, who came with the king's orders for that purpoſe. He died July 21, 1688, in the 78th y. of his age, and was interred in Weſtminſter abbey.

BUTLER (Thomas) earl of Oſſory, ſon of the preceding d. was b. in the caſtle of Kilkenny, July 9, 1634; and after having received a good education both in England and France, he reſided with his mother in London, where he gained the eſteem of perſons of all ranks, which created ſuch a jealouſy in Cromwell, that he confined him to the Tower, near 6 months, and then falling ill of a fever, which threatened his life; Cromwell, not without great difficulty, conſented to his diſcharge. The phyſicians being of opinion, that a change of air might be of ſervice to him, he went to Flanders, and afterwards to Holland, where he married lady Emilia Naſſau, daughter of lord Beſerweeſt, a nobleman of the firſt rank. Upon the reſtoration, he attended the k. to England, and, 1662 was made lieutenant-general of horſe, and ſucceeded the earl of Montrath in his regiment of foot and troop of horſe. On June 22, the ſame y. he was called by writ to the houſe of lords in Ireland. On Aug. 16, 1665 he was appointed lieutenant-general of the army in that kingdom; but returning into England the y. following, he was with the earl of Arlington at his ſeat at Euſton, in Norfolk; where, in June, hearing the guns from ſea, he, with ſir Thomas Clifford, found means, on the 3d of that month, to get on board the Engliſh fleet, under the command of the d. of Albemarle, and had his ſhare in that and the next day's glorious action. He was ſoon after ſworn of the privy-council, being then one of the lord's of the bed-chamber to the k. by his father's reſignation. On Sept. 14, 1666, he was ſummoned by writ to the Engliſh houſe of lords, by the title of lord Butler of Moore Park. He had not ſat ſix weeks in the houſe, before he called the duke of Buckingham to account, for ſaying on the debate on the bill for prohibiting the importation of Iriſh cattle, that none were againſt it but ſuch as had Iriſh eſtates, or Iriſh underſtandings. The d. was to have met him the next day in Chelſea fields, but in his ſtead, about 3 hours after the time, came an officer with a guard to ſecure him; and the d. had ſhared the ſame fate, had he not kept out of the way. The next morning his grace complained to the houſe of lords of a breach of of privilege, which produced a new quarrel with the earl of Arlington. As ſoon as the k. was informed of this complaint, he ordered the earl of Oſſory to be releaſed, who went immediately to the houſe to make his defence, which did not prevent his being ſent to the Tower, and the d. was committed to the cuſtody of the uſher of the black-rod; but in 2 days they were both releaſed. In Oct. 1670 he was ſent to Holland to bring over the pr. of Orange. At the cloſe of the ſame year, ſeeing the d. of Buckingham ſtanding by the k. ſaid to him, 'My lord, I know 'well, that you are at the bottom of 'this attempt of Blood's upon my 'father, and if he comes to a vio-'lent end by any means, I ſhall 'conſider you as the aſſaſſin, and 'ſhall piſtol you, though you ſtood 'behind the king's chair; and I tell 'it you in his majeſty's preſence, 'that you may be ſure I ſhall keep 'my word.' In 1672 he had the command of the Reſolution, a 3d rate man of war, afterwards he was preferred to the Victory, a 2d rate. He was in the action off Southwold Bay, which happened May 28, 1678, and acquired great reputation therein, as well as by relieving the wounded ſeamen; and on Sept. 30, he was elected knight of the Garter. In Nov. following he was ſent envoy extraordinary to France, with complements of condolence, on the death of the d. of Anjou. In May, 1673 his

his majeſty honoured him with the command of the St. Michael, a 1ſt rate, and appointed him rear admiral of the blue, the 17th of the ſame month, in which poſt he ſerved in the enſuing battle againſt the Dutch, and covered the Prince (which was the ſhip wherein ſir Edward Spragge bore his flag) as admiral of the ſquadron, after his death, and brought her off in tow at night, being diſabled, and then joined pr. Rupert's ſquadron. Upon this, his lordſhip was promoted to the rank of rear admiral of the red, and on Sept. 10, he diſplayed the union flag, as commander in chief of the whole fleet, in the abſence of pr. Rupert, by the king's ſpecial command. His lordſhip had equally the confidence of the d. of York, and of the king, and this in their private as well as public concerns, as appears from his being the only nobleman truſted with the ſecret of the duke's firſt marriage, and the perſon who actually gave Mrs. Anne Hyde away. In 1674 he was ſent over about the marriage of the lady Mary to the pr. of Orange. In 1675 he was made one of the lord's commiſſioners of the admiralty. In 1677 he obtained leave to make a part of a campaign with the pr. of Orange in Flanders, and upon the appearance of a battle had the poſt of honour given him, with a command of 6000 men. In the beginning of the y. following he went over again, in order to take upon him the command of the Britiſh ſubjects in the pay of the States, and at the cloſe of the war, was continued in his command, with extraordinary marks of honour, on the part of the States General. In the progreſs of that campaign, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf very much, more eſpecially at the battle of Mons, wherein he commanded the Engliſh troops, and contributed ſo much to the retreat marſhal Luxemburg was obliged to make, that the States of Holland and the governor of the Low Countries, and even his catholic majeſty himſelf, thought fit in a letter under his hand, to acknowlege the great ſervices he performed in that action. His lordſhip returned Sept. 13, 1678. The d. of Ormond, his father's conduct being warmly attacked in the houſe of lords, it was vigorouſly defended by the earl of Oſſory, who made a remarkable ſpeech, in anſwer to one of lord Shaftſbury's, and it was tranſmitted to Holland, and there tranſlated into Dutch; upon which, the pr. of Orange, as a mark of his high eſteem, wrote his lordſhip a letter. He died of a fever July 30, 1680, in the 46th y. of his age. His generoſity was boundleſs, but at the ſame time exerted to noble purpoſes and proper occaſions. When he was commander in chief of the Engliſh brigade, and had the naming of the officers of 6 regiments, he ſhewed his diſintereſtedneſs in preferring men of merit freely, and at the ſame time directed his ſecretary, Mr. Ellis, to take nothing for their commiſſions; and as he was by this means deprived of a conſiderable perquiſite, his lordſhip made it up to him out of his pocket.

BUTLER (James) d. of Ormond, was b. in the caſtle of Dublin, April 29, 1665, and at the age of 10 years was ſent to France, where he made but a ſhort ſtay, and ſoon after his return was ſent to Oxford, and placed in Chriſt-church college, where he continued till his father's death. At 17 y. of age he married the daughter of lord Hyde, afterwards earl of Rocheſter. In 1684 he went to the ſiege of Luxemburgh, and the year following he buried his lady; the ſame year he was made lord of the bed-chamber, and ſerved againſt the d. of Momouth, in the weſt; and a treaty of marriage between him and the lady Mary Somerſet, daughter of the d. of Beaufort was concluded.

In Nov. 28, 1688 he was elected a knight companion of the Garter, and the ſame year was elected chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford. He attended k. James to Saliſbury; but on the king's return, he went over to the pr. of Orange at Sherbourne caſtle, and entered Saliſbury with him; from whence he went with a party of the prince's troops to Oxford, and cauſed his declaration to read publicly in that univerſity. In Apr. 5, 1689, his grace was inſtalled knt. of the Garter. After k. Will. and q. Mary were proclaimed, he was made one of the lords of the bed-chamber, attended k. Will. to Ireland, and was at the battle of the Boyne. After the campaign was over, his grace having been named one of the privy-council for Ireland, returned to England. K. James intending to invade England, promiſed a free pardon to all except the d. of Ormond. In 1693, at the battle of Landen, he was taken priſoner, his horſe being ſhot under him, and himſelf wounded; a ſoldier was on the point of killing him, when one of the French king's guards, ſeeing on his finger a rich diamond ring, concluded him a perſon of diſtinction, and reſcued him from the danger; and he was exchanged for the d. of Berwick. In 1694, Charles Butler, eſq. his grace's brother, was created a baron of England, and earl of Arran, in Ireland. In 1695 he was with the k. at the taking of Namur, and commanded the 2d troop of guards. A ſcheme having been concerted to beſiege Cadiz by ſea and land, q. Anne declared the d. of Ormond commander of all her majeſty's land-forces, to be employed on board the fleet, and ſailed with ſir George Rook, admiral, on the intended expedition; upon landing, his grace gave the ſtricteſt orders under the penalty of death, that the inhabitants ſhould be in no way plundered and then marched the army againſt port St. Mary; but theſe orders were very ill obeyed, for the ſoldiers being exceſſively fatigued and thirſty, got to the wine cellars, where they drank plentifully, and immediately both ſoldiers and ſailors went to plundering. Afterwards his grace went to Vigo, where he took and burnt ſeveral of the enemies ſhips, and brought away an immenſe booty, the galleons very richly laden being then in the harbour; and, Oct. 19, ſailed for England. In 1703 his grace was appointed lord lieut. of Irel. In 1708 the d. was ſworn a privy-councellor of the two united kingdoms. In 1711 his grace was again declared lord lieut. of Ireland; and Jan. 1711-12 he was nominated commander in chief of her majeſty's forces; and in Feb. received his commiſſion of captain general, and was made colonel of the 1ſt regiment of foot guards. On Apr. 9 he ſet out for Flanders. On the 23d his grace reviewed the troops, and the generals marched towards the enemy; but his grace declared to them, that her majeſty hoping the negociation for a peace would prove ſucceſsful, had given him orders not to act offenſively againſt the enemy; but that his orders did not extend to a ſiege; whereupon, the confederates ſet down before Queſnoy. On June 24, the d. of Ormond, purſuant to the orders he had received from court, ſent to acquaint pr. Eugene, and the deputies of the States attending the army, to deſire a conference with them, wherein he acquainted them, that he had received orders from his miſtreſs to publiſh a ſuſpenſion of arms for 2 months, between his army and the French, to make a detachment to take poſſeſſion of Dunkirk; he likewiſe propoſed, that the like ſuſpenſion of arms ſhould be publiſhed in the confederate army; he ſuſpended for ſome days, when the allies not agreeing to the ſuſpenſion, he

he marched off with the Britiſh troops, of which the allies felt the fatal effects; their army commanded by the earl of Albemarle being totally routed by marſhal Villars, and other advantages obtained by the enemy. On June 25, the d. ſent a trumpet to marſhal Villars, to acquaint him, that he had received a copy of the preliminaries, ſigned by the marquis de Torcy. The d. during his ſtay at Ghent, which he had gariſoned with Engliſh ſoldiers, made a regulation in regard of the bread, which being contracted for laſt year at 5 ſtivers 5 eighths, he brought it down to 4 ſtivers 3 eighths, and ordered the ſurplus, of what was deducted from them on that account, to be returned them. The campaign being over, he landed in England Nov. 1, waited on the q. at Windſor, and was moſt graciouſly received. On June 10, 1713, his grace joined in commiſſion with the lord chancellor and lord ſteward, declared and notified the royal aſſent to ſeveral acts of parliament. On k. George I's acceſſion to the throne, his majeſty ſent lord Townſend, his new ſecretary of ſtate (having before his arrival removed lord Bolingbroke) to acquaint his grace, that he had no longer occaſion for his ſervice; but would be glad to ſee him at court; his grace was alſo left out of the new privy-council; but named for that of Ireland. The d. was impeached of high-treaſon by Mr. ſecretary Stanhope; ſeveral ſpoke in behalf of his grace, among whom was ſir Joſeph Jekyl; however, the d. thought it more adviſeable to retire, and therefore privately withdrew from his houſe at Richmond to France, having before reſigned by authentic acts, the chancellorſhip of Oxford, and the high ſtewardſhip of Weſtminſter; to both which dignities his brother, the earl of Arran, was elected. As ſoon as it was known that the d. had withdrawn himſelf, Aug. 5, articles of impeachment were read againſt him in the houſe of commons. A bill was brought in to ſummon him to ſurrender by Sept. 10, and on default thereof to attaint him of high treaſon, which paſſed both houſes, and received the royal aſſent. The duke having neglected to obey this ſummons, the houſe of lords ordered the earl marſhal to eraſe his name out of the liſt; his arms alſo were eraſed, and his atchievements, as knight of the Garter, were taken down from St. George's chapel at Windſor. The commons of Ireland alſo brought in a bill, to attaint, and ſet 10,000l. on the head of his grace. Inventories were taken of all his perſonal eſtate, and both that and his real, veſted in the crown. His grace ſtaid not long in France, where he had taken the title and name of colonel Commerford, before he had an invitation to the court of Spain. His grace had from the court of Spain a penſion of 2000 piſtoles; he choſe Avignon for his retreat, where he lived as if he was no longer one of this world; but had his thoughts wholly bent on another. He was here, 1741, ſollicited by the court of Spain to accept a command; but he excuſed himſelf by alleging his great age and infirmities. His grace was throughout the whole courſe of his life remarkable for hoſpitality and beneficence. His charity extended to perſons of all religions, and of all countries; but his heart was more particularly ſo to an Engliſhman. He had divine ſervice performed in his houſe, according to the liturgy of the church of England, twice every Sunday, and on every Wedneſday, and Friday morning throughout the year, at which all his proteſtant tenants were obliged to be preſent. The ſacrament was adminiſtered to the family once a quarter. He never prepared for bed, or went abroad in the morning, till he had withdrawn

for an hour in his cloſet. In Oct. 1745, he complained of a want of appetite, and grew too weak to walk, and died Nov. 16. His body was embalmed, and brought the May following thro' France to England, lodged in the Jeruſalem chamber, and ſoon after decently interred in the vault of his anceſtors, in k. Hen. VII's chapel; the bp. of Rocheſter attended by a full choir, performing the ceremony. He died in the 81ſt y. of his age, after having ſuffered exile above 30 years.

BUTLER (Samuel) was b. at Strenſham in Worceſterſhire, 1612; his father, a creditable farmer, perceiving in his ſon an early inclination to learning, ſent him for education to the free-ſchool of Worceſter, under the care of Mr. Henry Bright, where having laid the foundation of grammar learning, he was ſent for ſome time to Cambridge, but was never matriculated in that univerſity. After he had reſided there 6 or 7 y. he returned to his native country, and became clerk to Mr. Jefferys of Earl's-Croom, an eminent juſtice of the peace for that county; during which time, thro' the indulgence of a kind maſter, he had ſufficient leiſure to apply himſelf to his favourite ſtudies, hiſtory and poetry, to which, for his diverſion, he added muſic and painting. Wood places our poet's improvement in muſic and painting, to the time of his ſervice under the counteſs of Kent, by whoſe patronage he had not only the opportunity of conſulting all kinds of books, but alſo converſing with the great Mr. Selden, who has juſtly gained the epithet of a living library of learning, and was then converſant in that lady's family, and who often employed our poet to write letters beyond ſea, and to tranſlate, for him. He lived ſome time alſo with Mr. Samuel Luke, a gentleman of a good family in Bedfordſhire, and a famous commander under Oliver Cromwell. Much about this time he wrote the renowned *Hudibras*; as he then had opportunities of converſing with the leaders of that party, whoſe religion he calls hypocriſy, whoſe politics rebellion, and whoſe ſpeeches nonſenſe; he was of an unſhaken loyalty, tho' he was placed in the houſe of a rebel, and it is generally thought, that under the character of Hudibras, he intended to ridicule ſir Samuel Luke. After the reſtoration of Charles II, he was made ſecretary to the earl of Carbury, lord preſident of the principality of Wales, who appointed him ſteward of Ludlow caſtle, when the court was revived there; when he married Mrs. Herbert, a woman of a very good family. Wood likewiſe ſays, that he was ſecretary to the d. of Buckingham, when that lord was chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge. But in denial to all this, Mr. Wycherly is ſaid to have taken every opportunity to repreſent to the duke of Buckingham, how well Mr. Butler had deſerved of the royal family, by writing his inimitable *Hudibras*, and that it was a reproach to the court, that a perſon of his loyalty and wit ſhould languiſh in obſcurity, under ſo many wants. The d. ſeemed always to hearken to him with attention; and, after ſome time, undertook to recommend his pretenſions to his majeſty. Mr. Wycherly, in hopes to keep him ſteady in his word, obtained of his grace to name a day, when he might introduce that modeſt, unfortunate poet to his new patron; at laſt an appointment was made, Mr. Butler and his friend attended, the duke joined them. 'But, 'as the devil would have it (ſays 'major Pack) the door of the 'room where he ſat, was open, and 'his grace, who had ſeated himſelf 'near it, obſerving a pimp of his 'acquaintance (the creature too was 'a knight) tript by with a brace

'of

'of ladies, immediately quitted his 'engagements to follow another kind 'of buſineſs, at which he was more 'ready, than at doing of good offi-'ces to men of deſert, tho' no one 'was better qualified than he, both 'in regard to his fortune, and under-'ſtanding to protect them; and from 'that hour to the day of his death, 'poor Butler never found the leaſt 'effect of his promiſe, and deſcend-'ed to the grave oppreſſed with want 'and poverty.' The excellent lord Buckhurſt, the late earl of Dorſet and Middleſex, was a friend to our poet, who, as he was a man of wit and parts himſelf, knew how to ſet a juſt value on thoſe who excelled. He had alſo promiſes of places and employment from lord chancellor Clarendon; but, as if poor Butler had been doomed to misfortunes, theſe proved mere court promiſes. Mr. Butler, in ſhort, affords a remarkable inſtance of that coldneſs and neglect, which great genius's often experience from the court and age in which they live; we are told indeed, that Charles II once gave him a gratuity of 300l. which had this compliment attending it, that it paſſed all the offices without any fee, lord Danby being at that time high treaſurer, which ſeems to be the only court favour he ever received; a ſtrange inſtance of neglect! when we conſider k. Charles was ſo exceſſive fond of this poem of *Hudibras*, that he carried it always in his pocket, quoted it almoſt on every occaſion, and never mentioned it, but with raptures. After having lived to a good old age, admired by all, tho' perſonally known but to few; he died Sept. 25, 1680, and was buried at the expence of his good friend Mr. Longueville of the Temple, in the church-yard of St. Paul's, Covent-garden. Mr. Longueville had a ſtrong inclination to have him buried in Weſtminſter abbey, and ſpoke with that view to ſeveral perſons, who had been his admirers, offering to pay his part, but none of them would contribute; upon which he was interred privately, Mr. Longueville, and 7 or 8 more, following him to the grave. Mr. Alderman Barber erected a monument to Mr. Butler in Weſtminſter abbey. The poem entitled *Hudibras*, by which he acquired ſo high a reputation, was publiſhed at 3 different times; the firſt part came out in 1668 in 8°, afterwards came out the 2d part, and both were printed together, with ſeveral additions, and annotations; at laſt, the 3d and laſt part was publiſhed; but without any annotations, as appears by the printed copy, 1678. The Oxford antiquary aſcribes to our author two pamphlets, ſuppoſed falſely, he ſays, to be William Prynne's: the 1ſt entitled, *Mola Aſinaria; or, The unreaſonable and inſupportable burthen preſſed upon the ſhoulders of this groaning nation*, and, 2d two letters, one from John Audland, a quaker, to William Prynne; the other Prynne's anſwer. A writer of his life mentions a ſmall poem on Du Val, a notorious highwayman, ſaid to be Butler's. Theſe, with other pieces, were publiſhed together, under the title of his *Poſthumous works*: and, 1759, many more, under that of his *Remains*, by the learned Mr. Thyer, of Mancheſter. I ſhall conclude this article with a ſhort extract from this writer's ingenious poem of *Hudibras*, which I apprehend does not only reflect honour on him, but would do ſo to any poet of any age; I mean his inimitable definition of loyalty:

'For loyalty is ſtill the ſame,
'Whether it win or loſe the game;
'True as the dial to the ſun,
'Altho' it be not ſhin'd upon.

Part III. Cant. II. line 137.

BYNG (George) lord viſc. Torrington, ſon of John Byng, eſq. was b. 1663, and at the age of 15 went volunteer to ſea with the king's warrant,

rant. In 1681 he quitted the ſea ſervice, upon the invitation of general Kirk, governor of Tangier, and ſerved as a cadet in the grenadiers of that garriſon, till on a vacancy that quickly happened, the general made him enſign of his own company, and ſoon after a lieutenant. In 1684, after the demolition of Tangier, the earl of Dartmouth, general of the ſea and land forces, appointed him lieutenant of the Orford, from which time he conſtantly kept the ſea ſervice, remaining likewiſe an officer in the army ſeveral years. In 1685 he went lieutenant of his majeſty's ſhip Phœnix, to the Eaſt-Indies, where engaging and boarding a Zinganian pirate, who maintained a deſperate fight, moſt of thoſe who entered with him were ſlain, himſelf wounded, and the pirate ſinking, he was taken out of the ſea with ſcarcely any remains of life. In 1688, being firſt lieutenant to ſir John Aſhby, in the fleet commanded by the earl of Dartmouth, and fitted out to oppoſe the deſigns of the pr. of Orange; he was employed in the intrigues then carrying on among the moſt conſiderable officers of the fleet, in favour of that pr. Was afterwards ſent by the earl to carry a meſſage of ſubmiſſion to that prince at Windſor. In 1703 he was made rear admiral of the red. In 1704 he ſerved in the grand fleet, ſent into the Mediterranean, under the command of ſir Cloudeſly Shovel, in ſearch of the French fleet; and it was he who commanded the ſquadron that attacked and cannonaded Gibraltar; and by landing the ſeamen, whoſe valour was very remarkably diſtinguiſhed on this occaſion; they capitulated the 3d day. He was in the battle of Malaga, which followed ſoon after, and for his behaviour in that action, q. Anne conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In 1705, in about 2 months time he took 12 of the enemy's largeſt privateers, with the Thetis, a French man of war, of 44 guns, and alſo 7 French merchant ſhips moſt of them richly laden from the Weſt-Indies. The number of men taken on board was 2070, and of guns 334. In 1705 was made vice-admiral of the blue, and upon the election of a new parliament, was returned a burgeſs for Plymouth, which place he repreſented in every parliament to the y. 1721, when he was created a peer. In 1708 he was made admiral of the blue, and commanded the ſquadron that was fitted out to oppoſe the invaſion deſigned againſt Scotland by the pretender, with a French army from Dunkirk, and took the Saliſbury, an Engliſh prize, then in their ſervice, with ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, and many officers both of land and ſea; and for his ſervices done, in regard to this invaſion, the magiſtracy of Edinburgh preſented him with the freedom of their city in a gold box. Upon his arrival in London, he was moſt graciouſly received by the q. and by pr. George of Denmark, lord high admiral. In 1708, ſir George Byng had the honour of conducting the q. of Portugal to Liſbon, where a commiſſion was ſent him, appointing him to be admiral of the white; and her Portugueſe majeſty preſented him with her picture ſet in diamonds, to a very great value. In 1709 he was made one of the commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, in which poſt he continued till ſome time before the queen's death, when not falling in with the meaſures of thoſe times he was removed; but on the acceſſion of k. George I, he was reſtored to the ſame employment. In 1715 he was appointed to command a ſquadron in the Downs, upon the breaking out of the rebellion, with which he kept ſuch a watchful eye upon the French coaſt, that in reward for his ſervices, the

the k. created him a baronet, Nov. 14, 1715; gave him a ring of great value, and other marks of favour. In 1717, a diſcovery having been made of an invaſion intended againſt this kingdom, by Charles XII of Sweden, he was ſent to the Baltic, with a large ſquadron of ſhips. On June 15, 1718, he ſailed from Portſmouth with 20 ſhips of the line of battle, 2 fireſhips, 2 bomb-veſſels, an hoſpital ſhip, and a ſtore-ſhip; and arriving the 30th off cape St. Vincent, he diſpatched the Superbe to Cadiz, with a gentleman who carried a letter from him to col. Stanhope, wherein he deſired that miniſter to acquaint the k. of Spain, with his arrival in thoſe parts; in his way to the Mediterranean, and to lay before him the inſtructions he was to act under with his ſquadron; of which he gave an ample detail in his letter; he ſent alſo a letter of the ſame import to the marquis de Lede. I have no room to enter into a detail of all the previous ſteps took before the day of the engagement. The Spaniſh fleet conſiſted of 27 ſail of men of war, ſmall and great, beſides 2 fire-ſhips, 4 bomb veſſels, 7 gallies, and ſeveral ſhips laden with ſtores and proviſions, commanded by the admiral don Antonio de Caſteneta, and under him 4 rear admirals, Chacon, Mari, Guavara, and Cammock; on the ſight of the Engliſh ſquadron, they ſtood away large, but in good order of battle. On Aug. 11, early in the morning, the Engliſh being got pretty near them, the marquis de Mari, rear admiral, with 6 Spaniſh men of war, and all the gallies, fire-ſhips, bomb veſſels, and ſtore-ſhips, ſeparated from the main fleet, and ſtood in for the Sicilian ſhore; upon which the admiral detached capt. Walton in the Canterbury, with 5 more ſhips after them; and the Argyle fired a ſhot at the headmoſt ſhip, to bring her too; but ſhe not minding, the Argyle fired a 2d, and the Canterbury, being ſomething nearer, fired a 3d; upon which, the Spaniſh ſhip fired her ſtern-chace at the Canterbury, and then the engagement began, the admiral purſuing the main body of the Spaniſh fleet; the Orford, capt. Falkingham, and the Grafton, capt. Haddock, came up firſt with them, about 10 o'clock, at whom the Spaniards fired their ſtern chace guns. The admiral ſent orders to thoſe 2 ſhips not to fire, unleſs the Spaniards repeated their firing, which as ſoon as they did, the Orford attacked the Santa Roſa of 64 guns, and took her; after which ſeveral other ſhips were taken; the Engliſh ſuffered little damage. The action happened off Cape Paſſaro, at about 6 leagues diſtance from the ſhore. The admiral received a letter from capt. Walton, in a ſtile which ſhewed fighting was his talent, not writing,

'SIR,

'We have taken and deſtroyed all 'the Spaniſh ſhips and veſſels, which 'were upon the coaſt, as per mar-'gin. I am, &c. G. WALTON.'

Canterbury, off Syracuſa,
Aug. 16, 1718.

From the account referred to, it appeared, he had taken 4 Spaniſh men of war, with a bomb veſſel, and a ſhip laden with arms, and burned 4, with a fire ſhip and bomb veſſel. Admiral Byng diſpatched, immediately after the fight, a capt. of a man of war, to make a compliment of excuſe to the marquis de Lede, giving him to underſtand, that the Spaniards had been the aggreſſors, and that this action ought not to be looked upon as a rupture: to which it was anſwered, that Spain would conſider it in that light. The k. wrote a letter of thanks to the admiral with his own hand. As ſoon as the admiral had received a full account of the whole tranſaction. he diſpatched his eldeſt ſon to Engl. where the k. received him

him very graciouſly, made him a handſome preſent, and ſent him back with plenipotentiary powers to his father, to negociate with the ſeveral princes and ſtates of Italy, as there ſhould be occaſion; and with his royal grant to the officers and ſeamen of all prizes taken by them from the Spaniards. The admiral, in the mean time, proſecuted his affairs with great diligence, procured the emperor's troops free acceſs into the fortreſſes that were ſtill held out in Sicily, ſailed afterwards to Malta, and brought out the Sicilian gallies under the command of the marquis de Rivaroles, and a ſhip belonging to the Turky company, and then ſailed back again to Naples, where he arrived Nov. 2, and ſoon after received a gracious letter from the emperor Charles VI, written with his own hand, accompanied with a picture of his imperial majeſty, ſet round with very large diamonds, as a mark of the grateful ſenſe he had of his ſervices. In Sept. all the effects and ſhips of the Engl. merchants, in the ports of Spain, were ſeized, which produced reprizals on our part, and, Dec. following, a declaration of war againſt Spain. It was entirely owing to his advice and aſſiſtance, that the Germans retook the city of Meſſina, 1719, and he deſtroyed the Spaniſh ſhips which lay in the baſon, which entirely completed the ruin of the naval power of Spain. The marquis de Lede, being very much diſtreſſed, offered to quit Sicily, but the admiral declared, that the Spaniſh troops ſhould never be ſuffered to quit the iſland till the k. of Spain had acceded to the quadruple alliance, or till he had received poſitive inſtructions from Engl. for ſo doing. And to his conduct it was entirely owing, that Sicily was ſubdued, and his catholic majeſty forced to accept the terms preſcribed him by the quadruple alliance. The late k. uſed to ſay to his miniſters, when they applied for inſtructions to be ſent to him for his guidance on certain important points, that he would ſend him none, for he knew how to act without any. And as he had every ability requiſite to act, ſo he exerted them with vigour upon every occaſion. During his majeſty's ſtay at Hanover, where he commanded him to attend him, he was made treaſurer of the navy, and rear admiral of Great Britain; and, on his return to Engl. a privy counſellor. In 1721 he was created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of viſcount Torrington, and baron Byng of Southill, in Bedfordſhire; and, 1725, he was made one of the knights of the Bath, upon the revival of that order. When his preſent majeſty came to the crown, he was made firſt lord commiſſioner of the admiralty, in which high ſtation he died, of an aſthma, Jan. 1733, in the 70th y. of his age, and was buried at Southill, Bedfordſhire. His lordſhip married, 1691, Margaret, daughter of James Maſter, eſq. of Eaſt-Langden, by whom he had 11 ſons and 4 daughters, of which there ſurvived him, Pattee, George, Robert, John, (who became an admiral) Edward, and Sarah, married to the eldeſt ſon of ſir John Oſborne. The lord Torrington was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Pattee, who was treaſurer of the navy, and one of his majeſty's privy council, was afterwards vice-treaſurer, and, dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother brigadier George Byng, who alſo died, and was ſucceeded by his ſon, now a minor.

BYNG, eſq. (hon. John) ſon of George lord viſcount Torrington, was admiral of the blue, and commanded a Britiſh ſquadron ſent to the relief of Fort St. Philip in the iſland of Minorca, 1756, beſieged at that time by the French. He arrived at Minorca, and, May 20 in the ſame year, engaged the French fleet, commanded by

by Mr. Galiſſoniere. This engagement ending very little to the ſatisfaction of the Engl. nation, and Minorca being ſurrendered to the enemy, Mr. Byng was ſent for home, and tried by a court martial. Thomas Smith, eſq. vice admiral of the red, was preſident. This trial, held on board the St. George, in Portſmouth harbour, began Dec. 28, 1756, and ended Jan. 27, 1757; when ſentence was paſſed upon him, to be ſhot to death, for not doing his utmoſt to take, ſeize, and deſtroy the ſhips of the French k. the court unanimouſly agreeing, that he fell under part of the 12th article of an act of parliament of the 22d y. of k. George II, *For amending, &c. the laws relating to the government of his majeſty's ſhips.* And at the ſame time declaring, that it did not appear to them, that he ſhewed any backwardneſs during the action, and therefore thought him a proper object of mercy. Accordingly, the court drew up an addreſs to the lords commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain, earneſtly praying them to recommend admiral Byng to his majeſty's clemency; dated the ſame day on which ſentence was pronounced on him. But this addreſs not being attended with the deſired ſucceſs, he was ſhot on board his majeſty's ſhip Monarque, in Portſmouth harbour, March 14, 1757.

C.

CÆSAR, the emperor. See JULIUS.

CALAMY (Edmund) the ſon of a citizen of London, b. Feb. 1600. In 1616 he was admitted of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, and was elected tanquam ſocius of that hall. Dr. Felton, bp. of Ely, made him his chaplain, and gave him the vicarage of St. Mary's, in Swaffham Prior, Cambridgeſhire. But after the death of the bp. 1626, being choſen one of the lecturers of St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk, he reſigned his vicarage. He continued there 10 y. When bp. Wren's articles, and the reading of *The book of ſports*, came to be inſiſted on, he refuſed to conform any longer, and publicly apologized for his former behaviour, modeſtly and freely. The earl of Eſſex, with whom he was in great favour, preſented him to the living of Rochford in Eſſex. In 1639 he was choſen miniſter of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, which brought him up to London. The controverſy, concerning church government, was then at its greateſt height, in which Mr. Calamy had a very large ſhare. In 1639 he was incorporated of the univerſity of Oxford, which however did not take him off from the party in which he was engaged. In 1640 he was concerned in writing a famous book, called *Smectymnuus*. In 1641 he was appointed by the houſe of lords, a member of the ſub-committee for religion. He likewiſe preached ſeveral times before the houſe of commons. He preached conſtantly in his own pariſh church, for 20 y. to a very reſpectable audience. He oppoſed the beheading of k. Charles I, with conſtancy and vigour. Under the uſurpation of Cromwell he was paſſive, and lived as privately as he could; yet he gave no reaſon to ſuſpect that he was at all a well-wiſher

to that government. He was ſent over with Mr. Aſh, and other eminent divines, to compliment the k. in Holland, after the vote had paſſed for his return. When his majeſty was reſtored, Mr. Calamy was appointed one of his chaplains in ordinary, and was offered the biſhopric of Coventry and Litchfield, which he refuſed: when the act of uniformity paſſed, he took a reſolution of ſuffering for his conſcience, rather than ſuffering in it, and accordingly preached his farewel ſermon at Aldermanbury, Aug. 27, 1662. He continued in his pariſh, and came conſtantly to church, tho' another was in the pulpit; but, Dec. 28, 1662, the expected preacher not coming in time, he was prevailed upon by ſome of the pariſh to ſupply his place, which, with ſome importunity, he did; but preached with ſuch freedom, that he was ſoon after committed to Newgate. But his majeſty (ſome doubt ariſing about the legality of the commitment) in a few days diſcharged him. He lived to ſee the fire of London, the ſight of which affected him ſo much, that he died, Oct. 29, 1666, a month after this accident happened.

CALDERWOOD (David) an eminent writer in the beginning of the 16th cent. His great learning made him early eſteemed, as his zeal for the eſtabliſhed church of Scotland, of which he was a miniſter, in oppoſition to the biſhops, made him extremely beloved by his own party. He was ſettled at Crelling, in the ſouth of Scotland, 1604. K. James VI of Scotland, and Iſt of Great Britain, laboured earneſtly to reſtore the epiſcopal authority, which was ſtrongly oppoſed. Mr. David Calderwood, when Mr. James Law, then bp. of Orkney, came to viſit the preſbyteries of the Merſe and Tiviotdale, denied his juriſdiction, by a paper under his hand, dated May 5, 1608. In May 1617, k. James went to Scotland, and, June 17 following, the parliament met at Edinburgh, and at the ſame time the clergy had their meeting in one of the churches, to hear and adviſe with the biſhops; in imitation of the convocation in Engl. at which Mr. Calderwood declared publicly, that he did not take any ſuch meetings to reſemble a convocation; but being oppoſed by Dr. Whitford and Dr. Hamilton, friends to the biſhops, he took his leave of them in theſe words, 'It is abſurd to 'ſee men ſitting in ſilks and ſattins, 'and to cry poverty in the kirk, when 'purity is departing.' July 8 he was ſummoned before the high commiſſion court at St. Andrew's, concerning a roll delivered to him, and to anſwer for his ſeditious behaviour. The iſſue of the affair was, that the k. being provoked by the inflexible temper and ſharp anſwers of Mr. Calderwood, firſt committed him priſoner, and then the privy council, according to the power they then exerciſed, directed him to baniſh himſelf out of the king's dominions before Michaelmas following, and not to return without licence; and accordingly he retired to Holland. In 1623 he publiſhed his famous book, entitled, *Altare Damaſcenum*, which was very much admired by the puritans. It was probably the reputation of this book, ſay the writers of the *Biographia Britannica*, which put one Mr. Patrick Scott on a very ſtrange undertaking, if we may give credit to Mr. Calderwood himſelf. Our author, it ſeems, had been afflicted, 1624, with a long fit of ſickneſs, and nothing being heard of him for ſome time, Scot took it in his head that he was dead, and thereupon wrote a recantation in his name, as if, before his deceaſe, he had changed his ſentiments; but this impoſture being detected, he went over in Nov. to Holland, and ſtayed 3 weeks at Amſterdam, where he made diligent ſearch for Mr. Calderwood

wood, and, as he believed, with no very good deſign. It was no wonder he did not find him, our author having returned into his own country privately. He collected, with a great deal of diligence, all the memorials relating to the eccleſiaſtical affairs of that kingdom, from the beginning of the reformation there, down to his own time, an extract from which was publiſhed, under the title of *The true hiſtory of Scotland.*

CALLIMACHUS, a famous Greek poet, b. in Cyrene, a town of Africa; he is frequently diſtinguiſhed by the title of Battiades, which gave occaſion to conclude, that he was the ſon of one Battus; but the name is with more reaſon aſſumed from Battus, k. and founder of Cyrene, from whom Strabo ſays he declared himſelf deſcended. Though it is difficult to fix the time of his birth, yet it is certain he was one of the 7 celebrated poets, who were entertained in the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus k. of Egypt, with whom he was in principal eſteem. His father placed him under the care of Hermocrates, the grammarian. He taught grammar in Egypt with much reputation, before he appeared at court; among his other diſciples, Apollonius Rhodius, author of *The argonautics*, was one. The favour Callimachus received in the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus was continued to him by Ptolemy Euergetes his ſucceſſor, in honour of whoſe q. he wrote his poem called *Coma Berenices*; the original of which is loſt, but a tranſlation of it by Catullus remains ſtill among the poetical works of that writer. This poem is commonly printed with the works of Tibullus and Propertius in the ſame ſtrain, and may juſtly vie with the moſt exact of their pieces. Callimachus was a very voluminous writer, his excellency lay chiefly in ſmall compoſitions; but the foundation of his character among the ancients depended upon the numerous pieces in the elegiac way. Of theſe we have only *The hymn on Minerva's bath*, and Catullus's tranſlation of the copy on q. Berenice's hair. He compoſed, if we believe Suidas, above 800 pieces; what remains of his, conſiſting of a few hymns and epigrams, was publiſhed ſome time ago by the ingenious mademoiſelle le Fevre, with notes and remarks, full of ſolid learning. This lady had a very high opinion of her author: ſhe ſays, in the preface to her edition, that in all the writings of the ancient Greeks, there never was any thing more elegant, nor more polite than the works of Callimachus: her father, Tanaquil, in his *Lives of the Greek poets*, is of the ſame judgment; he tells us, that the way that Callimachus took in compoſing his verſes was both pure and maſculine, that Catullus and Propertius did often imitate him, and that ſometimes they ſtole from him. He was generally eſteemed a very good grammarian, ſays Scaliger, yet he affected the moſt obſcure, antique, and improper words, in many of his poems. He was a moſt excellent critic, and, as the beſt judges agree, we cannot ſufficiently deplore the loſs of thoſe many pieces he wrote, in relation to that ſort of learning. His works are printed, *Inter principes heroici carminis, Gr. apud Hen. Steph. fol.* Alſo *Gr. & Lat. notis variorum, præſertim Ezech. Spanheimii & Grævii*, 2 vol. L. Batt. 1697, 8°. *Cum notis Annæ Dacierii.* Paris, 1675, 4°. *Cum notis Tho. Bentleii.* Lond. 1741, 8°.

CALVERT (George) of the anc. and noble houſe of Calvert in the earldom of Flanders, was b. at Kipling in Yorkſhire, about the y. 1582. In 1593 he became of Trinity college, Oxford. He travelled for ſome time. At his return, he was made ſecretary to Robert Cecil, ſecretary of

ſtate in k. James's time; and when ſir Robert was made lord high treaſurer, he continued him, and employed him in ſeveral important affairs. At the recommendation of his patron, Robert earl of Saliſbury, he was made one of the clerks of the privy council; and, Sept. 29, 1617, he was knighted. Feb. 15, 1618-19, he was appointed one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate, and, as an allowance for it, the k. granted him a yearly penſion of 1000l. out of the cuſtoms; which he willingly reſigned, 1624; openly informing his majeſty, that he was become a R. catholic, ſo that he muſt be wanting to his truſt, or violate his conſcience in diſcharging his office. K. James was ſo taken with this ingenuous confeſſion, that he continued him privy-counſellor all his reign; and, Feb. 16, 1624-5, created him baron of Baltimore, in the county of Longford, in Ireland. He was, at that time, one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the univerſity of Oxford. While he was ſecretary, he obtained a patent for him and his heirs, to be abſolute lord and proprietor (with the royalties of a count palatine) of the province of Avalon, in Newfoundland; which was ſo named by him, from Avalon in Somerſetſhire, where Glaſtonbury ſtands, the firſt fruits of Chriſtianity in Britain, as the other was in that part of America. Mr. Calvert built a fine houſe in Maryland, and ſpent 25000l. in advancing this new plantation. After the death of k. James, he went twice in perſon to Newfoundland; and when our Engl. fiſhermen were reduced to great extremity by monſ. de l'Arade, who was ſent by the k. of France with 3 men of war, he, with two ſhips, manned at his own expence, chaſed away the French, relieved the Engl. and took 60 of the French priſoners. However, finding his plantation very much expoſed to the inſults of the French, he was at laſt forced to abandon it: whereupon he went over to Virginia, and after having viewed thoſe parts, came to Engl. and obtained of k. Charles I, a patent to him and his heirs for Maryland, on the north of Virginia, with the ſame title and royalties as had been conferred on him with reſpect to Avalon aforementioned. He died in London, Apr. 15, 1632, aged 51.

CALVIN (John) one of the principal reformers of the church in the 16th cent. was b. at Noyon in Picardy, July 10, 1509. As he was deſigned for the church, he ſoon had a living in the cathedral church of Noyon, and afterwards the rectory of Pont l'Eveque. Calvin, by the advice of Robertus Olivetanus, applied himſelf to the ſtudy of religion from the pureſt ſprings of it, which determined him to renounce all ſuperſtitions. His father, altering his mind, choſe to make a lawyer of him rather than a divine; therefore, after he had gone through a courſe of polite literature, he was ſent to Orleans, where he ſtudied the law under Peter de l'Etoile; then to Bourges, where he continued the ſame kind of ſtudy under Andrew Alciat. He made a great progreſs in that ſcience, and at the ſame time he improved himſelf in divinity by his private labour At Bourges he applied himſelf to learning of the Greek tongue. His father's death obliging him to return to Noyon, he continued there a ſhort time, and then went to Paris, where he wrote a commentary upon Seneca's treatiſe *De clementia*. He ſoon made himſelf known to thoſe, who had ſecretly admitted the reformation. The oration which he ſuggeſted to Nicholas Copus, rector of the univerſity of Paris, having been very much diſapproved of by the Sorbonne, and by the parliament, occaſioned the beginning of a perſecution againſt the proteſtants, upon which Calvin re-

tired to Xaintonge, after he had had the honour to ſpeak with the q. of Navarre, who had appeaſed this firſt ſtorm. Upon account of the perſecution this y. in France, he went and reſided at Baſil, where he ſtudied Hebrew. In 1536 he publiſhed his *Inſtitutions*, with an epiſtle dedicatory to Francis I. Some time after he went to Geneva, where he was made profeſſor of divinity, as alſo a preacher, in Aug. 1536. The next y. he made the whole people ſwear ſolemnly to a body of doctrines, which contained alſo a renunciation of popery; and becauſe the reformation of the doctrinal part of religion had not had a great influence upon the morals of the people, which were very much corrupted, nor baniſhed the ſpirit of faction, which divided the chief families of the commonwealth, Calvin, aſſiſted by the other miniſters, declared, that, ſince all their admonitions and warnings had proved unſucceſsful, they could not celebrate the holy ſacrament, as long as theſe diſorders reigned. He alſo declared, that he could not ſubmit to the regulations, which the ſynod of the canton of Berne had lately made, and that they of Geneva ought to be heard in the ſynod which was to meet at Zurich. Hereupon the ſynodics having ſummoned the people, it was ordered in that aſſembly, that Calvin, Farel, and another miniſter ſhould leave the city within 2 days, becauſe they had refuſed to adminiſter the ſacrament. Calvin retired to Straſburgh, where he eſtabliſhed a French church, of which he was made the firſt miniſter; he was alſo choſen at the ſame time profeſſor of divinity there. He went to the diet which the emperor had appointed to meet at Worms and at Ratiſbon, in order to appeaſe the troubles occaſioned by the difference of religion. The people of Geneva entreated him ſo earneſtly to return to them, that at laſt he conſented, and arrived in that city, Sept. 1541, to the great ſatisfaction of the people and the magiſtrates. After his arrival, he eſtabliſhed a form of eccleſiaſtical diſcipline, and a conſiſtorial juriſdiction, with the power of reproving and inflicting all kinds of canonical puniſhments, as far as excommunication excluſively. This was very much diſliked by ſeveral perſons, who ſaid, by this the papal tyranny would ſoon be revived. However, the thing was executed, and this new canon paſſed into a law in an aſſembly of the whole people, held Nov. 20, 1541, and the clergy and laity promiſed ſolemnly to conform to it for ever. One would hardly think it poſſible for him to take ſo much care of the foreign churches in Germany, England, Poland, and France, as he unqueſtionably did, and at the ſame time write ſo many books, and ſuch a number of letters. In 1556 he went to Francfort, on purpoſe to put an end to the diſputes which divided the French church there. He died May 27, 1564. His life has been wrote by Beza, Papyrius Maſſo, and others. He wrote a commentary on the Bible: an edit. of his works was publiſhed in 9 vol. fol. at Amſterdam, 1667.

CAMDEN (William) was b. May 2, 1551, at his father's houſe in the Old Bailey. He received the firſt part of his education in Chriſt's hoſpital, erected the y. after his birth, by Edw. VI; afterwards he went to St. Paul's ſchool. In 1566 he was removed to the univerſity of Oxford, and was entered a ſervitor in Magdalen college. In 1575 he was made ſecond maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool. In 1586 he publiſhed his *Britannia*, which has been conſiderably improved and enlarged in future edit. In 1593 he was made head maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool. In 1594 he publiſhed a 4th edit. of his *Britannia*, which now bore another face, thro' the many alterations

terations and improvements in it. In 1597 he publiſhed a *Greek grammar* for the uſe of his ſchool; the ſame y. he was made Clarencieux k. at arms. Lord Burleigh, a little before his death, recommended to Mr. Camden the hiſtory of his royal miſtreſs, and furniſhed him with a great many materials towards it. In 1603, by his care, a very noble collection of our anc. hiſtorians appeared at Francfort, which he dedicated to ſir Fulk Greville. In the y. following he publiſhed his remains of a large work concerning Britain. In 1606 began our author's correſpondence with the famous preſident de Thou, which continued to their mutual ſatisfaction for 11 y. that is, to the death of that worthy magiſtrate and faithful hiſtorian, during which time he received many notices, in reſpect to this iſland, from his judicious correſpondent. K. James employed Mr. Camden to draw up the whole caſe in Latin, in reſpect to the powder plot, in order to be ſent abroad, and not long after it was put into the liſt of prohibited books, by the inquiſition at Rome. In 1607 he put his laſt hand to, and publiſhed that edit. of his *Britannia*, which will remain a perpetual monument of his learning. He took a vaſt deal of pains in compiling his intended hiſtory; and, 1615, the firſt part, which reached from the beginning of q. Elizabeth's reign to the y. 1589, being finiſhed, he obtained from k. James an order or warrant for printing and publiſhing it. In the month of June, 1621, he was preſent at the execution of a very extraordinary ſentence. On the laſt day of the term, about 3 in the afternoon, ſir Francis Mitchel, knt. who had been deeply concerned in the monopoly, by which the inn-holders and keepers of public houſes were grievouſly oppreſſed, was brought by the ſheriffs of London into Weſtminſter hall. Soon after came the commiſſioners for executing the office of earl marſhal, viz. the lord privy-ſeal, the d. of Lenox, the marquis of Buckingham, and the earl of Arundel, ſeveral other lords being preſent as ſpectators. Before theſe the priſoner was brought, then the ſentence given againſt him in parliament being read with a loud voice, his ſpurs were broken in pieces by the knight marſhal, and thrown away; then his ſword, which was of ſilver, and ought to have been gilded, was taken from his ſide, broke over his head, and alſo thrown away; laſtly, he was pronounced to be no longer a worthy knight, but an arrant knave, as had been done before in the caſe of Andrew de Harclay, when degraded by Anthony Lucy. The 3 kings at arms, during the whole proceeding, ſat at the feet of the lords commiſſioners. In 1622 he founded an hiſtory lecture at Oxford, and Mr. Camden himſelf appointed Mr. Degory Wheare the firſt hiſtory profeſſor. Aug. 18, as he was ſitting in his chair, and very thoughtful, he ſuddenly loſt the uſe of his hands and feet, and fell down on the floor, but without receiving any hurt, and got up again; this was followed by a ſevere fit of illneſs, which laſted till Nov. 9, 1623, when he died at his houſe at Chiſleburn in Kent, in the 73d y. of his age. His body was interred with great ſolemnity in Weſtminſter abbey. Bp. Gibſon, who wrote his life, gives this character of him, 'In his writings he 'was candid and modeſt; in his con-'verſation eaſy and innocent; and 'in his whole life eaſy and exem-'plary.' Dr. Thomas Smith not only wrote his life, but with great pains and induſtry collected a great number of letters, written to Mr. Camden, by the moſt judicious and learned of other nations beſides our own; and alſo abundance of pieces of his, which well deſerved to be tranſmitted to poſterity. Mr. Camden's

den's *Britannia* was re-publiſhed by Dr. Gibſon, bp. of London, 1695, and 1722.

CAMERON (John) a famous divine of the 17th cent. was b. at Glaſgow, in Scotland, where he taught the Greek tongue. Having read lectures upon that language for a y. he had a mind to travel into foreign countries, and went to Bourdeaux, 1600, being then a little above 20 y. old, where the miniſters were ſo well pleaſed with his qualifications, that they procured him the maſterſhip of a college, for teaching the Greek and Latin tongues, which they eſtabliſhed at Bergerac. The d. of Bouillon took him from Bergerac to make him profeſſor of philoſophy at Sedan. After 2 y. ſtay there, he went to Paris, and from thence to Bourdeaux, where he arrived the latter end of the y. 1604. He was tutor 4 y. to the children of the chancellor of Navarre. In 1608 the church of Bourdeaux ſent for him, and choſe him for their miniſter. He ſerved that church for 10 y. following, with ſo much reputation, that the univerſity of Saumur thought him a proper perſon to ſucceed Gomarus in the profeſſorſhip of divinity. He performed the functions of his poſt with great reputation, till the univerſity was almoſt diſperſed by the civil war which the difference of religion occaſioned, 1630. He retired into England with his family, and ſettled at London, where he obtained leave to teach divinity at home; but ſoon after, k. James gave him the maſterſhip of a college, and made him profeſſor of divinity at Glaſgow. He did not long continue there; he longed to go to France, and accordingly returned to Saumur with his family, and read private lectures there, for the court had forbidden him to teach publicly. Having thus paſſed a y. at Saumur, he went to Montauban towards the latter end of the y. 1624, having been choſen profeſſor of divinity in that city; but he did not enjoy that employment a long time; as he would not be of the reigning party, he expoſed himſelf to many vexations, which did not end but with his life, in 1625; he was then about 46 y. old. He had been twice married; the churches took care of his family. He was of a very communicative diſpoſition, and was alſo very liberal. His theological lectures were publiſhed at Saumur, in 3 vol. 4°. He alſo compoſed the *Icon Joannis Cameronis*. In 1632 was publiſhed his *Myrothecium evangelicum*. When he was miniſter of Bourdeaux, he publiſhed a letter, which he entitled, *The conſtancy, faith, and reſolution of the captains Blanquet and Gaillard at their deaths*. (They were condemned for piracy.) This was ordered, as a libel, by the parliament, to be burned by the hands of the common executioner.

CAMPBELL (Archibald) earl and marquis of Argyle, was the ſon of Archibald, earl of Argyle, by the lady Anne Douglas, daughter of Will. earl of Morton. He was b. 1598, and was educated ſuitably to his high birth. He was, though very young, with his father in the field, when the dangerous inſurrection of the Macdonalds was ſuppreſſed; and after his father went abroad, the care of the weſt country, and more particularly of the proteſtant intereſt there, devolved, in a great meaſure, on lord Lorne, the title of the heirs apparent of this noble family. In 1626 he was made a privy counſellor. His lordſhip was not at all tinctured with the predominant vice of thoſe times, that of aggrandizing himſelf at the expence of his neighbours, or of the crown; for, 1628, he ſurrendered to the k. as far as in his power lay, the office of juſtice general in Scotland, which was hereditary in his family, reſerving to himſelf and his

heirs, the office of juſticiary of Argyle, and the Weſtern Iſles, and whereever elſe he had lands in Scotland; which agreement was afterwards ratified and confirmed by act of parliament. His great power and intereſt in the kingdom, joined to his perſonal abilities, gained him the confidence and eſteem of his majeſty, who created him marquis of Argyle, by letters patent, dated Nov. 15, 1641. But when k. Charles attempted to alter the form of church government, and to impoſe a new liturgy on them by his own authority, he joined with the parliament, in oppoſing the encroachments on their civil and religious liberties. But after the beheading of that monarch, to which at his death he declared he had not acceded, he exerted all his power and intereſt in favour of the royal family, and contributed much to the loyal reception k. Charles II met with in Scotland. Upon whom, at the ſolemnity of his coronation, he put the crown, anno 1650. After the loſs of that army, raiſed to aſſiſt k. Charles to recover his birthright in England, and that Cromwell had ſuppreſſed the royal party in Scotland, this noble peer, with many others, ſubmitted to the times; for which compliance he was, upon the reſtoration, 1660, attainted, and found guilty, and beheaded, in May 1661.

CAMPBELL (Archibald) earl of Argyle, ſon to the former, had been always a zealous loyaliſt; to which principles he adhered ſo ſteadily, that no perſuaſions could take him off from that party, which he followed thro' all their changes of fortune, which rendered him ſo obnoxious to Cromwell, that he excepted him out of the general pardon, 1654; nor would he capitulate till he received general Middleton's orders from the k. to that effect. Then he made his compoſition without any other engagement than laying down his arms; after which he remained at his own houſe, and lived quietly till the reſtoration of the royal family. In 1663 he was reſtored to his father's eſtate, and the title of earl of Argyle, with the precedency of the ancient patent; it not being thought proper to renew the title of marquis. Not long after he was ſworn of the privy-council, and appointed one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury, which he enjoyed for many years, and diſcharged it with great fidelity. He was a nobleman of ſtrict piety, and, like the reſt of his anceſtors, a zealous ſupporter of the proteſtant religion againſt the encroachments of popiſh councils, which then ſeemed to threaten it. He propoſed in council to add to the teſt ſome acts againſt popery, which was ſo much reſented by the party that managed affairs in the latter part of that reign, that all artifices were made uſe of to deſtroy him, as a chief obſtacle to their ſchemes. They at laſt pitched on a method to take away his life, for which the declaration he made, when he took the teſt, furniſhed them with a handle. For when that oath was tendered to him in council, he took it, but ſubjoined a declaration in theſe words: 'I have 'conſidered the teſt, and am diſpoſed 'to give obedience as far as I can. 'I am confident the parliament ne'ver intended to impoſe contradic'tory oaths, and therefore I think 'no man can explain it but for him'ſelf, and reconcile it as genuine, 'and as it agrees to its own ſenſe; 'and I take it ſo far as it is conſiſtent 'with itſelf and the proteſtant reli'gion. And I declare, I mean not 'to bind myſelf in my ſtation, but in 'a lawful way to endeavour any 'thing I think the advantage of the 'church and ſtate, not repugnant 'to the proteſtant religion, and my 'loyalty; and this I underſtand as 'part of my oath.' This declaration the party laid hold of, and conſtrued it

it not only as an explanation of his own, but as repreſenting the teſt inconſiſtent with itſelf, or the proteſtant religion, which they conſtrued a breach of an old obſolete ſtatute againſt leaſing making; upon which he was committed to the caſtle of Edinburgh, and afterwards tried and condemned. It may not be improper to obſerve, that many of the nobility expreſſed their ſcruples about the oath, others abſolutely refuſed; and the marquis of Queenſbury would not take it without an explanation. The privy council themſelves explained the oath in terms not very different from Argyle's. When the earl found that there was no way to avert the blow that threatened him, he made his eſcape out of the caſtle in the dreſs of a lady's page; upon receiving the king's letter of permiſſion, the council thought fit to direct, that ſentence ſhould be publicly proclaimed at the croſs. The earl came up to London, which was no great ſecret; but the k. who entertained no bad opinion of him, diſcouraged all ſearch after him. Upon the acceſſion of k. James, he was very much ſolicited by many of the gentlemen of Scotland, who had been obliged to fly their native country, by the violent proceedings of the perſons entruſted with power there, to make ſome attempt upon that kingdom; which he might more probably be inclined to do, becauſe he looked upon his attainder to have diſſolved entirely all the obligations he was under as a ſubject. He concerted his deſign with the duke of Monmouth, who was to try, at the ſame time, what he could do in England; promiſing the earl of Argyle, that he would not declare himſelf king; but he did not keep his promiſe, which proved prejudicial to them both. The earl was very ſecret in his preparations, and bought up arms in the name of a perſon who was agent for the ſtate of Venice, but neither his ſtock, nor the people he carried over, were conſiderable. He ſailed north about, and had a very proſperous voyage, but being obliged to leave, by the wind changing, a boat on ſhore, the government had very early intelligence at Edinburgh, of his being at ſea: upon which orders were directly ſent for ſecuring ſuch gentlemen in Argyleſhire as were ſuſpected by them. By this precaution the earl's deſign was, in a manner, ruined; being never able to collect above 2500 men, whereas he expected double that number, and theſe, many of them, diſpirited. He had ſtill hopes of increaſing his army, but his endeavours were ineffectual. May 27 he came with his forces, which conſiſted of about 1500, to the Tarbet; and there he publiſhed his declaration: where, the principal perſons differing among themſelves, all things fell into confuſion; and he, endeavouring to make his eſcape, was taken by 5 country fellows, who carried him priſoner to Glaſgow. June 20, an order came for carrying him to Edinburgh, where it was ſoon reſolved to put him to death on his former ſentence, and he was accordingly beheaded, June 30, 1685. He ſhewed great conſtancy and courage under his misfortunes; he eat his dinner the day of his death very chearfully; and, according to his cuſtom, ſlept after it a quarter of an hour or more, very ſoundly. At the place of execution, he made a ſhort, grave, and religious ſpeech; and, after declaring ſolemnly he forgave all his enemies, he ſubmitted to death with great firmneſs of mind. He compoſed his own epitaph, according to Mr. Crawford, author of *The peerage of Scotland*, a few hours before his death.

Know, paſſenger, that ſhall have ſo much time
To view my grave, and aſk what was my crime?

No ſtain of error, no black vices brand,
No ſecret guilt e'er made me fly the land;
Love to my country, truth, condemn'd to die,
Forc'd my old hands forgotten arms to try:
On my deſign, tho' Providence has frown'd,
Yet God at laſt will ſurely raiſe his own:
Another hand with more ſucceſsful ſpeed,
Shall raiſe the remnant, bruiſe the ſerpent's head.

CAMPBELL (Archibald) d. of Argyle, after the unhappy cataſtrophe of his father (being then called lord Lorne) went over to Holland, and returned, 1688, with the pr. of Orange, and was admitted into the convention, as earl of Argyle, though his father's attainder was not reverſed; and in the claim of rights it was declared to be, what it moſt certainly was, a reproach upon the nation. When the ſucceſſion to the crown of Scotland came to be debated in that aſſembly, he was remarkably active in excluding k. James, and in procuring the ſovereignty to be ſettled upon the pr. and princeſs of Orange; which being carried by a conſiderable majority, his lordſhip was deputed from the nobility, with two others, from the eſtates of barons and boroughs, to make a tender of the throne to their highneſſes, in the name of that convention, and to adminiſter to their majeſties the coronation oath. Upon their acceſſion to the crown, his lordſhip was ſworn of the privy council; and 2 y. afterwards one of the lords of the treaſury, and ſhortly after colonel of the Scotch guards, and an extraordinary lord of ſeſſion: he carried over to Flanders a regiment for the ſervice of k. Will. conſiſting chiefly of officers and ſoldiers of his own name and family, who particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves during all that prince's wars; for which, and his many other ſervices, his majeſty was pleaſed, by his letters patent, dated at Kenſington, June 23, 1701, to create him d. of Argyle, marquis of Kyntyre and Lorne, earl of Campbell and Cowel, viſcount of Lochow and Glengla, lord Inverary, &c. His grace married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Lionel Talmaſh, by whom he had iſſue two ſons, and one daughter, viz. John d. of Argyle and Greenwich, and Archibald earl of Ilay, and lady Anne.

CAMPBEL (John) d. of Argyle, was born Oct. 10, 1678, and the very day his grandfather ſuffered at Edinburgh, fell out of a window 3 pair of ſtairs high without receiving any hurt. He early diſcovered a ſolid penetrating judgment, and ready wit, but ſoon taking a liking to the army, he did not plunge ſo far into the depth of ſcience as he might otherwiſe have done, though, before he was 15, he had made a great progreſs in claſſical learning, and ſome branches of philoſophy: but when he came to riper years he retrieved what he had not attended to ſo ſtrictly in his youth; by reading the beſt authors, with the knowlege of mankind, he had acquired by being early engaged in affairs of the greateſt importance, he was enabled to give that luſtre to his natural parts, which ſhone forth on ſo many occaſions. In 1694, when not full 17 y. of age, k. William gave him the command of a regiment. His father, the firſt d. of Argyle, dying, 1703, his grace was ſoon after ſworn of his majeſty's privy council, appointed captain of the Scotch horſe guards, and one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſions. In 1704 he was inſtalled one of the knights of the thiſtle. In 1705 his grace was made a peer of Eng. by the title of baron of Chatham, and earl of Greenwich. At the battle of Ramillies, 1706, his grace aſſiſted as brigadier general, and, though but a young man, gave ſignal proofs of his valour and conduct. He alſo commanded at the ſiege of Oſtend, as brigadier general, and in the ſame ſtation at that of Menin, and was in the action of Oudenard, 1708. At the ſiege of Ghent, the

the ſame y. he commanded as major general, and took poſſeſſion of the town. In 1709 at the ſiege of Tournay, which was carried on by 3 attacks, he commanded one of them, in quality of lieutenant general, which he had been made in April before. At the bloody battle of Malplaquet, the ſame y. the d. of Argyle was ordered to diſlodge the enemy from the wood of Sart, which he executed with great bravery and reſolution, pierced through it, and gained a conſiderable poſt, and narrowly eſcaped, having ſeveral muſquet balls through his cloaths, hat, and perriwig. In 1711 he was appointed ambaſſador extraordinary to k. Cha. III of Spain, and generaliſſimo of the Britiſh forces in that kingdom. On September 8, 1712, the ceſſation of arms between Great Britain and France, was notified to the imperial general, upon which, the d. of Argyle ſailed with the Engliſh troops to Portmahon, where, when he arrived, he cauſed the emperor's colours to be taken down, and the Britiſh to be hoiſted on the ſeveral caſtles of that iſland; the governor refuſing to take an oath of fidelity to her majeſty, had leave to retire, the reſt of the magiſtrates complied. After his grace's return into England, he did not remain long in the favour of the miniſtry, and heartily joined in oppoſing all ſecret intrigues againſt the proteſtant ſucceſſion; and in 1713-14, on March 4 the d. was deprived of all the employments he had under the crown. I muſt now return back to the civil employment of his grace: in 1705 the miniſtry being very deſirous of an union between the two kingdoms, his grace was appointed her majeſty's high commiſſioner to the next ſeſſion of the Scotch parliament. In 1713 his grace made a ſpeech in the houſe of lords, for diſſolving the union, occaſioned by a malt bill being brought into the houſe for Scotland, which was carried in the negative by four voices only. In 1715 the d. was made general of the forces againſt the rebels, and went to Edinburgh, where he publiſhed a proclamation for increaſing the forces; from whence he marched to Leith, and ſummoned the citadel, into which Brig. M'Intoſh had retired, to ſurrender; but, upon M'Intoſh ſending anſwer that he was determined to hold out, and neither to give nor take quarter, if they engaged, the d. who could not carry the place for want of artillery, thought proper to retire, and returned to Edinburgh. I ſhall not enter into the particulars of this rebellion, during the courſe of which, his grace exerted himſelf in the moſt proper manner againſt the enemies of his majeſty k. George and the proteſtant ſucceſſion; and after having put the army into winter quarters, he returned to London, and arrived there, March 6, and was moſt graciouſly received by his majeſty. But in a few months, to the ſurpriſe of all mankind, he was turned out of all his places; the reaſon for which is not to be aſſigned, without it was his grace's merciful diſpoſition. But the pr. of Wales was pleaſed to expreſs an eſteem, which continued many y. both while he was under the diſpleaſure of his majeſty, and after the reconciliation. But to go back to his grace's conduct in parliament: June 1714, when the famous ſchiſm bill was brought into the houſe of lords, he oppoſed it with great zeal and ſtrength of argument. In the debate on the mutiny bill, he oppoſed any extenſion of the military power, and urged the reduction of the forces. In the beginning of 1718-19 his grace was again admitted into his majeſty's favour, who was pleaſed to appoint him lord ſteward of his houſehold, and to create him d. of Greenwich. When the affair of captain Porteous was debated in the houſe of lords

lords, he ſtood up zealouſly in defence of the liberties of the city of Edinburgh. In 1739, when the convention of Spain was brought before the houſe, for their approbation, he ſpoke with warmth againſt it, and in the ſame ſeſſion oppoſed a vote of credit, as there was no limited ſum in the meſſage ſent by his majeſty. On April 15, 1740 the houſe took into conſideration the ſtate of the nation, upon which occaſion his grace made a ſet ſpeech, wherein he laid out, with great ſtrength of argument, the miſconduct of the miniſtry, ſhewing a tender regard for the perſon of his ſovereign, while he exerted an unfeigned zeal for the good of the community. Soon after his grace was diſmiſſed from all his employments. Upon the election of a new parliament, upon the application of the city of Edinburgh and ſeveral corporations, who addreſſed him in form at that time, he pointed out to them, men of ſteady, loyal, and honeſt principles, and independent fortunes, and where he had any intereſt, he endeavoured to prevail with the electors to chuſe ſuch men. When the parliament was opened, the miniſter found he had not influence to maintain his ground, and a parliamentary inquiry into his conduct was ſet on foot, he was diſcharged his poſt, and created a peer, with the title of earl of Orford. The d. who was now become the darling of the people, was reſtored to all his places; but, in a few months afterwards, finding that the ſame meaſures were going to be purſued as before, reſigned them all again. From this time he lived retired and affected privacy. His grace had been for many y. ſeized with a paralytic diſorder, which now increaſed, and he lingered on till Sept. 3, 1743, when he departed this life. His grace married, when young; his firſt wife was Mary, daughter of John Brown, eſq. and niece of ſir Charles Duncomb, lord mayor of London; ſhe died 1708, without iſſue. He then married Jane, daughter of Thomas Warburton, of Winnington in Cheſhire, eſq. by her he had 4 daughters; the eldeſt married the earl of Dalkeith, ſon and heir apparent to the d. of Buccleugh, the other to the earl of Strafford, both in his life-time. His grace was a tender father, an indulgent maſter, was delicate in the choice of his friends, but when choſen, very conſtant to them; he was ſlow of promiſing favours, but when promiſed, the performance was ſure, and has often rather choſe to purchaſe preferment for his relations than aſk it. He was naturally compaſſionate to all mankind, and when he met the man of merit in want, his bounty was very extenſive, nor would he keep the man he was either unable or unwilling to ſerve in ſuſpence. He preſerved a dignity in his behaviour which was often wrongfully miſtook for pride, but he was naturally facetious, which he gave way to amongſt his ſelect friends. There has been a noble monument erected in Weſtminſter abbey to his memory, ſir Henry Fermor, while his grace was living, having left 500 l. to defray the expence of it, out of the regard he had for that great general and true patriot.

CANTEMIR (Antiochus) youngeſt ſon of pr. Cantemir, was b. at Conſtantinople, and was but two y. old when his father, who had loſt his fortune, was obliged to take refuge in Moſcovy, with all his family, and was brought up under the direction of Demetrius, his father, who took care himſelf to cultivate thoſe good diſpoſitions which were inherent in him from his birth. The ſucceſs anſwered the moſt flattering hopes of his father, who, when he was dying, requeſted the czar to nominate that ſon to ſucceed to his eſtates, who ſhould render himſelf moſt capable, by his application to the arts and ſciences,

ſciences, to ſerve the ſtate, adding, that he believed Antiochus would be the only perſon. He learned under the moſt ingenious profeſſors, that the czar had got to come to Peterſburgh, mathematics, phyſic, hiſtory, moral philoſophy, and the belles lettres, without neglecting the ſtudy of the holy Scriptures, to which he had a great inclination. He had ſcarce finiſhed his academic courſe, before he printed *The concordance of the Pſalms*, in the Ruſſian language, and was elected member of the academy, they being well acquainted with the ſuperiority of his talents. The affairs of ſtate, in which he was engaged ſoon after, did not make him quit his literary occupations. He endeavoured at the ſame time to make himſelf uſeful to his fellow citizens, and with this view it was, that he compoſed his ſatires to ridicule certain prejudices, which had got footing among them. He compoſed eight of this kind, filled with happy thoughts, a great deal of pleaſantry, and ſolid inſtructions, which have cauſed many of his verſes to be turned into proverbs, as thoſe of Boileau's in France where. He was but 23 y. old when he was nominated miniſter at the court of the k. of Great Britain, and his dexterity in managing affairs was as much admired as his taſte for the ſciences. The ſame reputation accompanied him in France, where he went, 1738, in quality of miniſter plenipotentiary, and ſoon after was inveſted with the character of ambaſſador extraordinary. The wiſe and prudent manner in which he conducted himſelf during the different revolutions which happened in Ruſſia, during his abſence, gained him the confidence and eſteem of 3 ſucceſſive princes; in the midſt of a multitude of embarraſſments which theſe troubles threw him into, he did not neglect his ſtudy of learning, to which he had an inclination from a child. He died at Paris, 1744, of a dropſy, aged 44, regretted by the court, from which he was ſent, as a wiſe and knowing miniſter; by his country, as a zealous citizen; by the republic of letters as an illuſtrious member; and by thoſe who were acquainted with him, as a faithful friend. There are of his writing, ſome fables, odes, a tranſlation of the epiſtles of Horace, one of the odes of Anacreon, and other pieces of poetry, which made him be looked on as the founder of the Ruſſian Parnaſſus. He alſo tranſlated into the Ruſſian language, *La Pluralité des mondes*; *Les lettres Perſannes*; *Les dialogues d'Algarotti ſur la lumiere*. He may be ſaid to have been an honour to his country.

CAPEL (Arthur) was the ſon of ſir Henry Capel, knt. and created baron Capel of Hadham, 1641. He was ſo reſpected for his piety, hoſpitality, and charity, that he was choſen one of the knights for Hertfordſhire, in the parliament which met at Weſtminſter, Apr. 13, 1640. On the 6th of that month he delivered a petition to the houſe, complaining of ſhip-money, projects, monopolies, ſtar-chamber, high commiſſion courts, &c. being the firſt of that kind which was preſented to the houſe. This parliament being ſoon after abruptly diſſolved, Mr. Capel was choſen again to repreſent the ſaid county, in the long parliament, which began Nov. 3, 1640. When ſecurity was wanted, till an act was paſſed for raiſing it, for 100,000 l. offered to be raiſed by the city of London, for the payment of the army, he ſtood up in the houſe, and offered his ſecurity for 1,000 l. and about 100 more did the like. He voted for the earl of Strafford's attainder, Apr. 21, 1641, of which he very much repented afterwards. Hitherto, he had oppoſed the court; but now he began to act in favour of it, and was in conſe-

conſequence of it, advanced to the dignity of a baron. In 1643, the k. ſent him to Shrewſbury, with a commiſſion of lieutenant general of Shropſhire, Cheſhire, and North-Wales, where he raiſed a body of horſe and foot. The ſame year he was named one of the counſellors to the pr. of Wales. In 1644-5 he was one of the commiſſioners for the k. at the treaty of Uxbridge. The ſummer following, he was employed in the k. and prince's ſervice in the weſt of Engl. and was very inſtrumental in ſecuring and preſerving the perſon of the pr. In the mean time, a vote paſſed in the houſe of commons, for ſelling his eſtate to raiſe money for Irel. In 1647 he went to the pr. at Paris, who gave him his approbation of his going to England, which accordingly he did; and having made his compoſitions with the then ruling powers, he retired to his manor of Hadham in Hertfordſhire, where he was very well beloved. In 1648 he was very active in Hertfordſhire, in raiſing forces for the king's ſervice; with which, he, with the earl of Norwich, and ſir Charles Lucas, having about 4,000 with them, ſhut themſelves up in Colcheſter, where they endured a cloſe ſiege, from June 12, to Aug. 28. During which, lord Capel behaved with great reſolution and indefatigableneſs. Upon the ſurrender of the place, he was forced to yield to the mercy of the lord General, and afterwards was aſſured of quarter; whereupon he was remitted to the parliament; but not behaving with ſo much condeſcenſion as was expected, he was on that account chiefly, ſacrificed to the reſentment of his enemies. From Colcheſter he was ſent priſoner to Windſor caſtle; during his being there, (on Sept. 25, 1648) an act of attainder was ordered by the houſe of commons to be brought in againſt him. Upon which he informed the houſe, that quarter was given him by the general; whereupon, lord Fairfax being called upon to explain his letter, as to that point; anſwered, 'that it did not extend to any other 'than the military power; and that 'they were, notwithſtanding liable to 'to trial and judgment by the civil 'power.' Nov. 10 following, the houſe voted, that he, lord Goring, and ſome others, ſhould be baniſhed out of the kingdom, but afterwards he was removed to the Tower; and, Feb. 1, 1648-9, it was voted that he, lord Goring, and ſome others ſhould be the next perſons to be proceeded againſt. That ſame evening he made his eſcape out of the Tower; but a reward of 100 l. being offered for taking him, he was apprehended 2 days after, and committed again to the Tower; and Mar. 6, being the 5th time he had been brought before the high court of juſtice, in Weſtminſter-hall, he was ſentenced to beheaded. On Mar. 9, he was carried in a ſedan from St. James's with a guard to ſir Tho. Cotton's houſe at Weſtminſter, where having ſpent about 2 hours with Dr. Morley, who attended him, he was brought to the ſcaffold erected before Weſtminſter-hall, where he made a ſpeech to the people. After which, ſubmitting to the block, he ſuffered death with great reſolution. Duke Hamilton and the earl of Holland had been beheaded immediately before. His body was interred at little Hadham in Hertfordſhire. Lord Clarendon has given him an excellent character. Lord Capel married Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of ſir Charles Moryſon, knt. of Caſhiobury, Hertfordſhire, by whom he had 4 ſons and 4 daughters.

CAPEL (Arthur) ſon of the preceding, ſucceeded his father in his honour; and, after the reſtoration of k. Charles II, was advanced to the dignity of viſc. Maldon, and earl of Eſſex, Apr. 20, 1661. His education was neglected by reaſon of the civil

civil wars; but when he came to man's age, he applied himſelf to learning. As he appeared early againſt the court, k. Charles imputing it to his reſentments reſolved to employ him, and accordingly, 1670, ſent him ambaſſador to Denmark, where his behaviour, in refuſing to ſtrike, as he ſailed by Croonenburgh, gained him great honour. In 1672 he was ſworn of the privy-council, and made lord lieut. of Ireland, where he behaved extremely well; ſtudied to underſtand its conſtitution and intereſt, preferred men according to their merit, without any application from themſelves, and watched over all about him, that there ſhould be no bribes took by his ſervants. But complaining that payments were not regularly made in Ireland, and refuſing to paſs the accounts of the earl of Ranelagh, who had the management of the revenue in Ireland, he was recalled, 1677. Upon his return to England, he declared againſt the earl of Danby, and was a leading man in the houſe of lords. Upon that lord's diſgrace, he was admitted into the new privy-council, which was formed upon it, and was one of thoſe 4 leading members, who had the direction of affairs. The treaſury being put into commiſſion, he was appointed firſt and chief commiſſioner of it, Apr. 21, 1679; but Nov. 19, following, he reſigned that office, but continued ſtill of the privy-council. When the excluſion of the d. of York was debated in the houſe of lords, the earl of Eſſex oppoſed it, and propoſed in its ſtead, limitations on the duke's authority, when he ſhould come to the crown. He was for the diſſolution, rather than the prorogation of the parliament, in July, 1679. And was one of the chief perſons that occaſioned the d. of Monmouth and the earl of Shaftſbury's diſgrace. But ſeeing what violent meaſures were going forward, and particularly being named as an accomplice in the meal-tub-plot, he reſigned his place, and oppoſed the court. Accordingly, when the bill of excluſion was brought again into the houſe of lords, he argued vehemently for it. In Feb. 1680-1, attended by 15 peers, he preſented to the k. a petition ſubſcribed by him and them, requeſting that the parliament might not ſit at Oxford, but at Weſtminſter; alſo his converſing with the earl of Shaftſbury, the d. of Monmouth, lord Ruſſel, Algernon, and other perſons that were looked upon as diſſafected, rendered him ſo obnoxious to the court, that he was ſtruck out of the liſt of privy-counſellors. And, June 1683, being accuſed by the lord Howard of Eſſeric, of being concerned in the Rye-houſe conſpiracy, he was committed to the Tower. On July 13 following, he was found in a cloſet in his lodgings, with his throat miſerably cut. The coroner's jury brought in their verdict the next day, felo de ſe; but ſome then, and many ſince ſuppoſed, that he was murdered by Paul Bomeney, a French ſervant, who attended him. His body was interred in a vault belonging to the family, in the pariſh church of Watford, in Hertfordſhire. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Algernon earl of Northumberland, by whom he had 6 ſons and 2 daughters; but only Algernon, the 5th ſon, and the youngeſt daughter, who married Charles earl of Carliſle, ſurvived him.

CAR, or Ker, (Robert) earl of Somerſet, was deſcended of a good family in Scotland, and b. near Edinburgh, and ſon of Mr. Car, of Farnherſt in that kingdom. He ſerved k. James I, in quality of page, before his majeſty's acceſſion to the throne of England; upon whoſe coronation, on July 25, 1603, he was made knight of the Bath. The riſe of his favour with that k. was, according to ſome of our hiſtorians, occaſioned

caſioned by an accident: for after his diſmiſſion from the office of page, when the k. came to England, having made an excurſion to France for his improvement, upon his return, waiting upon ſir James Hay, or as others ſay, the lord Dingwell, he was choſen by that gentleman, at a tilting, to preſent his ſhield and device to his majeſty; in the performance of which, his horſe ſtarting, threw him down, and broke his leg. This misfortune engaging the king's attention towards him, and his majeſty finding who he was, and that he had once been in his ſervice, ordered him to be lodged in his palace, and all poſſible care to be taken of him, and viſited him frequently during his confinement, and after his recovery, made him a knight, and gentleman of his bed-chamber, condeſcending to take the pains himſelf of inſtructing him in the Latin tongue. But this ſtory, which is related with ſo much pomp of circumſtances, can ſcarce be reconciled with the real chronology of his life, and the known facts of it; ſince it is evident from what has been mentioned above, that he was actually made a knight of the Bath at the king's coronation; whereas the hiſtorians, or rather libellers, who are only authorities for this account of the occaſion of his firſt introduction into his majeſty's favour, ſuppoſe the date of it to have been 8 y. later. However it is certain, that, as ſoon as he was admitted of the king's bed-chamber, he gained a high degree of his maſter's favour, from whom he procured a grant, 1609, of the eſtate of the great ſir Walter Raleigh, upon the diſcovery of a flaw in that gentleman's conveyance of it to his ſon. In the y. following, upon the death of ſir George Hume, earl of Dunbar, lord treaſurer of Scotland, he was advanced to that poſt; and 1611, was created viſc. Rocheſter, by letters patent, bearing date Mar. 25; and on May 13, was inſtalled knight of the Garter, at the ſame time with the d. of York, and the earl of Arundel. After the deceaſe of the earl of Saliſbury, lord treaſurer, May 24, 1612, the ſecret affairs came immediately into the hands of the viſc. Rocheſter, who had the cuſtody of the ſignets, as he had before during that earl's ſickneſs, and often during his abſence; and the diſpatches from all parts were addreſſed to him. In conſequence of this he entered, by the king's order, into a correſpondence with, and ſent inſtructions to, ſir Thomas Edmondes, then ambaſſador to the court of France, to ſupport the deſigns of the princes of the blood, and the heads of the proteſtant party in that kingdom, for the removal of ſecretary Villeroy, and ſome other miniſters, who were devoted to Spain. The death of Hen. pr. of Wales, Nov. 6, 1612, was an event ſo favourable to the authority of a favourite, that he could ſcarce diſguiſe his little concern for it, which expoſed him to the moſt odious imputations of having occaſioned it. But, however innocent he might be of that, he was unqueſtionably privy, if not acceſſary, to the death of ſir Thomas Overbury, a man of excellent parts, who had been his great confident for many years, and to whom he chiefly owed, as that gentleman affirmed, in an expoſtulatory letter to him during his impriſonment, his fortune, underſtanding, and reputation. The viſcount had, in return, been a zealous friend to ſir Thomas, for whom the procured the honour of knighthood, 1608, and the reverſion of the office of treaſurer of the chamber, about May, 1611; but, upon Overbury's oppoſing his deſign of annulling the marriage between the counteſs of Eſſex, daughter of Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, and her huſband,

and

and marrying her himſelf, he conceived a ſtrong reſentment againſt him; and, being urged on by his paſſion for that lady and her rage againſt ſir Thomas, conſented to his deſtruction. He perſuaded the king therefore to appoint that gentleman to a foregn embaſſy, and him to refuſe it, and thereby to provoke his majeſty to ſhut him up in the Tower, on Apr. 21, 1612; where Overbury died of poiſon, Sept. 15, following. But the true cauſe of his death was concealed for a conſiderable time; and the viſcount ſo little ſuſpected of it, that, on Nov. 4, 1631, he was created baron of Brancepeth, in the biſhopric of Durham, and earl of Somerſet; and, Dec. 26, married the lady Frances Howard, divorced from the earl of Eſſex. He was advanced to the poſt of lord chamberlain, July 10, 1614. But, Apr. 1615, he began to be ſupplanted, by ſir George Villiers, in the favour of his royal maſter, who now grew weary of him for his many inſolences; and the earl's ruin was completed in Oct. following, by the detection of the murder of ſir Thomas Overbury, which was communicated to his majeſty at Bewly, the ſeat of the earl of Southampton. On the 18th of that month the earl was committed to the cuſtody of the dean of Weſtminſter; and, Nov. 2, ſent to the Tower; and, May 25, 1616, after a trial of near 11 hours, condemned, as his counteſs had been the day before, when ſhe pleaded guilty. But as the management both before and at his trial was of a very extraordinary kind, and reflected ſome diſgrace upon the k. ſo their ſentence was not executed againſt them; and the counteſs had a pardon ſealed, July 13; but the earl was confined in the Tower, till Jan. 6, 1621-2, when he obtained his liberty, on condition of reſiding at the viſc. Wallingford's, or in the neighbourhood; but before his releaſement, he wrote a ſtrong letter of complaint and expoſtulation to the k. full of dark and ſuſpicious expreſſions. By his counteſs, who died Aug. 23, 1632, he had one daughter, Anne, b. in the Tower, Dec. 9, 1615, a lady of moſt amiable qualities, both of mind and perſon, who was married about Eaſter, 1637, to William lord Ruſſel, eldeſt ſon to Francis earl of Bedford; tho' that earl was very averſe to his ſon's marrying into that family, and tho' the earl of Somerſet was then ſo reduced in his circumſtances, that he was obliged to ſell his houſe and furniture at Chiſwick, to raiſe his daughter a portion of 12,000l. He died in July 1645, and was interred in the church of St. Paul, Covent Garden. Wilſon repreſents him as a man, in his own nature, of a gentle mind and affable diſpoſition, and public affections, till he was miſled by his love of the lady, who was the ruin of his character and fortune. But archbp. Abbot thought him wanting in good nature; and it was ſtrongly ſuſpected, that he betrayed the king's ſecrets to the court of Spain.

CARDAN (Jerom) was b. at Pavia, 1501, and was at the ſame time according to a certain author, one of the genius's, and one of the greateſt fools of his age. After having finiſhed his ſtudies, he took the degree of M. A. and M. D. at Padua, and was afterwards prof. of phyſ. and mathematics at Milan, Pavia, and Bolognia. He was impriſoned in this laſt city, and after he was releaſed, he went to Rome, where he received a penſion from the pope. His works were collected by Charles Spon, and publiſhed in 10 vol. fol. 1663, and if they are tranſmitted to poſterity, as proofs of the learning, wit, and genius of the author, they at the ſame time diſcover the unrulineſs of his imagination, the irregularity of his character, and the depravation of his conduct.

duct. One cannot help reading there with aſtoniſhment, that this man who pretended to doubt the moſt confirmed truths, ſhould run headlong into all the follies of judicial aſtrology, and boaſt that he had a familiar dæmon; he had an inconceivable credulity towards all fables and chimeras. His exceſſive credulity in ſome points, and his miſplaced incredulity in others, the prodigious contradictions which are found in his books, the digreſſions, the obſcurity which prevails there, all the evil that he ſpeaks of himſelf, the ſimplicity with which he affirms, that his ſtar had given to him a ſoul that was impious, revengeful, calumniating, and in ſhort, inclined to every thing that was bad; all theſe contradictions would make us believe, that this man was not entirely in his ſenſes at all times; and that Thuanus was in the right, in ſaying, that ſometimes he ſeemed to be above a man, and at others below a child. The principal of his works are, *Tractatus de ſubtilitate*, againſt which Scaliger, the father, wrote his *Exercita*, not ſo much for the ſake of truth, as to oppoſe every one, who made any figure in the republic of letters; but if he had followed leſs his contradictory humour, he had not then been guilty of more faults than Cardan himſelf was, and had withdrew from the diſpute with more honour. The account he gives of his own life diſcovers the particular temper of his character, he wrote *De ſapientia* lib. v. *De utilitate ex adverſis capienda*, a work compoſed to conſole himſelf on the death of his eldeſt ſon; alſo many aſtronomical treatiſes, where he ſhews a great deal of credulity in the extravagancies of aſtrology. Cardan was unhappy in his family. John Baptiſt, his eldeſt ſon, convicted of having poiſoned his wife, was beheaded at 26 y. of age: the other was a wretch, whom he was obliged to drive from his houſe, and at laſt to diſinherit him. John Baptiſt was an author, and there is a treatiſe of his *De fulgere*, and another *De abſtinentiâ*, printed with his father's works.

CARMAGNOLE (Francis) took his name from the place of his birth, a city of Piedmont, in Italy; was b. in the 14th cent. of an obſcure family. While he was taking care of ſome hogs, a gentleman took him, and carried him to Milan. Francis, who was naturally couragious, and had a noble ſpirit, was looked upon as a brave ſoldier. He raiſed his fortune by his courage. He had the honour of being nominated colonel-general of Philip Viſconti, d. of Milan, for whom he ſubdued a great many cities. Philip having been prepoſſeſſed againſt him, took from him his command. Carmagnole being afraid of his life, withdrew to Venice, where he was made a general of their army. He obliged the d. of Milan, by defeating his army, to aſk peace of the Venetians. After that, being beat in an engagement at ſea, he was accuſed of having held intelligence with the enemy, and condemned to loſe his head. They carried him to the place of execution with his mouth covered, for fear he ſhould complain of injuſtice being done him. He is thought to have drawn upon himſelf the hatred of the grandees, by his often ſaying, 'that they were proud 'in time of peace, and cowardly in 'time of war.'

CARRANZA (Bartholemi) was b. 1503, at Miranda in Navarre, and entered himſelf into the order of Dominicans; among whom, having taught divinity with reputation, he was ſent to the council of Trent, 1545, where he ſignalized himſelf by his zeal, and by his eloquence. He there maintained, 'that the reſi-'dence of prelates is commanded by 'the laws of God, and that the 'contrary opinion was ſuggeſted by

'the

* the devil;' and he plainly made it appear in a Lat. treatiſe, printed at Venice. He attended Philip of Auſtria, who had been his diſciple, into England, when he went to marry q. Mary, and was very induſtrious in propagating the R. catholic faith. After he returned, that prince nominated him to the archbiſhopric of Toledo; and Charles V, who had fixed his retreat at St. Juſt, deſired him to attend him in his laſt moments. His enemies took an advantage, from this laſt circumſtance, to deſtroy him, and grievouſly accuſed him of having infuſed into that pr. heterodoxical notions, of which he was himſelf very unluckily ſuſpected. The conſequence of which was, the inquiſition laid hold of him, and kept him in priſon 10 years, after which he was carried to Rome, and detained 10 years longer, in a moſt rigorous confinement. At, laſt after this long and odious perſecution, during which he had time to reflect on his own innocence, and the wickedneſs of his accuſers, the inquiſition pronounced a ſentence highly becoming that iniquitous tribunal. This good prelate could not get out of the hands of his cruel judges, without a blemiſh, entirely calculated to ſave the character of his unworthy calumniators: in order to put a veil on the injuſtice they had done him, they ordered, that although they had no certain proof of his being a heretic, nevertheleſs, as there were ſtrong preſumptions of it, he ſhould make a ſolemn abjuration of hereſies he had never maintained; and the humble prelate upon his ſubmiſſion to this unjuſt ſentence, was ſent to the convent della Minerva, where he died a little after, 1576, aged 72 years. The people did juſtice to oppreſſed innocence, and kept the day of his funeral as a holiday, and honoured his corps with the reſpect they thought due to that of a holy bp. poſſeſſed of all the virtues neceſſary to fill that ſtation worthily, and to which perſecution had added a new luſtre. His principal works are *A ſummary of the councils*, in Latin; a work in great eſteem, and the more valuable as it contains a great many things in a ſmall compaſs. It is a pity, that in the *Preliminary diſſertations*, the author, following the prejudices of his country, has advanced many falſe principles, in regard to the ſupremacy of the pope. His *Spaniſh catechiſm*, which was cenſured by the inquiſition, was approved and juſtified by the council of Trent.

CARTES (René des) a very eminent philoſopher and mathematician, was the younger ſon of Joachim des Cartes, counſellor in the parliament of Rennes. He was b. at la Haye in Touraine, Mar. 31, 1596, and had the ſurname of du Perron, a lordſhip belonging to the family, given him, in order to diſtinguiſh him from his elder brother. His mother died ſoon after his birth. His father took great care of his education, and uſed to call him the Philoſopher, on account of the inſatiable curioſity of the child, in aſking the reaſons of every thing which he met with. In 1604 he was ſent to the Jeſuit's college, and put under the tuition of father Charles, who was related to him; where he made a great progreſs in the learned languages, and polite literature. In Aug. 1612, he left the college, and ſpent the winter of the y. 1612, and the beginning of 1613 in learning to ride, fence, &c. afterwards he was ſent to Paris: all this while his ſtudies were neglected; but falling into the company of ſome men of genius, his deſire after knowlege was revived, and he took a reſolution of retiring from the world, and engaging in a courſe of cloſe ſtudy; which he purſued till he was interrupted by his friends. He went to Holland, May 1616, and

inliſted himſelf in the pr. of Orange's army as a volunteer; and while he lay in garriſon at Breda, ſolved a problem in the mathematics, which had been fixed up in the ſtreets, by Mr. Iſaac Beekman, principal of the college of Dort, which began a friendſhip and correſpondence between them. While he lay in garriſon at Breda, he wrote a treatiſe of muſic, which was publiſhed under the title of *Compendium Muſicæ*, at Utrecht, 1650, in 4°; an Engliſh tranſlation of it was publiſhed in London, 1653; and here it is ſuppoſed he laid the foundation of ſeveral of his works. In Oct. 1619, he entered himſelf as a volunteer in the army of the d. of Bavaria. He was preſent at the ſiege of Prague, and other places, 1621; but after the raiſing of the ſiege of Newhauſell, with the loſs of his general who was killed there, he determined to quit the profeſſion of arms, and accordingly left the imperial ſervice, July 28, and returned to Preſburgh. Upon this, he began his travels into the North, and viſited Sileſia, Poland, Pomerania, and other places; and in his paſſage by ſea, the ſailors, who thought him to be a merchant, and that he had a large ſum of money with him, and perceiving him to be a foreigner, had taken a reſolution of murdering him, and flinging his body into the ſea, and diſcourſed of their deſigns before his face, thinking he underſtood no language but French, in which he ſpoke to his valet de chambre. Mr. des Cartes diſcovering their intent, ſtarted up of a ſudden, and drawing his ſword, ſpoke to them in their own language, and threatened to run them through, if they preſumed to ſtir. Upon this they behaved very civilly to him afterwards, and landed him at the place whither he was bound. In the beginning of Lent, the y. following, he went to Paris, where he cleared himſelf from the imputation of being a Roſecrucian, and declared againſt the mathematics, and applied himſelf again to the ſtudy of ethics and natural philoſophy. He afterwards went to Bretagne, and other places. Upon his return he ſettled at Paris, where his reputation procuring him a great number of friends, his retirement was interrupted by frequent viſits. While he was in Friſeland, he drew up his *Diſcourſe of meteors*. After he was ſettled in Amſterdam, he undertook the ſtudy of phyſic, anatomy, and chemiſtry. He took a ſhort tour to England, and not far from London made ſome obſervations, concerning the declinations of the magnet. In 1634 he finiſhed his *Treatiſe of the world*. In 1636 he wrote his *Treatiſe of mechanics*; he alſo, 1637, publiſhed his *Four treatiſes concerning method, dioptrics, meteors, and geometry*. Whilſt they fatigued him in France with objections and problems, there was ſcarce any thing thought of in Holland, but diſcarding the old philoſophy, and following his. The univerſity of Utrecht was Carteſian from its foundation, by means of Renneri; and Henry Regius, a young philoſopher, declared openly in his favour, tho' he was afterwards vehemently attacked by Gilbert Voetius, profeſſor of divinity there. Des Cartes removed to Leyden, and not long after was invited to ſettle in England, by ſir Charles Cavendiſh, brother to the earl of Newcaſtle. About this time he was attacked by the Jeſuits, and particularly by father Bourdin. In 1641, Lewis XIII, k. of France, invited him to his court, upon very honourable conditions; but there were no ſollicitations powerful enough to wean him from his retirement. The ſame y. he publiſhed his *Meditations concerning the exiſtence of God, and the immortality of the ſoul*. In 1644, was printed, by Elzevir, at Amſterdam in 4°, his *Principia*

Principia philoſophiæ. He compoſed, while at Egmond, in a ſevere winter, 2 ſmall works, one againſt *Gaſſendus's Inſtances*; the other of *The nature of the paſſions*. In 1647, the k. of France ſettled on him a penſion of 3000 livres. In Nov. he received a letter from Monſ. Chanut, deſiring, in q. Chriſtina's name, his opinion of the ſovereign good; which he ſent her, with ſome letters, which he had formerly written to the princeſs Elizabeth on the ſame ſubject, and his *Treatiſe on the paſſions*. The q. was ſo highly pleaſed with them, that ſhe wrote him a letter of thanks with her own hand. In March following, *Schooten's tranſlation of his geometry* was publiſhed. Upon the invitation of the q. of Sweden, he went to Stockholm, where her majeſty received him with the higheſt civility, and engaged him to attend her every morning at 5 o'clock, to inſtruct her in his philoſophy. He died at Stockholm of a fever, Feb. 11, 1650. While he lay ill, he requeſted thoſe who were preſent with him, not to diſcourſe with him any longer, but about the mercy of God, and the reſignation with which he ought to ſuffer the ſeparation of his ſoul. His body was interred at Stockholm, and 17 y. afterwards removed to Paris, where a magnificent monument was erected to him, in the church of St. Genevieve du Mont. Several works have been written on account of our author and his philoſophy. Among which are, *Voyage du Monde de des Cartes*, Paris, 1691, 12°. This was written by father Daniel, the Jeſuit, and tranſlated into Latin and Engliſh. *Nouveaux memoires pour ſervir à l'hiſtorie du Carteſianiſme, par M. G. de l'A.* Utrecht, 1693, in 12°. This was written by Monſ. Huet, bp. of Avranches. *La vie de M. des Cartes*, Paris, 1691, in 4°, in 2 vol. This was written by Monſ. Baillet, who publiſhed an abridgement of it at Paris, 1693, in 12°, under the following title, *La vie de M. des Cartes reduite en abregé*. Monſ. Baillet highly commends him for his contempt of wealth and fame; his love of truth, his modeſty, diſintereſtedneſs, moderation, and piety. He imagined it to be poſſible to prolong life conſiderably beyond the common period, and thought he had diſcovered the method, by ſuitable diet, &c. There was an edition of Monſ. des Cartes's works in French, publiſhed at Paris, in 15 vol. 12°. *Lettres de M. des Cartes*, 1724, 6 vol. *Les meditations metaphyſiques touchant la premiere philoſophia*, 1724, 2 vol. *Diſcours de la Methode, pour bien conduire ſa Raiſon, & chercher la verité dans les ſciences. Plus la dioptrique, les meteores, la mechanique; et la muſique*, 1724, 2 vol. *Les principes de la philoſophie*, 1724, *Les paſſions de l'ame, le monde ou traité de la lumiere; editione augmentée d'un diſcours ſur le mouvement local, & ſur la fievre, ſur les principes du meme auteur*, 1728. *L'homme de René des Cartes, & la formation du fœtus, avec les remarques de Louis de la Forge*, 1722.

CARY (Henry) was the ſon of ſir Edward Cary of Berkhamſtead, in the county of Hertford, maſter of the jewel office to q. Eliz. and k. James; and was ſent to Exeter college, at Oxford, where he became, by his extraordinary parts, and the help of a good tutor, an accompliſhed gentleman. In 1608 he was made one of the knights of the Bath, at the creation of Henry pr. of Wales. In 1617 he was ſworn in comptroller of his majeſty's houſhold, and one of his privy-council; and Nov. 10, 1620, was created viſcount of Falkland, in the county of Fife, in Scotland. K. James I, knowing his great abilities and experience, conſtituted him lord deputy of Ireland; he was ſworn into that high office, Sept. 18, 1622, and continued in it till 1629. During his adminiſtration he kept a ſtrict hand over the R. catholics in that kingdom, which occaſioned them to ſend complaints againſt him to the court of Engl. and tho' he acted as ho-

nourably and juſtly as could be, tho' the council did, Apr. 28, 1629, write a kind and true letter in vindication of his innocence, yet by the clamour of the Iriſh, and the influence of his popiſh enemies, he was diſgraced. But his innocence being afterwards vindicated, he was in ſome meaſure made amends, by the ſubſequent favour of the king. At his return to England, he lived in honour and eſteem, till the y. 1633; when, having the misfortune to break one of his legs in Theobald's Park, he died of that accident, in September. He married Elizabeth, ſole daughter and heireſs of ſir Laurence Tanfield, chief baron of the Exchequer.

CARY (Lucius) eldeſt ſon of the preceding lord viſc. Falkland, was b. about the y. 1610; at firſt he was given to indiſcretions; but afterwards proved a wiſe and prudent perſon. Before he came of age, he was maſter of a noble fortune, which came to him by the gift of a grand-father. He then applied himſelf to literature, in which he made a great progreſs, and frequently retired for the ſake of books and converſation, to his ſeat at Great Tew, near the univerſity of Oxford. He was a perfect maſter of the Greek tongue. In 1633 he was made one of his majeſty's privy-council. In 1639 he was in the expedition againſt the Scots. In 1640 he was choſen member of parliament for Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, in the parliament which began at Weſtminſter, Apr. 13, the ſame year; he was choſen again for the ſame place, in the parliament which began Nov. 3, following; and in the beginning of it declared himſelf very ſharply and ſeverely againſt thoſe exorbitances of the court, which had been thought moſt grievous to the ſtate. He thought no miſchief ſo intolerable, as the preſumption of miniſters of ſtate, to break poſitive rules, for reaſons of ſtate; or judges to tranſgreſs known laws, upon the title of conveniency or neceſſity. This was the cauſe of his being ſo ſevere againſt the lord Finch and the earl of Stafford, contrary to his own natural gentleneſs of temper. And while he thought the party that oppoſed the court, intended only by their oppoſition, the preſerving the liberties of their country, he joined with them; but left them when he found other deſigns on foot. He was made by his majeſty a privy-counſellor, and ſecretary of ſtate, and ſerved his majeſty with great ability, and with the utmoſt integrity. He attended the king to Edgehill fight, and was excepted from the parliament's favour, in the inſtructions given by the 2 houſes, to their general the earl of Eſſex. He was with his majeſty at Oxford, and at the ſiege of Gloceſter, and was deeply affected with the miſeries which he ſaw attended his country. In the morning before the firſt battle of Newbury, he called for a clean ſhirt; and, being aſked the reaſon of it, anſwered, 'if he was ſlain, the enemy ſhould 'not find his body in foul linen.' He was in the firſt rank of lord Byron's regiment, where he was ſhot with a muſquet in the lower part of his belly, Sept. 20, 1643, in the 34th y. of his age; and in the inſtant falling from his horſe, his body was not found till next morning. His cotemporaries have beſtowed on him the higheſt commendations. They deſcribe him as a man of moſt excellent natural and acquired parts; of the moſt exemplary manners, and ſingular good nature, and of the moſt unblemiſhed integrity. His writings ſhew that he was a man of learning; there were ſome poems, ſpeeches, and diſcourſes of his, concerning the pretended infallibility of the church of Rome, publiſhed. He alſo aſſiſted Mr. Chillingworth in his book of the religion of proteſtants. He was truly an ornament to his country.

CASAUBON (Iſaac) a learned critic, was b. at Geneva, Feb. 18, 1559, he was educated at firſt by his father, Arnold Caſaubon, and made a great progreſs in the Latin tongue, but

but his father being obliged to be abſent frequently on buſineſs, his education was neglected; but, 1578, he was ſent to Geneva to complete his ſtudies, under the profeſſors there. In 1582 he ſucceeded Francis Portus, the Cretan, as profeſſor in Greek. In 1586, he had the misfortune to loſe his father: April 28 following, he married Florence, daughter of Henry Stephens, the celebrated printer, by whom he had 20 children. He continued profeſſor of the Greek tongue for 14 y. at Geneva, afterwards he accepted the place of profeſſor of the Greek tongue and polite literature, at Montpelier, which was offered him with a more conſiderable ſalary. He was appointed one of the judges on the proteſtant ſide, at the conferrence between James Davy du Perron, bp. of Evreux, afterwards cardinal, and Philip du Pleſſis Mornay. May 30, 1600, he returned to Lyons to haſten the impreſſion of his *Athenæus*, which was printing there; he returned to Paris with his wife and family Sept. following, and was well received by the k. and by many perſons of diſtinction. There he read private lectures, publiſhed ſeveral works of the ancients, and learned Arabic, in which he made ſo great a progreſs, that he undertook to compile a dictionary, and tranſlated ſome books of that language into Latin. In 1603 he became librarian to k. Henry IV, of France, the reverſion of which had been preſented to him before. In 1609 he had, by that prince's order, who was deſirous of bringing him over to the Roman religion, a conference with cardinal du Perron, upon the controverted points, but it had no effect upon him, and he died a proteſtant. The next y. he met with 2 things which afflicted him very much, one was the murder of k. Henry IV; the other was his eldeſt ſon's embracing popery; and the more ſo, becauſe it was reported that he had cauſed him to be inſtructed in that religion. Having loſt the k. his patron, he reſolved to come over to Eng. where he had been often invited by k. James I. On Oct. 16 he arrived here with ſir Henry Wotton. He was received in Eng. with the greateſt civility, by moſt perſons of diſtinction and learning. He waited upon the k. who took great pleaſure in diſcourſing with him, and ſeveral times did him the honour of admitting him to eat at his own table. Jan. 3 he was naturalized; 19th of the ſame month the k. granted him a penſion of 300l. as alſo 2 prebends, one at Canterbury, the other at Weſtminſter. He died July 1, 1614, of a painful diſtemper, occaſioned by having a double bladder, in the 55th y. of his age, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey, where a monument is erected to his memory. He was eſteemed for his knowlege, modeſty, ſincerity, and probity. He publiſhed ſeveral books, among which are, 1. *In Diogenem Laertium notæ Iſaaci Hortiboni.* The name of Hortibonus is of the ſame import as Caſaubonus, i. e. *A good garden*, *Caſau*, in the language of Dauphine, ſignifying *a garden*, and *bon good*. 2. *Iſaaci Hortiboni lectiones Theocriticæ*, in Criſpinus's edit. of Theocritus, Genev. 1584, 12°. 3. *Strabonis geographiæ, libri* xvii, *Genevæ* 1587. 4. *Novum teſtamentum Græcum cum notis.* 5. *Animadverſiones in Dionyſium Halicarnaſſenſem.* 6. *Polyæni ſtrategematum libri* viii. 7. *Theophraſti characteres eſpici; Græce & Latini, cum commentario.* 8. *Perſii Satyræ cum commentariis.* 9. *Caſauboni epiſtolæ*, publiſhed by Gronovius and Grævius, &c. &c. &c.

CASAUBON (Meric) ſon of the preceeding, was b. at Geneva, Aug. 14, 1599. He came to Eng. 1610, with his father, and 1614, was ſent to Chriſt-church college Oxford; and was ſoon after elected a ſtudent of

that houſe, and grew to be very eminent for his extenſive learning. In 1621 he publiſhed a book in defence of his father, againſt the calumnies of certain R. catholics. About 13 y. after, he publiſhed another vindication of his father, written by the command of k. James I. About that time he was collated to the rectory of Bledon in Somerſetſhire,. In 1628 he was made prebendary of Canterbury; and, 1634, he was preferred to the vicarage of Minſter, and to that of Monckton in the iſland of Thanet, by archbp. Laud. About 1644 he was deprived, during the heat of the civil wars, of his preferments, fined, and impriſoned. In 1649, Mr. Greaves, an intimate acquaintance of his, brought him a meſſage from Oliver Cromwell, then lieutenant general of the parliament forces, deſiring him to come to him, to confer with him on matters of moment, but, his wife being lately dead, and not yet buried, he deſired to be excuſed. Greaves came twice afterwards, and, upon Caſaubon's importunity, told him the meſſage, which was, that he would write the hiſtory of the late war, deſiring withal, that nothing but matter of fact might be impartially ſet down. Caſaubon anſwered, that he deſired his humble ſervice and hearty thanks ſhould be returned for the great honour done unto him, but that he was incapable, in ſeveral reſpects, of ſuch an employment, and could not ſo impartially engage it, but his ſubject would lead him to make ſuch reflections that would be ungrateful, if not injurious to his lordſhip. Notwithſtanding this anſwer, Cromwell ordered, that, upon the firſt demand, there ſhould be 3 or 400 l. delivered to him by a bookſeller in London, whoſe name was Cromwell, whenever his occaſions ſhould require it, without acknowleging, at the receipt of it, who was his benefactor. But this offer he rejected, though his condition was then low. At the ſame time Mr. Greaves offered him a patent for 200 l. a y. to be paid to the family as long as the youngeſt ſon of Dr. Caſaubon lived, together with all his father's books in the royal library, which had been purchaſed by k. James, but this alſo was refuſed. Not long after a propoſal was made to him by the ambaſſador of Chriſtina q. of Sweden, who invited him into that country, to have the government of one, or inſpection of all her univerſities; and for an encouragement, ſhe propoſed an honourable ſalary for himſelf, and to ſettle 300 l. a y. upon his eldeſt ſon, during life; but being fully determined to ſpend the remainder of his days in Eng. he declined the offer. At the reſtoration of k. Charles II he recovered his preferments. He had a deſign in the latter part of his days of writing his own life, and would often confeſs he thought himſelf obliged to do it out of gratitude to the divine Providence who had reſcued him from ſo many dangers. But deferring it from time to time, he did not live to do it. He died July 14, 1671, in the 72 y. of his age, and was buried in Canterbury cathedral. He left by his will a great number of manuſcripts to the univerſity of Oxford, and was author of ſeveral learned works, He was a general ſcholar; and was eminent for his piety and charity. Among his works are, 1. *A tranſlation of M. Aurelius Antoninus's meditations.* 2. *A treatiſe of uſe and cuſtom.* 3. *The uſe of daily public prayers in three poſitions.* 4. *Marci Antonini imperatoris de ſeipſo & ad ſeipſum, libri* xii. 5. *The original of temporal evils.* 6. *De verborum uſu.* 7. *Some annotations on the Pſalms and Proverbs.* 8. *Epicteti Enchiridion.* 9. *A letter concerning experimental philoſophy.* 10. *Notæ in Polybium.* 11. *Epiſtolæ, dedicationes prefationes, prologomena, &c. curante Theodoro Janſon ab Al-*

Almeoven, printed at the end of Iſaac Caſaubon's letters. 12. *De jure concionandi apud antiquos.*

CASTELLANUS (Peter) was b. at Langres in France, and had the misfortune to loſe both father and mother in his youth; however, in the 11th y. of his age, he was ſent to Dijon, to ſtudy under Turreau, a famous teacher, and made a very great progreſs in learning. He learned the Greek tongue without the aſſiſtance of any maſter, and after he had been at at Dijon 6 y. he was choſen to teach a claſs there. He very ſoon met with an opportunity of diſplaying his genius in a full audience. Turreau was accuſed of impiety, becauſe it was ſaid, that he told people their fortunes by the ſtars, againſt the canon and civil laws, and againſt the holy Scripture. Gallandius, in *The life of Caſtellanus*, ſays, that he pleaded with ſo incomparable an eloquence, and with ſo much zeal, that they, who being inclined to ſeverity, were come to the court with an intention to condemn the priſoner, were ſo ſurpriſed and aſtoniſhed, that they could not ſpeak a word. His diſcourſe changed their countenance and reſolution to ſuch a degree, that they not only reſolved to acquit Turreau, but alſo to honour the noble and eloquent youth with praiſes and rewards. Afterwards he travelled in order to enjoy the converſation of learned men. He went firſt to Germany, where he converſed with ſeveral men of letters, and ſtopt at laſt at Baſil, to continue with Eraſmus, who, having ſoon diſcovered that this young man had a great ſtock of learning, recommended him to Frobenius, by whom he was employed to correct the proof ſheets of the Greek and Latin authors which he printed. Caſtellanus being ſpurred by emulation of the glory Eraſmus had acquired, and alſo urged by his railleries againſt the French, ſtudied Greek, divinity, and all parts of literature, day and night, and adviſed Eraſmus of ſome errors which were in his works, occaſioned through his not being ſo complete a maſter of the Greek tongue. They left Baſil together, when the R. catholic religion was entirely aboliſhed there. Eraſmus retired to Friburg; and Caſtellanus returned into France; he was going to take a journey to Italy, when he was deſired by ſome of the members of the parliament of Burgundy, to be tutor to ſome young ſcholars, whom their relations deſigned to ſend to Bourges, to ſtudy the law under the famous Alciat; but the young gentlemen not being yet ready, he employed himſelf in reading lectures upon the Greek text of St. Paul's Epiſtle to the Rom. He conducted his ſcholars to Bourges, where he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law, and alſo ſpared time for that of the belles lettres. His application was ſo great, that he ſcarce ſlept three hours in a night; and after he was made reader to the king, Gallandius ſays, he again fixed himſelf to his books, day and night, like Prometheus on the Caucaſus, and ſtudied all kinds of authors with ſo much application, that even the moſt learned men would have thought he ſpent all his life upon every ſingle one of them. He accompanied the bp. of Auſerne, who was going ambaſſador into Italy. He did not make a long ſtay at Rome, where he met with very little that pleaſed him but the remains of antiquity. The above quoted author of his life ſays, "I remember, that ſometimes when he deſcribed the lewdneſs, avarice, and extortion of the popes, the haughtineſs of the cardinals, and their contempt for religion, the luxury, indolence, trading, ſimony, and the other crimes of the Roman courtiers, with the other diſorders he had obſerved in that city, he uſed to be in ſuch a paſſion, and ſo full of indignation that not only his face, but even all the motions of his body were altered." He went to the iſland

of Cyprus, where the biſhop and inhabitants wanted a perſon who could teach Greek and Latin, and polite literature, they offered him a penſion of 200 crowns; he accepted it, and read lectures in their city for 2 y with great ſucceſs. When he left them, he travelled into Egypt, and made very judicious obſervations concerning that country. Afterwards he made a journey to Conſtantinople, and, in his way thither, ſtayed 2 months at Jeruſalem. The ſieur de la Foret, his moſt Chriſtian majeſty's ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, conceived a great eſteem for him, and recommended him to Francis I, and the k. was extremely pleaſed with his converſation. Sometime after he made him his reader, as has been obſerved before, and he uſed to explain, every night to the k. ſome paſſages in the ancients; he alſo inſtructed princeſs Margaret, the king's daughter. He employed the favour he enjoyed to the improvement of the ſciences and advantages of the profeſſors of them. His zeal for maintaining the rights of epiſcopacy againſt the pretenſions of the court of Rome, rendered him odious on the other ſide of the Alps; and the Sorbonne were very much diſpleaſed with him for the protection granted by him to Robert Stephens. He was the occaſion of the aſſembly held at Melun, in which inſtructions were prepared for thoſe who were to be ſent to the council of Trent. He attended k. Francis I, in his laſt ſickneſs to prepare him for death. He alſo delivered the funeral oration of that pr. in it he ſpeaks againſt the notion of a purgatory. It was printed, and the Sorbonne complained of it. Caſtellanus was promoted to the biſhopric of Tulle, and afterwards to that of Macon. Upon the death of Francis I, he intended to have retired from court, but Henry II deſired him to continue as before, and made him great almoner. This important poſt enabled him to do a great deal of good; he employed ſome of the money, of which he had the diſpoſal, in providing for the maintainance of thoſe lewd women who had retired into a monaſtery to expiate their ſins, but not finding a ſufficient maintainance, went a begging from door to door, by which means they found on opportunity of returning to their old trade. He obliged them to work for their bread, and would not ſuffer them to ſtroll about the ſtreets, but to keep religiouſly in their cloiſter. He was tranſlated to the biſhopric of Orleans, which was in the neighbourhood of thoſe places where Henry II loved to ſpend his time, and he ſet himſelf to reform what was amiſs in his dioceſe, and cleared it of vagabond prieſts; this grievance drew very heavy complaints from a Rom. catholic author, whoſe work was printed in Holland, 1681. It is very odd, ſays he, to ſee in Italy 10 or 12 prieſts in waiting in the veſtry till ſome fool or another come and give them, for a maſs, a julio (about five-pence) to buy a bit of bread, and often the ſexton drives them away before they have earned a penny. He often preached, but it happened one day, that, whilſt he was preaching, he was ſeized with a fit of the palſy, which ſoon turned to an apoplexy, and carried him off in a very little time; he died Feb. 3, 1552. He underſtood the oriental languages very well. Francis I, who boaſted that he had never ſeen one learned man, whoſe ſtock of learning he could not exhauſt in 2 y. time, declared that he never found Caſtellanus at a ſtand. He made ſuch moving diſcourſes in the hoſpitals, priſons, and convents, at Paris, that he drew tears from all his audience. When he preached at the convent of Filles repenties, he uſed to begin with a lively deſcription of the abominations of a lewd life, and cloſed his diſcourſe with the praiſes of repentance and converſion; each part of his ſermon had its particular effect, the firſt conducted them to the brink of deſpair, the ſecond filled them with comfort and hopes.

CATHARINE

CATHARINE of Arragon, wife of k. Henry VIII, fourth daughter of Ferdinand and Iſabella, k. and q. of Spain, was b. Dec. 16, 1485. Her marriage with Arthur, pr. of Wales, eldeſt ſon of k. Henry VII, was ſolemnized at St. Paul's in London, on Nov. 14, 1501, the pr. being then not 15 y. of age, and ſhe not 16. The portion given with her was 200,000 ducats, the greateſt that had been given for many ages with any princeſs; and her jointure was the third part of the principality of Wales and of the dukedom of Cornwal, and of the earldom of Cheſter; and, in caſe ſhe came to be q. of Eng. her jointure was left indefinite, but determined to be as great as ever any former q. had. The prince and princeſs lived together as man and wife till April 2 following; and not only had their bed ſolemnly bleſt, when they were put into it, on the night of their marriage, but alſo were ſeen publicly in bed for ſeveral days after, and went down to live at Ludlow caſtle, in Wales, where they ſtill bedded together. But the pr. though a ſtrong and healthful youth, when he married her, died ſoon after, April 2, 1502; his death being thought, by ſome, to have been haſtened by his too early marriage. The Spaniſh embaſſador had, by his maſter's order, taken proofs of the conſummation of the marriage, and ſent them into Spain: and the young pr. himſelf had likewiſe, by many expreſſions, given his ſervants cauſe to believe, that his marriage was conſummated the firſt night; which, in a youth, ſo vigorous and healthful, was not at all judged improbable. And it was ſo conſtantly believed, that, when he died, his younger brother, Henry d. of York, was not called pr. of Wales for ſome conſiderable time; nor was he created pr. till it was evident that his brother's wife was not with child by him. Theſe things were afterwards looked upon as a full demonſtration that the princeſs was not a virgin after pr. Arthur's death. But the reaſon of ſtate ſtill ſubſiſting for keeping up the alliance of Spain againſt France, and k. Henry VII having no inclination to let ſo great a revenue, as ſhe had in jointure, be carried out of the kingdom, it was propoſed, that ſhe ſhould marry the the younger brother Henry, now pr. of Wales. But this was oppoſed by Warham, archbp. of Canterbury, who thought it neither honourable nor well pleaſing to God; while Fox, bp. of Wincheſter, was very zealous for it; and the pope's diſpenſation was eſteemed ſufficient to remove all objection, and to obviate the murmurs of the people, who would otherwiſe diſlike a diſputable marriage, ſince it might occaſion new wars about the right of the crown. A diſpenſation was accordingly obtained on Dec. 26, 1503, taking notice, that, in the petition, lately preſented to the pope by prince Henry and the princeſs Catharine, it had been declared, that her former marriage with pr. Arthur, had, perhaps, been conſummated. Upon this bull, they were married, the pr. of Wales being yet under age. But archbp. Warham had ſo poſſeſſed the k. with an averſion to this marriage, that on the ſame day, that the pr. was of age, June 17, 1505, he, by his father's command, in the preſence of many of the nobility and others, made a proteſtation in the hands of Fox, bp. of Wincheſter, before a public notary, and read it himſelf, by which he declared, that whereas he, being under age, was married to the princeſs Catharine; yet, now coming to be of age, he did not confirm that marriage, but retracted and annulled it, and would not proceed in it, but intended, in full form of law, to void it, and break it off; which he declared he did freely, and of his own accord. Thus it ſtood during his

his father's life, who ſeems to have repented of its being made; for he charged his ſon to break the contract, from a full perſuaſion of its being unlawful; and, becauſe affection takes riſe from converſation, would not ſuffer him to viſit the princeſs, or hold any correſpondence with her. Henry VII being dead, one of the firſt points that came under conſultation, was, that the young k. muſt either break his marriage totally, or conclude it. Arguments were brought on both ſides of the queſtion; but thoſe for it prevailed moſt with the king; ſo that, in the beginning of June, 1509, about ſix weeks after he came to the crown, he was married again publicly, and both he and the q. were crowned on the 24th of that month. She had by him 3 children, two ſons, who died ſoon after their birth, and one daughter, Mary, afterwards q. of England, b. Feb. 19, 1515-6; beſides which, ſhe had ſeveral miſcarriages; and, at laſt, left off child-bearing, and contracted ſome diſeaſes which rendered her perſon leſs acceptable to the k. who, 1527, began to avow his ſcruples of the marriage with her, on account of her having been his brother's widow, and to conſider the untimely death of his 2 ſons, as a curſe from God upon that marriage; the lawfulneſs of which appears likewiſe to have been queſtioned by foreigners. For the emp. Charles V, who was affianced to the princeſs Mary, refuſed to marry her, upon the council of Spain's doubting her legitimacy; and after that, when a marriage was treating between that princeſs and Francis I of France, for his ſecond ſon, the d. of Orleans, the bp. of Tarbe, the French ambaſſador, made the ſame objection, maintaining, that ſhe could not be deemed b. in wedlock, notwithſtanding pope, Julius II's diſpenſation. It has been alleged indeed, that the king's ſcruples did not diſturb him till he fell in love with Anne Bolen, one of the queen's maids of honour; and that his doubts, concerning the validity of his marriage, ſprung from this new paſſion. But tho' there was no great diſtance of time between his reſolution to obtain a divorce, and the beginning of his love for Anne Bullen; yet it would be going too far to ground upon this nearneſs, as a certain fact, that he undertook the proſecution of her divorce, in order to marry that lady; and what paſſed in his breaſt, is only matter of conjecture. Being determined upon a divorce, he applied himſelf to pope Clement VII to obtain it; but the pope being unwilling to diſoblige Charles V, by granting it, to the prejudice of the q. who was that emp. aunt, affected to uſe many delays, tho' he was prevailed upon to ſend card. Campegio to England, to join with card. Woolſey, as his vicegerents for determining that affair. The k. and q. accordingly appeared before theſe 2 legates, June 21, 1529, when the q. kneeling down before the k. made a very pathetic ſpeech, declaring, 'That ſhe was a poor woman, and a ſtranger in his dominions, where ſhe could neither expect good council, nor indifferent judges: that ſhe had been long his wife, and deſired to know wherein ſhe had offended him: that ſhe had been his wife 20 y. and more, and had born him ſeveral children, and had ever ſtudied to pleaſe him; and proteſted, that he had found her a true maid; for which ſhe appealed to his own conſcience. If ſhe had done any thing amiſs, ſhe was willing to be put away with ſhame. Their parents were eſteemed very wiſe princes; and, no doubt, had good counſellors and learned men about them, when the match was agreed. She would not therefore ſubmit to that court; nor durſt her lawyers, who were his ſubjects,

'ſubjects, and aſſigned by him, ſpeak 'freely for her.' After this ſhe withdrew, and would never more appear, nor ſuffer any perſon to defend her cauſe. The king, finding the difficulty of procuring a divorce from the ſee of Rome, reſolved, by advice of Cranmer, afterwards archbp. of Canterbury, to conſult all the univerſities, and moſt learned divines and civilians, in Europe, concerning the validity of pope Julius's diſpenſation; moſt of whom determining againſt it, and that his marriage was unlawful, he married Anne Bolen; and bp. Cranmer pronounced the ſentence of divorce, May 23, 1533, declaring the king's marriage with Catharine null, and contrary to the law of God. That q. continued ſtill inflexible, affirming, that ſhe would be the king's wife, till the pope had nulled the marriage, and refuſed to be ſerved by any, who would not treat her as queen. She had the jointure that was aſſigned her as princeſs dowager. She died at Kimbolton, in Huntingdonſhire, Jan. 8, 1535-6, in the 51ſt y. of her age; and, before ſhe expired, wrote a tender letter to the king, adviſing him to look to the health of his ſoul, and forgiving him all the troubles he had caſt her into. She was a devout and pious princeſs, and led a ſevere and mortified life. In her greatneſs, ſhe wrought much with her own hands, and kept her women well employed about her, as appeared when the 2 legates came once to ſpeak to her; for ſhe came out to them with a ſkein of ſilk about her neck, and told them, ſhe had been within at work with her maids. But ſhe was moſt paſſionately devoted to the intereſts of the court of Rome, they being ſo interwoven with her own. Her body was interred in the church of Peterborough.

CATILINE (Lucius) a famous Roman, b. of a noble family, had an enterpriſing genius, great courage, and ſuperior talents. Having ſpent his fortune in debauchery, he formed a deſign to oppreſs his country, to deſtroy the ſenate, to carry away the public treaſure, to ſet Rome on fire, and to uſurp the ſovereignty of it. To bring this about, he drew into the conſpiracy many young gentlemen of the firſt quality, whom, they ſay, he made drink human blood, as a pledge of their union. His conſpiracy was diſcovered by the vigilance of Cicero, then conſul, and told by Fulvia, a favourite of one of the conſpirators. Cicero having accuſed and convicted Catiline in full ſenate, he retired, threatening, that he would extinguiſh under the ruins of Rome the fire into which they now threw him. Afterwards being at the head of an army, with many of the conſpirators, he fought with prodigious courage againſt Petreius, lieutenant of Anthony, the conſul, colleague of Cicero; but he was defeated and killed in the fight, 62 years before J. C. He was an ambitious man, enterpriſing, and capable of deſtroying the Roman republic, if his conſpiracies had not been diſcovered. Lentulus, Cethegus, and the principal of the conſpirators, had been ſeized on before the battle. Salluſt hath given an excellent hiſtory of this conſpiracy.

CATINAT (Nicolas) was deſcended of a noble family, and b. 1637. At his firſt ſetting out in life, he was an advocate, but loſing a cauſe which was thought to be a very juſt one, he quitted that profeſſion at 23 y. of age, and went into the army, 1667. He performed, in the king's fight, at the attack of Liſle, an action which required both courage and conduct. Lewis XIV took notice of it, and this was the commencement of his fortune. He roſe by degrees without making any intereſt, but what his merit

merit obtained him, and was a philoſopher in the midſt of, thoſe great quickſands of moderation, grandeur, and war. He had an application and dexterity of mind, which, Mr. Voltaire ſays, 'rendered him capable of 'every thing, though he himſelf ne-'ver pretended to any thing.' He was a good miniſter, a good chancellor, as well as a good general. I have not room to relate all the ſieges and battles, in which he diſplayed his courage and conduct. In 1693 he was made a marſhal of France, after having gained two great victories; and afterwards obeyed, without uneaſineſs, marſhal de Villeroi, who ſent him orders without conſulting him. He laid down his command, without the leaſt murmur; nor did he aſk any thing of the k. He refuſed being made a knight of the Holy Ghoſt, and died, like a philoſopher, in a little houſe in the country; having neither augmented nor diminiſhed his fortune, and having never, for a moment, forfeited his character of moderation. He died, 1712, aged 74.

CATO, the cenſor, (Marcus Portius) a celebrated Roman, b. at Tuſculum, went to Rome at the ſolicitation of Valerius Flaccus, and was elected military tribune of Sicily, about 205 y. before J. C. and afterwards queſtor in Africa, under Scipio, who accuſed him before the ſenate. Then he was made prætor, a charge which he exerciſed with a great deal of juſtice. He conquered Sardinia, governed with great moderation, and was created conſul. Being tribune in the war of Syria, he gave proofs of his valour and courage againſt Antiochus the Great. At his return he was made cenſor; an important truſt, which he exerciſed with an integrity without example. His enemies accuſed him many times, but they could not tarniſh his innocence by their calumnies. It was he who determined the entering into the third Punic war, and always concluded his ſpeeches with 'Carthago delenda eſt.' He died about 118 y. before J. C. aged 86 y. He married Salonia, the daughter of one of his domeſtics, by whom he had a ſon, who was alſo a cenſor, and who ſignalized himſelf under Paulus Emilius in the Macedonian war. Cato the cenſor was, according to Cicero, an excellent orator, an accompliſhed ſenator, and a great general. He learned Greek in his old age, and compoſed ſome works which are loſt, He often ſaid he repented of three things, 'To have paſſed a day 'without learning ſomething, to have 'truſted a ſecret to a woman, and to 'have gone by water when he could 'have gone by land.'

CATO of Utica, ſo called from the place of his death, was the great grandſon of the former. He was brought up with his uncle Livius Druſus, and diſcovered ſo much courage, that when he was but 14 y. of age, he demanded a ſword to kill the tyrant Sylla. Cato loved philoſophy, and attached himſelf to the ſect of the ſtoics, whence he improved a greatneſs of ſoul, of which he gave marks on ſo many occaſions. He made his firſt campaign in the war of the ſlaves, who revolted under Spartacus, 73 y. before J. C. and commanded a little time afterwards 1000 foot ſoldiers in Macedonia. At his return he was made queſtor, and demanded the dignity of tribune, to hinder a bad man from having it. He joined Cicero againſt Catiline, and oppoſed Cæſar in the ſenate. His enemies got him nominated to go to recover the iſland of Cyprus, which had been unjuſtly ſeized on by Ptolemy, thinking by this expedition to make him loſe his reputation; but he conducted himſelf there with ſo much prudence, that they had nothing to reproach him with. Cato made all the efforts poſſible, during the civil wars, to bring Cæſar and Pompey

Pompey to a reconciliation; but not being able to ſucceed, he took the part of Pompey, whom he looked on as the defender of the liberties of the republic. At laſt, after the battle of Pharſalia, and the death of Pompey, he retired to Utica, where, having learned that Cæſar purſued him, he adviſed his friends to fly, and his ſon to make a trial of the clemency of the conqueror. He then placed himſelf on his bed, read twice the treatiſe *Of the immortality of the ſoul*, wrote by Plato, and gave himſelf a ſtab with a poignard, of which he died, 45 y. before J. C. aged 48 y.

CATROU (Francis) a famous Jeſuit, b. at Paris, Dec. 28, 1659, of Mathurin Catrou, counſellor and ſecretary of the k. and Martha de Luber. After having made a great proficiency in the liberal ſciences, and in philoſophy, he refuſed the temporal advantages offered by his uncle, M. de Luber, treaſurer general of the marine, and entered himſelf with the Jeſuits, 1677. His ſuperiors having appointed him to the pulpit, he preached 7 y. with applauſe; but the diſlike he had to the conſtraint of learning by heart, made him leave off preaching. As *The journal de Trevoux* began then, father Catrou was made choice of to be employed in it, which he was for 12 y. He applied himſelf, at the ſame time, to other works, which made him known among the learned. He died at Paris, Oct. 18, 1737, aged 78. He wrote *A general hiſtory of the empire of the Mogul:* and *A Roman hiſtory, with notes by father Rouillé*, a Jeſuit, who died May 7, 1740; he was aſſociated with Catrou in the compoſing this work, and continued it.

CATULLUS (Caius Valerius) a Roman poet, was b. at Verona, about 80 y. before the Chriſtian æra, and 666th y. of Rome: Giraldus believes rather, he was b. in the peninſula Sirmio, formed by the lake Benacus near Verona. His deſcent was conſiderable, for his father was a man of fortune, and was admitted into friendſhip with Julius Cæſar, who uſually lodged at his houſe. He was invited to Rome, very young, by Manlius, a nobleman, whom he celebrates in many of his poems, and to whom he confeſſed he owed the greateſt obligations. The elegance of his ſtyle, and the delicacy of his compoſitions, introduced him into the acquaintance of the beſt judges, and the beauty of his verſes procured him the friendſhip and conſideration of the learned, and of the fine wits, who were then at Rome in great abundance. Catullus was of a gay amorous diſpoſition, and ſpeaks with great paſſion of two of his miſtreſſes, Iſpithilla of Verona, and Clodia, to whom he gave the name of Leſbia, in honour to Sappho, who was of the iſland of Leſbos, and whoſe verſes pleaſed him wonderfully; he tranſlated or imitated ſome of them. It is ſaid, that this lewd woman was the ſiſter of the infamous Clodius, the great enemy of Cicero. He ſuffered the common fate of the poetical tribe, for he was poor all his life-time; which, without doubt, was in ſome meaſure owing to the profligate company he kept, and his extravagant expences. He neither made his fortune by his verſes, nor in his travels into Bithynia with Memmius, who had obtained the government of it after his prætorſhip. He died in the flower of his age, and in the height of his reputation, about 30 y. old: Scaliger's opinion cannot be ſupported, who ſays, he lived above 71 y. about the time Virgil was purſuing his ſtudies at Cremona. This poet contracted a friendſhip with Cicero, who is ſaid upon ſome occaſion to plead as a public advocate for him; and, notwithſtanding the friendſhip between Julius Cæſar and his father, he ſeverely

ſeverely lampooned that emperor, in the perſon of Mamurra, one of his favourites, and a ſurveyor of his workmen in Gaul. Cæſar, upon this occaſion, behaved with his uſual generoſity and moderation; he was not ſilent indeed at the injury he received, but obliging the poet to make a ſlight ſatisfaction, which he accepted, he invited him (ſays Suetonius) the ſame day to ſupper, and continued to lodge at his father's houſe, as he had done before. The works of Catullus are inſcribed to Cornelius Nepos, whom he compliments on his writing a general hiſtory in 3 books. 'Omne 'ævum tribus explicare chartis.' We have not all his pieces: Crinitus ſpeaks of an ithyphallic poem, or verſes upon the impure divinity of Priapus; and Pliny aſcribes to him a poem upon inchantments uſed to make one's ſelf beloved. There are ſome finiſhed pieces of his that are inimitable in their kind: ſuch is the poem upon Leſbia's ſparrow, and that on Acme and Septimius; the tranſlation of Callimachus's *Elegy on q. Berenice's hair* is alſo an excellent piece. His lyric poems are many of them well written, particularly the *Carmen ſeculare*. Scaliger thinks he was too critical and exact, and too ſtrict an obſerver of the Roman elegancies. He is generally eſteemed the beſt writer in the epigrammatic ſtyle. This poet has been cenſured for the lewdneſs of ſome of his pieces; the looſeneſs of his thoughts, and his fulſome expreſſions have given great offence, and obliged his judges to conclude that he muſt have been a profligate debauchee. But Bayle makes an apology for him; he ſays, that the ancient Romans had not laid down thoſe rules of politeneſs, which at preſent make thoſe who compoſe obſcene verſes fall into public contempt. Catullus therefore did his character no great harm by the groſs obſcenities and infamous impurities with which he poiſoned many of his poems. Pliny the younger is of the ſame opinion: it ſeems obſcenity, according to the ancients, was not only allowable in theſe ſort of compoſitions, but, when artfully dreſſed up, was eſteemed one of its greateſt beauties. We are told by Crinitus, that Catullus had ſo great a reputation for learning, that by the conſent of the beſt judges, the epithet of Doctus was affixed to his name. Ovid thought, that for majeſty and loftineſs of verſe, he was no way inferior to Virgil himſelf; and though both the Plinys have condemned Catullus's verſe as harſh and unpleaſant, yet he has generally been accounted a moſt excellent poet, and has had ſeveral who have copied after him. The ſweeteſt and moſt polite of all the poets, if he appears at any time hard and rough, eſpecially in his epics, yet he has made ſufficient amends by his wonderful pleaſant wit, and by his pure elegancy in the Roman language. His cotemporaries called him the Learned, becauſe he knew how to tranſlate into Latin verſe the moſt beautiful and delicate pieces in the Greek poets, which before him was thought impoſſible to be done. Catullus was printed *cum Tibullo & Propertio. Notis doctiſſ. virorum*, et eleg. typis. Pariſiis 1604, fol. *Cum iiſdem poetis, eleganti charactere, prodiit accuratiſſima editio*, typis academ. Cantab. 1702, 4°. *Cum Tib. & Prop. Notis variorum curâ Joh. Geo. Grævii*, 2 vol. L. Bat. 1689, 8°. And many other editions.

CAVE (William) was b. at Pickwell in Leiceſterſhire, of which place his father was rector. He was admitted, 1653, into St. John's college Cambridge. In 1690 he was preſented to the vicarage of Iſleworth. He hath publiſhed the following books; 1. *Primitive Chriſtianity, or, the religion of the ancient Chriſtians in the firſt ages*

ages of the Goſpel. 2. *Tabulæ eccleſiaſticæ, tables of the eccleſiaſtical writers.* 3. *Antiquitates apoſtolicæ: or the hiſtory of the lives, acts, and martyrdoms of the holy apoſtles of our Saviour, and of the two evangeliſts St. Mark and St. Luke:* to which is added *A diſcourſe concerning the three great diſpenſations of the church, patriarchal, moſaical, and evangelical.* Being a continuation of *Antiquitates Chriſtianæ, or, the life and death of the Holy Jeſus*; written by Jeremy Taylor, afterwards bp. of Down and Connor. 4. *A hiſtory of the lives and deaths of the primitive fathers.* 5. *A diſſertation concerning the government of the ancient church.* 6. *Scriptorum eccleſiaſticorum hiſtoria literaria, i. e. A literary hiſtory of eccleſiaſtical writers, &c. &c.* This learned perſon died at Windſor, Aug. 4, 1714, and was buried in Iſlington church.

CAVENDISH, eſq. (Thomas) of Trimley, in the county of Suffolk, was poſſeſſed of a plentiful eſtate, which he, being a man of wit and great good humour, hurt pretty much by his expences at court. Upon this he took it in his head to repair his ſhattered fortunes at the expence of the Spaniards: with which view he built 2 ſhips from the ſtocks, 1 of 120, and the other of 60 tons; and with theſe and a bark of 40 tons, and 123 perſons of all ſorts, he ſailed from Plymouth July 21, 1586; and, Aug. 26, arrived at Sierra Leona. There they landed, and plundered a town belonging to the Negroes, and burned 2 or 3 houſes, the Indians having fled to the woods. But a few days after, the Negroes wounded ſeveral of the Engl. and killed one with a poiſoned arrow. He was about 7 weeks in paſſing the ſtreights of Magellan, though but about 90 leagues. Within them he named a place Port Famine, by reaſon of above 300 Spaniards having been famiſhed to death there. May 13, at Morro Morena, they made themſelves maſters of a ſhip of 300 tons; and of 2 others loaden with ſugar and proviſions, of which one was valued at 20,000 l. After taking out what they wanted, they burned the reſt with the ſhips. They got to Paita on the 20th of the ſame month, and having driven the inhabitants into the mountains, they pillaged the town, (where they found 25 lb. of pieces of eight) and then burned it. There were about 200 houſes in the town. They ſailed from thence to the iſland of Puna, where they ſunk a ſhip of 250 tons. The governor of the iſland had ſent his riches to the continent, and his valuable effects to an iſland not far off; which the Engl. diſcovering, took of them what they liked; but ſome Spaniards and Indians came down upon them, deſtroyed 9, and took 3 priſoners, with the loſs of 46 Spaniards and Indians. They went aſhore the ſame day with 70 men, and put to flight 300 Spaniards and Indians, burned their town, which conſiſted of 300 houſes, to aſhes, deſtroyed their gardens, &c. and burned 4 large ſhips on the ſtocks. After that they went to Acapulco, and burned the town, with the church, and the cuſtom-houſe, in which there were 600 bags of anile to die cloth, and 400 bags of cocoa. In October they departed for the Cape of St. Lucar, on the ſouth of the iſland of California, and, Nov. 4, they met the St. Anne, a ſhip of 700 tons, being the Spaniſh admiral of the South-ſea; which, after a ſharp engagement, they made themſelves maſters of. It's cargo conſiſted of 120,000 pezos, each worth 8 s. and great quantities of rich ſilks, and other valuable commodities, the chief of which they divided among themſelves. After having put the crew, conſiſting of 190 perſons, on ſhore, they burned the ſhip with 500 tons of goods on board.

board. After which he bent his courſe to return, by the way of the Eaſt Indies, to Engl. where he arrived, at Plymouth, Sept. 9, from whence they ſet out; having ſailed completely round the globe in 2 y. 1 month, and 19 days, and brought home an immenſe fortune. This however he quickly waſted, and, 1591, reſolved on another voyage, which did not prove ſo ſucceſsful as the former. He left Plymouth, Aug. 26, 1591, with 3 ſtout ſhips and 2 barks, and in a month's time came within ſight of the Canary iſlands: but under the equinoctial line, being becalmed for 27 days together, moſt of his men fell ſick of the ſcurvy. At length they arrived, Nov. 29, at the bay of Salvador, on the coaſt of Braſil. A few days after they came to Placentia, where they plundered ſome houſes inhabited by Portugueſe; but here the men quarrelled with one another, which might have proved of very bad conſequence; for if the Portugueſe had been of any courage, they might have deſtroyed many of them. Dec. 14, they arrived at the iſle of St. Sebaſtian, 5 leagues from Santos, and early in the morning, Dec. 24, when the chief of the inhabitants were at high maſs, with 23 men only they ſeized the town, and having burned the out parts of it, and ſet all the ſhips in the harbour on fire, they marched, Jan. 22, by land to St. Vincent, which they burned to the ground. April 18 they doubled Cape Froward, but in 3 days after put into a ſmall bay on the ſouth ſhore, where they remained till May 15, and endured inexpreſſible hardſhips, as well for want of proviſions, as by the exceſſive cold. Mr. Purchas tells us, that one of the men, named Andrew Knivet, going on ſhore to get ſome food (for the allowance of their ſhip was little) and coming aboard again with his feet wet, and wanting change of cloaths, the next morning he was numbed ſo that he could not ſtir his legs. His feet were as black as ſoot; he had no feeling in them; and when he pulled off his ſtockings, his toes came with them. Another, ----- Harris, a goldſmith, loſt his noſe; for, going to blow it with his fingers, he caſt it into the fire. In a word, out of Mr. Cavendiſh's ſhip there died 8 or 9 men every day with the cold. May 15 they ſet ſail, and on the 18th were out of the Streights. The 20th, being over againſt Port Deſire, 47 deg. ſouth lat. the Deſire and the Black pinnace left him, which proved (according to his own account) the chief cauſe of his enſuing misfortunes. Mr. Cavendiſh arrived at length, with great difficulty and danger, at Santos, and anchored in the bay of St. Vincent. Here 25 of his men going on ſhore to refreſh themſelves, got drunk, and were all cut to pieces by the Indians and Portugueſe. Being adviſed by a Portugueſe pilot to go to Spirito Santo, he ſent and attacked that place, before which he loſt 80 men, and 40 were much wounded. When he found he could do no good there, he determined to go to the iſland of St. Sebaſtian, and after having burned one of his ſhips for want of hands, to go back to the Streights of Magellan. But the Roebuck's crew hearing of this his intention, ran away from him in the night, carrying off all his ſurgeons, and 3 times their proportion of victuals, leaving him full of ſick men, and in a miſerable ſituation. He then made for St. Sebaſtian's iſland, though 200 leagues diſtant, where he arrived, when he had but 1 caſk of water left. Having refitted and refreſhed, he would fain have ſailed back again for the Streights of Magellan, but his mutinous crew obliged him to ſail for England. He died of grief on the coaſt of Brazil.

CAVENDISH (ſir William) was the 2d ſon of Thomas Cavendiſh, in the

the county of Suffolk, clerk of the pipe in the reign of Henry VIII, and was b. about the y. 1505, and was gentleman uſher of the chamber to cardinal Wolſey, at a time when he lived in his greateſt glory, having a retinue of 800 perſons, and among them 9 or 10 lords, who had each of them 2 at leaſt, if not 3 ſervants allowed them at the cardinal's coſt, and the earl of Derby had 5. In 1527 he attended his maſter in his ſplendid embaſſy to France, where he arrived at Amiens in the month of Auguſt, and was preſent at that moſt magnificent feaſt given by the French k. to the cardinal. He returned with that prelate into Engl. and was one of thoſe few ſervants that ſtuck cloſe to him, when he had neither office nor ſalary to beſtow on them. This was ſo far from prejudicing him in the opinion of his ſovereign, that on this very account he regarded him; and, after the cardinal's death, upon whom Mr. Cavendiſh waited, and deferred going to court till he had ſeen him interred, the king took him into his own ſervice. He was alſo conſtituted one of the commiſſioners for viſiting and taking the ſurrenders of ſeveral religious houſes. In 1540 he was appointed one of the auditors of the court of Augmentations, and ſoon after had a very conſiderable grant made him of ſeveral lordſhips in the county of Hertford. In 1546 he was made treaſurer of the chamber to his majeſty, and on Eaſter-day the ſame y. he had the honour of knighthood conferred on him, and was ſoon after made a privy counſellor. He enjoyed both theſe honours 11 y. in which time his eſtate was much increaſed by the grant he received from k. Edw. VI, in 7 ſeveral counties. He died in 1557. He married 3 wives; 1ſt, Anne, daughter of Edm. Boſtock, eſq. of Cheſhire, by whom he had a ſon and 2 daughters: his ſecond was Margaret, daughter to Tho. Parker of Poſlingford in Suffolk: his third and laſt was the widow of Robert Barclay, eſq. by whom he had 3 ſons and as many daughters. In the latter part of his life he began to build, at the inſtance of his laſt lady, the noble houſe of Chatſworth in Derbyſhire, the ſeat of the preſent d. of Devonſhire, but did not live to finiſh it. He wrote *The hiſtory of cardinal Wolſey*, which was printed, 1667.

CAVENDISH (William) duke of Newcaſtle, was ſon of ſir Charles Cavendiſh, knt. by Catharine, daughter and heir of Cuthbert lord Ogle, and grandſon of ſir William Cavendiſh, privy-counſellor and treaſurer of the chamber to k. Hen. VIII, Edw. VI, and q. Mary. He was b. about the y. 1595, and educated in St. John's college, in the univerſity of Cambridge. At the creation of Hen. pr. of Wales, 1610, he was made knt. of the Bath; and in Mar. 1611-12, attended ſir Henry Wotton in his embaſſy to the court of Savoy; who, in a letter of his to ſir Thomas Edmonds, ſtyles him, 'a young gentleman very nobly bred, and of ſingular expectation.' In this court he was extremely careſſed by the d. who offered him the higheſt honours, and a conſiderable poſt in his army, and made him ſeveral valuable preſents at his departure. Nov. 3, 1620, he was created lord Ogle, and viſc. Mansfield; and, Mar. 3, 1627, advanced to the dignity of baron Cavendiſh of Bolſover, and earl of Newcaſtle upon Tyne. In 1638 he was appointed governor to the pr. of Wales, and ſworn of the privy-council; and upon the Scots taking up arms againſt the king the year following, he lent his majeſty 10,000 l. and raiſed at his own expence a troop of horſe of 200, which for the moſt part conſiſted of the beſt gentlemen of the North, who were either allied to him, or of immediate dependance upon him, and came together merely

on his account, and were called by him, the prince of Wales's Troop, of which the earl himſelf was captain. With this troop he accompanied the earl of Holland, who was general of the horſe, in Scotland; but upon occaſion of ſome orders he deſired, that his troop, ſince it belonged to the pr. of Wales, might have ſome precedence, which the general refuſed to grant, requiring him to march in the rank he had preſcribed. This the earl of Newcaſtle ſubmitted to, tho' with great reſentment; and as ſoon as the army was diſbanded, ſent a challenge to the earl of Holland, who in this circumſtance ſhewed not ſuch an alacrity, but that the delay expoſed it to notice, and ſo by the king's authority the affair was compoſed. Upon the meeting of the long parliament, he adhered firmly to the intereſts of the king; but finding himſelf obnoxious to the the other party, reſolved to retire from court; and, in the beginning of the y. 1641, reſigned his place of governor to the prince. When the civil war broke out, he gathered a conſiderable force in Northumberland, Cumberland, and the other northern counties, with which he had great ſucceſs againſt the parliament troops; and, June, 1643, defeated Ferdinando lord Fairfax, at Addarton-Moor. But his conduct in a very important affair the ſame year, has been highly cenſured; for upon the news of the taking Briſtol by pr. Rupert, the k. ſent from Oxford an expreſs to the earl, who was then unfortunately engaged, to appear before Hull, that if he found the ſiege of that town very difficult, he ſhould leave it blocked up, and march with his army into the aſſociated counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, &c. which was then the eaſier to effect, ſince Lynn had lately been ſurpriſed for the king's uſe; and that if he would bring his army thro' thoſe counties towards London, his majeſty would march with his own towards it on the other ſide; which would raiſe ſuch a confuſion among the 2 houſes and the city, as would immediately put an end to the war. But the earl excuſed himſelf from complying with this order, alleging, that the gentlemen, who commanded his beſt regiments, abſolutely refuſed to march, except Hull was firſt taken. And indeed it appears, that he deſigned himſelf to be the man, who ſhould turn the ſcale in the great affairs of the nation, and to be independent and ſelf-ſubſiſting, wherever he marched; for which reaſon he declined coming nearer to the king, fearing he ſhould be eclipſed by the court, and his authority over-ſhadowed by the ſuperiority of pr. Rupert. It is therefore not unreaſonable to conclude, that his refuſal to concur with the king's deſire, was the main occaſion of the failure of that great project, upon which his majeſty'e fate depended. However, he was advanced, Oct. 27, that year, to the dignity of marquis of Newcaſtle. He carried on indeed, the ſiege of Hull with great vigour, but was at laſt obliged to raiſe it; and, March, 1643-4 having re-inforced his army to about 14,000 horſe and foot, attended the motions of the Scots, with a reſolution to force them to fight; but failing in that deſign, retreated towards his quarters at Durham, and afterwards to York. In the battle of Marſton-Moor, July 2, 1644, the marquis commanded the right wing of the king's army, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf to great advantage. But upon the ill ſucceſs of that battle, he reſolved to retire beyond the ſeas; and haſtened to Scarborough, where, in a poor veſſel he embarked himſelf, with his 2 ſons, and brother, and ſome others, and landed in 4 days at Hamburgh. He continued there till Feb. 1644-5; and then removed to Paris, where he arrived

arrived in April following. He came to Holland, 1648, during the ſiege of Colcheſter, and the expedition of the the d. of Hamilton and the Scots, with a view of taking the firſt opportunity to ſerve the king; but failing of all hopes in that reſpect, he removed to Antwerp, where he continued till after his majeſty's death; and when Charles II was invited into Scotland, deſired leave to attend that king thither, but was refuſed by the Scots; upon which he returned to Antwerp, where he lived with as much dignity as his ſequeſtered eſtate would admit of, diverting himſelf with the breeding and managery of horſes; of which he publiſhed at Antwerp, 1658, a magnificent work. Upon the reſtoration he returned to England; and, Mar. 16, 1664-5 was created earl of Ogle and d. of Newcaſtle; the king having, during his reſidence abroad, made him a knight of the Garter. He died, Dec. 25, 1676, and was interred in Weſtminſter abbey. He was a very fine gentleman, active, and full of courage, and moſt accompliſhed in thoſe qualities of horſemanſhip, dancing, and fencing, which accompany good breeding, and in which he greatly delighted. He was extremely fond of poetry and muſic, to which he indulged the greateſt part of his time; for which reaſon he choſe ſir William Davenant, an eminent poet, and of approved loyalty, lieutenant general of his ordnance. His courage was invincible; but his edge had too much of the razor in it, having the tincture of a romantic ſpirit. And nothing could have tempted him out of thoſe paths of pleaſure, which he had enjoyed in an ample fortune, but honour and an ambition to ſerve his king, when he ſaw him in diſtreſs, and abandoned by ſuch as had the higheſt obligations to him. He loved monarchy, as it was the foundation and ſupport of his own greatneſs; and the church, as it was well conſtituted for the ſplendor and ſecurity of the crown; and religion, as it cheriſhed and maintained that order and obedience, which were neceſſary to both, without any other paſſion for the particular opinions, that were grown up in it, and diſtinguiſhed into parties, than as he deteſted whatever was likely to diſturb the public peace. He had a particular reverence for the perſon of the king, and the more extraordinary devotion for that of the prince, as he had the honour to be truſted with his education as his governor; for which office, as he excelled in ſome, ſo he wanted other qualifications. He ſtrictly kept up the pomp, ſtate, and dignity of a general; and upon all occaſions manifeſted the bravery and fearleſſneſs of a common ſoldier; but could not ſubmit to the application and fatigue of a commander, leaving that province to the officers under him. After the labour of action, he uſually retired to his delightful company, muſic, or his ſofter pleaſures; to all which he was ſo indulgent, and to his eaſe, that he would not be interrupted upon any occaſion whatſoever; ſo that he ſometimes denied admittance to his chiefeſt officers for 2 days together; which brought many inconveniencies to him and his employments. By his firſt wife Elizabeth, daughter and ſole heir of William Baſſet, of Blore in the county of Stafford, eſq. he had 10 children; but by his 2d, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Lucas, of St. John's, near Colcheſter in Eſſex, eſq. a lady celebrated for her writings; whoſe life the reader will find in this work.

CAULET (Francis Stephen) b. at Touloſe, 1610, of a family very conſiderable, as lawyers, in the parliament, became an eccleſiaſtic, and having been elected abbot of St. Veluſien, at 17 y. of age, he ſet about making a reformation in that abbey. His connexion with Mr. Ollier, afterwards curate of S. Sulpice, inſpired him with prejudices againſt the illuſtrious abbot of St. Cyran; but he condemned thoſe prejudices after a

thorough examination, in a public teſtimony which he gave of the innocence of the ſaid abbot. The k. having nominated him to the biſhopric of Pamiers, he reſigned his abbey, and rendered his epiſcopate memorable, by all thoſe virtues which have diſtinguiſhed the greateſt biſhops in the firſt ages of Chriſtianity. He found his dioceſe laid waſte by civil wars, and diſorders of every kind; and it had ſuffered a great deal from 12 pretended regular canons, whom Mr. Sponde, his predeceſſor, called 12 tygers. Nevertheleſs, he ſucceeded in reforming this chapter, by degrees, which, in the end, became the model for the moſt regular communities of the kingdom; and his dioceſe, by his great diligence, wore a new face. This worthy prelate had three great affairs to manage while he was bp. that of the formulary, which he had in common with the biſhops of Alet, Angers, and Beauvais, and which ended to the liking of the the 4 prelates, by the famous peace of Clement IX, 1668: that of the regale (which is the right to name to benefices during the vacancy of the ſee); and his differences with the Jeſuits. The ſame y. he was obliged to fulminate a ſentence of excommunication againſt 3 Jeſuits, becauſe they talked in an inſolent and calumniating manner, that they had a right to hear confeſſions without his approbation, and alſo gave abſolution to the moſt ſcandalous offenders, though denied it by their lawful miniſters. They ſtill continued nevertheleſs to celebrate the holy ſacraments publicly, to hear confeſſions, and to ſpread ſeditious libels. They carried it to that exceſs, that it would appear incredible, had they not been convicted according to law. They were overjoyed to find, in the affair of the regale, an opportunity of embarraſſing a prelate whom they hated. The bp. had publiſhed, 1677, an ordinance, by which he declared, that, in conformity to the council of Lyons, he could not conſent to the extenſion of the regale, which had never taken place in his dioceſe. The court, irritated by this proceeding, ſeized all his revenues, and reduced him to the utmoſt poverty. A generous friend, having ſent him a ſum of money, father de la Chaiſe would charitably have made a crime of it to the k. and demanded nothing leſs than a lettre de cachet, to puniſh an action, which both religion and nature dictated: but Louis XIV, more humane, and more a Chriſtian, than the Barbarian his confeſſor, replied, 'It ſhall never be 'ſaid, that, in my reign, any one 'was puniſhed for doing a generous 'action:' words very becoming a generous prince, but which will be a laſting witneſs of the bad heart of a Jeſuit. After many perſecutions, which the bp. underwent in ſupporting this affair, where the right was not ſo eaſily determined, as in the preceding ones, he ended his long and toilſome life, 1680, aged 70 y. in the 36th y. of his epiſcopate, during which he was the model of an accompliſhed paſtor. This prelate's works conſiſt of *A treatiſe of the regale*; *An account of his difference with the Jeſuits*; many ordinances, letters, acts, &c. The Jeſuits gave out he was damned, becauſe he was an enemy to their ſociety. They did not believe it themſelves; how much leſs the public? But that reſtleſs ſociety would perſuade thoſe who are weak enough to believe them, that they who oppoſe them, oppoſe the cauſe of God, whereas nothing is more different.

CAXTON (William) was b. in the Weald of Kent, and was apprentice to Mr. Robert Large, a mercer, who was lord mayor of London, and died, 1441, and left by will 34 marks to his apprentice, Will. Caxton; a con-

conſiderable legacy in thoſe days, and was an early teſtimonial of his good behaviour. After his maſter's death he ſpent 30 y. in the buſineſs of merchandiſe; and 1464, we find him employed by k. Edw. IV, jointly with Rd. Whitehill, eſq. in a public and honourable negociation, viz. to tranſact and conclude a treaty of commerce, between the k. and his brother-in-law, the d. of Burgundy, to whom Flanders belonged. The commiſſion ſtyles them 'Ambaſſiatores, procuratores, nuncios, & deputatos ſpeciales,' and gives to both or either of them full power to treat. He was the firſt who introduced printing into Engl. and publiſhed ſeveral works, either of his own, or tranſlated by him. Dr. Middleton ſays, that, 'Whoever turns over his printed works, muſt contract a reſpect for him, and be convinced, that he preſerved the ſame character through life, of an honeſt induſtrious man, being willing to do good to his country, by ſpreading among the people ſuch books as he thought uſeful to religion and good manners, which were chiefly tranſlated from the French.' He printed, for the uſe, and by the expreſs order of Hen. VII, and his ſon, pr. Arthur, and many of the principal nobility and gentry of that age. He died, 1494, ſuppoſed to be about 80 y. of age. Among his works are, *Fructus temporum, or frute of times*, printed 1483. 2. *The life and hiſtory of k. Arthur*, written and printed by Caxton at Weſtminſter. 3. *The ymage or mirrour of the world, tranſlated from the Frenſhe, and fyniſhed the* VIII *of Marche, the* XXI *yere of kynge Edward* IV, printed at Weſtminſter, 1489, fol. Caxton tells us, that, 'It treteth of the world, and the wonderful deyviſion thereof; in which a man reſonable may ſee, by the figures therein, the ſituacion and moevyng of the firmament, and how the unyverſal erthe hangeth in the myddle of the ſame. Tranſlated out of Latyn into Frenche, 1245, and now rudely out of Frenſhe into Engliſhe, by me ſymple perſone William Caxton, &c.' 4. *A deſcription of Britayne and Irlond, taken out of the Policronicon. Fyniſhed* XVIII *of Auguſt.* Printed at Weſtminſter, 1480. 5. *Life of k. Edw. the confeſſor.* 6. *The game of the cheſſe, tranſlated out of Frenche into Engliſhe.* Weſtminſter, 1474, fol. 7. *The chronicles of England; fyniſhed the* X *of Juyn, and emprynted in the abbey of Weſtmeſtre*, fol. 1480. 8. *The book of good manners; delyvered to me by a ſpecial friend of myn, a mercer of London, named William Praat; tranſlated out of Frenſhe. Fyniſhed* VIII *of Juyn.* MIIIICLXXXVI, *firſt yere of k. Henry the* VII, *emprynted* XI *of Maye after.* Fol. 1487. 9. *The doctrinal of ſapyence, right utile and prouffytable to alle Chryſten men.* 10. *The boke of Eneyd's made in Latyn by that noble poet, and grete clerke Vergyle. Tranſlated from Frenche into Engliſhe,* XXIII *Juyn fyſthe of Hen.* VII. fol. 1490. &c. &c. &c.

CECIL (William) lord Burleigh, lord high treaſurer of England in the reign of q. Elizabeth, was deſcended from an anc. and good family, and was ſon of Robert Cecil, eſq. groom of the robes to k. Hen. VIII, by Jane, daughter and heireſs of William Heckinton, of Bourn, in Lincolnſhire, eſq. He was b. at Bourn, Sept. 13, 1521, and educated in grammar-learning in the ſchools of Grantham and Stamford. At the age of 14, in May, 1535, he was ſent to St. John's college, in the univerſity of Cambridge, where he proſecuted his ſtudies with ſo much vigour, that he hired the bell-ringer to call him up every morning at 4 o'clock. He was reader of the ſophiſtry lecture, when he was but 16 y. old; and before he was 19, read the Greek lecture there, without any ſalary. When he had proceeded maſter of arts, and continued at the univerſity about 6 y. he removed, May 6, 1541, to Gray's Inn, where he made a conſi-

derable progreſs in the common law, and was highly eſtemed in that ſociety, for his agreeable and facetious converſation. About the latter end of k. Hen. VIII's reign, paying a viſit to his father at court, he met in the preſence-chamber, 2 prieſts, chaplains to O Neile; and diſcourſing with them in Latin, fell into a diſpute with them, in which he ſhewed ſo much learning and wit, that the prieſts were entirely foiled, and went away in great indignation. The k. being informed of this, ſent for him; and after a long converſation with him, being greatly pleaſed with his anſwers, directed his father to find out a proper place for him, upon which he ſolicited for the reverſion of the office of Cuſtos Brevium in the Common Pleas, which the k. readily granted. In the 1ſt y. of the reign of Edw. VI, he was appointed maſter of the Requeſts by the d. of Somerſet, then lord protector; and the ſame year attended that d. to Muſſelburgh field againſt the Scots, where he narrowly eſcaped being killed, being ſaved by a perſon, who putting out his arm to thruſt Mr. Cecil out of the level of the cannon, had it ſtruck off. In 1549 he was committed to the Tower, upon the duke's being firſt called in queſtion; but after a quarter of a year's confinement was ſet at liberty, and by his grace's means was made ſecretary of ſtate and privy-counſellor; and, Oct. 11, 1551, received the honour of knighthood. His abilities were now ſo conſpicuous, that the dukes of Somerſet and Northumberland mutually endeavoured to engage him in their particular intereſts and party. But he refuſed their offers, without rendering himſelf obnoxious to either of thoſe great men, except at the death of the king, when he was ſeverely threatened by Northumberland for oppoſing the conveyance of the crown from the ladies Mary and Elizabeth, to lady Jane Grey, though he ſigned with the reſt, merely as a witneſs, as he afterwards pleaded, and not as an abettor or counſellor. When q. Mary aſcended the throne, ſhe granted him a general pardon, and offered to continue him the poſt of ſecretary of ſtate and privy-counſellor, if he would change his religion. But he rejected terms ſo contrary to his conſcience and honour; which added to his zealous attachment to the lady Elizabeth, who made uſe of him in the management of her private affairs, greatly expoſed him to the malice of his enemies, tho' he defeated it by his preſence and dexterity; and even maintained ſo much intereſt with her majeſty, that ſhe ſent him, in the ſecond year of her reign, to Bruſſels with lord Paget, to bring over card. Pole. Upon q. Elizabeth's acceſſion to the crown, he was again advanced to the poſt of ſecretary of ſtate, and was the firſt perſon ſworn of her privy-council at Hatfield. He had the principal hand in the ſettlement of the proteſtant religion, and the alteration of the coin; and, 1560, was ſent embaſſador into Scotland to treat of peace, which by his management was concluded. Jan. 10, the year following, he was appointed maſter of the court of Wards; which office he diſcharged to the beſt advantage of her majeſty and the wards, very modeſtly in reſpect to his own private intereſt, and not unprofitably for his followers and dependents, tho' without the leaſt blemiſh upon his integrity; for which reaſon the q. had ſo firm an aſſurance of his conduct, that ſhe laid in a manner the whole weight of the government upon him. This high degree of favour indeed drew on him the envy of ſeveral of the nobility; who, 1569, formed a deſign to ruin him; but it was effectually defeated by the queen's inter-

interpoſition. The ſame year, by his prudence and care, he ſuppreſſed the rebellion in the North, without any battle, bloodſhed, or danger, to the honour or ſafety of the realm. In 1570 he was ſent, with Walter Mildmay, to treat with the q. of Scots at Chatſworth, in Derbyſhire; and, Feb. 25, 1570-1 was created lord Burleigh. In 1572 he was invited with the earl of Leiceſter to Paris on the marriage of the k. of Navarre, with Margaret, ſiſter to the k. of France, in order that thoſe 2 noblemen might be cut off in the maſſacre on St. Bartholomew's day. In June, the ſame year he was made knight of the Garter; and, July 15 following, lord high treaſurer of England. This poſt he diſcharged with great fidelity and applauſe; and conſiderably augmented the public revenue, and his own private fortune, tho' he abhorred the baſe and corrupt methods of amaſſing riches; for he ſeldom or never ſuffered any thing to be expended but for the queen's honour, the ſecurity of the nation, or the ſupport of its allies. He had a ſtrict eye upon the farmers of the cuſtoms, but without unreaſonable ſeverity. He uſed to ſay, that he never cared to ſee the treaſury ſwell like a diſordered ſpleen, while the other parts of the commonwealth were in a conſumption. And he employed all poſſible means, and with good ſucceſs, to enrich the q. and the kingdom by his adminiſtration; it being a common expreſſion with him, that nothing could be for the advantage of a prince, which in any meaſure leſſens his reputation. For which reaſon he never ſuffered the rents of lands to be raiſed, nor the old tenants to be ejected. He lived in a very hoſpitable and magnificent manner; and conſtantly beſtowed in alms 500 l. a year. He entertained the q. at his Houſe 12 ſeveral times, each of which coſt him 2 or 3000 l. He was highly reſpected by the nobility, and endeavoured always to advance men of merit. He was mild in his anſwers to perſons of all ranks; and took particular care to prefer valuable men in the church and in the poſts of law. He was ſtrict in his devotion, kind to his friends, gentle to his enemies, averſe to pomp, temperate in diet, and impenetrably ſecret. His chief diverſion was in reading and converſing with his friends. Not long before his death, he was deſirous of leaving his queen and country in perfect peace and tranquiiity; to which end he endeavoured to affect an accommodation with the k. of Spain; but in this point was oppoſed with great vehemence by the earl of Eſſex. Whilſt he lay ſick, by his prudent conduct a treaty was ſet on foot with the ſtates of Holland, by which the q. was releaſed from a yearly expence of 120,000 l. He died at his houſe in the Strand, Aug. 4, 1598, with ſtrong ſentiments of piety and reſignation; and was interred at Stamford in Lincolnſhire, where a monument was erected to him. He was a man of extraordinary worth and abilities, who, not to mention his venerable preſence and aſpect, which had a commanding ſweetneſs in them, was ſo formed by nature, and ſo poliſhed by education, that for all the qualities of a ſtateſman, adorned with all the virtues of a private man and a Chriſtian, he had no ſuperior; and was one of thoſe few, who both lived and died with glory. By his firſt wife, Mary, ſiſter of ſir John Cheke, a gentleman of diſtinguiſhed learning, he had Thomas, afterwards earl of Exeter; and by his 2d wife, Mildred, one of the daughters of ſir Anthony Cooke, a lady excellently ſkilled in the Latin and Greek tongue, he had Robert, afterwards earl of Saliſbury, and lord high treaſurer of England in the reign

of k. James I, and 2 daughters, Anne married to Edward earl of Oxford, and Elizabeth married to William, heir to lord Wentworth, and three other children, who all died young.

CECIL (Robert), earl of Saliſbury, was ſon of William lord Burleigh, lord high treaſurer of England in the reign of q. Elizabeth, by his 2d wife, Mildred, daughter of ſir Anthony Cook, of Giddy-hall, in Eſſex, knt. He was b. probably, about the y. 1550; and, being of a weakly conſtitution, was tenderly brought up by his mother, and educated under a careful and excellent tutor, till he was ſent to St. John's college in Cambridge, where his father had likewiſe received his education. Here he took, or had conferred upon him, the degree of M. A. being afterwards, Aug. 30, 1605, incorporated in the ſame at Oxford. In the parliaments of 1585 and 1586, he ſerved for the city of Weſtminſter; as he did afterwards, 1588, 1592, 1597, and 1600 for the county of Hertford. In 1588 he was one of the young nobility, who went volunteers on board the Engliſh fleet ſent againſt the Spaniſh Armada. He was a courtier from his cradle, having the advantage of the inſtructions and experience of his great father, and living in thoſe times, when q. Elizabeth had moſt need of the ableſt perſons, was employed by her in affairs of the higheſt importance, and received the honour of knighthood in the beginning of June 1591; and, in Aug. following, was ſworn of the privy-council. In 1596 he was appointed ſecretary of ſtate to the great diſguſt of the earl of Eſſex, who was then abſent in the expedition againſt Cadiz, and had been zealous for the promotion of ſir Thomas Bodley. Whilſt he was in that poſt, he ſhewed an indefatigable addreſs in procuring foreign intelligence from all parts of the world, holding, at his own charge, a correſpondence with all ambaſſadors and neighbouring ſtates; by which means he diſcovered q. Elizabeth's enemies abroad, and private conſpiracies at home, for which ſervices he was highly valued by the queen, and extremely hated by the papiſts, who vented their malice againſt him in ſeveral libels, both printed and manuſcript, and threatning to murder him; to ſome of which he returned an anſwer, both in Latin and Engliſh, wherein he declared, that he deſpiſed all their threats, for the ſervice of ſo good a cauſe, as he was engaged in, that of his religion and country. In 1597 he was conſtituted chancellor of the duchy of Lancaſter. In Feb. 1597-8, he went to France, with Mr. Herbert and ſir Thomas Wylkes, to endeavour to divert Hen. IV. from the treaty at Verins; and, in May 1599, ſucceeded his father in the office of maſter of the court of Wards, for which he reſigned a better place, that of chancellor of the duchy, being ſo reſtrained in the court of Wards, by new orders, that he was, as he expreſſed it, a Ward himſelf. He ſucceeded his father likewiſe in the poſt of principal miniſter of ſtate; and, from that time, the public affairs ſeem to have been entirely under his direction. During the laſt years of the q. he ſupported her declining age with that vigour and prudence, as at once enabled her to aſſiſt her allies the States-general, when they were ingloriouſly abandoned by France, and to defeat a dangerous rebellion in Ireland, fomented and cheriſhed by a ſtrong aſſiſtance from Spain. But tho' he was a faithful ſervant to his miſtreſs, yet he kept a ſecret correſpondence with her ſucceſſor k. James, in which he was once in great danger of being diſcovered to the queen. For as her Majeſty was taking the air upon Black Heath, near her palace at Greenwich, a poſt

a poſt riding by, ſhe enquired from whence it came; and, being told from Scotland, ſhe ſtopt her coach to receive the pacquet. Sir Robert Cecil, who attended her, knowing there were in it ſome letters from his correſpondents, with great preſence of mind, called immediately for a knife to open it, that a delay might not create ſuſpicion. When he came to cut it open, he told the q. that it looked and ſmelt very ill, and therefore was proper to be opened and aired, before ſhe ſaw what it contained; to which her majeſty conſented, having an extreme averſion to ill ſcents. Upon her deceaſe he was the firſt, who publicly read her will, and proclaimed k. James; and his former ſervices to that prince, or the intereſt of ſir George Hume, afterwards earl of Dunbar, ſo effectually recommended him to his majeſty, that he took him into the higheſt degree of favour, and continued him in his office of principal miniſter. And tho', in that reign, the public affairs were not carried on with the ſame ſpirit as in the laſt, the fault cannot juſtly be charged upon this great miniſter, but on the king; who, being of a fearful and unenterpriſing temper, was reſolved to have peace with all the world, and eſpecially with Spain at any rate. But tho' ſir Robert Cecil was far from approving, in his heart, the meaſures taken for obtaining that inglorious peace, yet he ſo far ingratiated himſelf with his ſovereign, that he was raiſed by him to great honours; for, May 13, 1603 he was created baron of Eſſenden, in Rutlandſhire; on Aug. 20, 1604, viſc. Cranborne, in Dorſetſhire, (being the firſt of that degree, who bore a coronet); and, May 4, 1605, earl of Saliſbury. He ſhewed himſelf, upon all occaſions, a zealous ſervant to his prince, without neglecting, at the ſame time, the real advantage of his country, and never heartily eſpouſing the Spaniſh intereſt, tho' it was the only one countenanced by k. James; and ſome of the courtiers, encouraging it, acquired vaſt riches. The court of Spain was ſo ſenſible of his diſinclination to them, that they endeavoured to alienate the king, his maſter's favour from him, by the means of the queen; and it was moved there in council, to ſend complaints to England of his malignant humour, or envy, to the Spaniſh nation; upon which, if he did not alter his conduct, then a ſhorter courſe ſhould be taken with him, by deſtroying him. Afterwards they came to have great hopes of him, and reſolved to omit no means to gain him over to their ſide. But when all the popiſh deſigns were blaſted, by the diſcovery of the gun-powder plot, which has ſince been repreſented, by ſome of that party, as a political contrivance of his, tho' without the leaſt ſhadow of evidence, or even probability, his activity in the detection of it, and zeal for the puniſhment of thoſe concerned in it, enraged the body of the papiſts to ſuch a degree, that ſeveral of them formed a combination againſt him. This, however, taking no effect, they attempted to ruin him in the king's favour, by reporting, that he had a penſion of 40,000 crowns from the United Provinces, for being their ſpecial favourer, friend, ſupporter, and patron. They branded him likewiſe with the appellation of a puritan, a a name very odious to k. James. At laſt, they contrived to murder him by a muſket-ſhot out of the Savoy, or ſome other houſe near, as he ſhould be going by water to court. But their wicked deſigns proved abortive, tho' it appears, that they had not deſiſted from them in the year 1609. Upon the death of ſir Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorſet, lord high treaſurer of England in Apri 1608, he ſucceeded him in that poſt

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his advancement to it was univerſally applauded, a great reformation being expected from him in the Exchequer; which he accordingly effected: and, finding it almoſt totally exhauſted, he deviſed ſeveral means for repleniſhing it with money, particularly by cauſing the royal manors to be ſurveyed, which before were but imperfectly known; by reviving the cuſtody of crown lands; by commiſſions of aſſerts; by taking care to have the king's woods and timber viewed, numbered, marked, and valued; by having an exact ſurvey made of the copy-holds held of the crown, which he ordered to be printed; by compounding with the copy-holder of the inheritance, and the poſſeſſors of waſtes and commons, originally appertaining to the king; by appointing commiſſioners, to gather in the fines ariſing from penal laws, and ſuch as accrued from the king's manors; by improving the cuſtoms from 86,000 to 120,000 l. and afterwards to 135,000 l. per annum; and by ſurrending up his patent of maſter of the Wards to the king, for his benefit and advantage. His indefatigable application to buſineſs having broken his conſtitution, he died at Marlborough, on his return from Bath, May 24. 1612, and was buried at Hatfield, in Hertfordſhire. He was, undoubtedly a very able miniſter, but not very popular while he was living, and extremely ill ſpoken of upon his death. His character deſerves to be drawn more at large, than the limits of the preſent work will admit.

CENTLIVRE (Suſanna) daughter of one Mr. Freeman, of Holbeack in Lincolnſhire. There was formerly an eſtate in the family of her father, but being a diſſenter, and a zealous parliamentarian, he was ſo very much perſecuted at the reſtoration, that he was laid under a neceſſity to fly into Ireland, and his eſtate was confiſcated; nor was the family of our authoreſs's mother free from the ſeverity of thoſe times, they being likewiſe parliamentarians. Her education was in the country, and her father dying when ſhe was but 3 y. of age, and her mother not living till ſhe was 12, the improvements our poeteſs made were merely by her own induſtry and application. She was married before the age of 15, to a nephew of ſir Stephen Fox. This gentleman living with her but a year, ſhe afterwards married Mr. Carrol, an officer in the army, and ſurvived him likewiſe in the ſpace of a year and a half. She afterwards married Mr. Joſeph Centlivre, yeoman of the mouth to his late majeſty. She gave early diſcoveries of a genius for poetry, and Mr. Jacob, in his lives of the poets, tells us, that ſhe compoſed a ſong before ſhe was 7 y. old. She is the author of 15 plays; her talent is comedy, particularly the contrivance of the plots, and incidents. Sir Richard Steele, in one of his *Tatlers*, ſpeaking of *The buſy body*, thus recommends it. 'The plot, and incidents of the play, are laid with 'that ſubtilty, and ſpirit, which is 'peculiar to females of wit, and is 'very ſeldom well performed by 'thoſe of the other ſex, in whom 'craft in love is an act of invention, 'and not as with women, the effect 'of nature and inſtinct.' She died Dec. 1, 1723; the author of the political ſtate thus characterizes her. 'Mrs. Centlivre, from a mean pa'rentage and education, after ſeve'ral gay adventures, at laſt ſo well 'improved her natural genius by 'reading, and good converſation, as 'to attempt to write for the ſtage, 'in which ſhe had as good ſucceſs as 'any of her ſex before her. Her 1ſt 'dramatic performance was a tragi'comedy, called, *The perjured huſband*; 'but the plays which gained her moſt

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reputation were, 2 comedies, *The gameſter*, and *The buſy body*. She wrote alſo ſeveral copies of verſes on divers ſubjects and occaſions, and many ingenious letters, entitled *Letters of wit, politics, and morality*, which were collected, and publiſh- ſome years ago.' Her dramatic works are, 1. *The perjured huſband*, a comedy; acted at the theatre-royal, 1702, dedicated to the late d. of Bedford. Scene Venice. 2. *The Beau's duel, or a ſoldier for the ladies*, a comedy; acted at the theatre in Lincoln's-inn fields, 1703; a criticiſm was written upon this play, in *The poſt-angel for Auguſt*. 3. *The ſtolen heireſs, or, The Salamancha doctor outplotted*, a comedy; acted at the theatre-royal in Lincoln's-inn-fields, 1704, The ſcene Palermo. 4. *The gameſter*, a comedy; acted at the theatre in Lincoln's-in-fields, 1704, dedicated to George earl of Huntingdon. This play is an improved tranſlation of one of the ſame title in French. The prologue was written by Mr. Rowe. 5. *The baſſet table*, a comedy; acted at the theatre-royal in Drury-lane, dedicated to Arthur lord Altham, 4°, 1706. 6. *Love's contrivance, or, Le medicin malgre lui*, a comedy; acted at Drury-lane, 1705, dedicated to the earl of Dorſet. This is a tranſlation from Moliere. 7. *Love at a venture*, a comedy; acted at Bath, 4°, 1706, dedicated to the d. of Beaufort. 8. *The buſy body*, acted at the theatre-royal, 1708, dedicated to lord Somers. This play was acted with very great applauſe. 9. *Marplot, or, The ſecond part of the buſy body*; acted at the theatre-royal, 1709, dedicated to the earl of Portland. 10. *The perplexed Lovers*, a comedy; acted at the theatre-royal 1710, dedicated to ſir Henry Furnace. 11. *The Platonic lady*, a comedy; acted at the theatre royal, 1711. 12. *The man's bewitch'd, or, The devil to do about her*, a comedy; acted at the theatre in the Hay-market, 1712, dedicated to the duke of Devonſhire. 13. *The wonder a woman keeps a ſecret*, a comedy; acted at the theatre-royal in Drury-lane. This play has been lately revived, with great applauſe, at the old houſe. 14. *The cruel gift, or, The royal reſentment*, a tragedy; acted at the theatre-royal, 1716, for the ſtory of this play, conſult *Sigiſmunda and Guiſcarda*, a novel of Boccace. 15. *A bold ſtroke for a wife*, a comedy; acted at the theatre in Lincoln's-in-fields, 1717, dedicated to the d. of Wharton. Beſides theſe plays, Mrs. Centlivre has written 3 farces; *Bickerſtaff's burying, or work for the upholders*; *The Gotham election*; *A wife well managed*.

CHAISE (Francis de la) was the ſon of a gentleman; he entered himſelf into the ſociety of Jeſuits, where he filled, with diſtinction, the ſeat of philoſophy, divinity, and other employments of his ſociety. He was provincial when Lewis XIV made choice of him for his confeſſor, 1673, and he preſerved that poſt till his death, which happened Jan. 20, 1705, aged 85 y. All that he did in this poſt is too well known, ſay certain authors: it may be added, for the information of thoſe who are ignorant of it, that he did not any good, but a great deal of what was bad. He diſpoſed, according to his own humour, of all the vacant benefices, to which he nominated none but ſuch as were devoted to the ſociety he belonged to; he was an implacable enemy, and an unwearied perſecutor of all thoſe who were decried under the name of Janſeniſt: he always blackened them in the king's mind, with the greateſt calumnies and moſt atrocious impoſtures, and made himſelf culpable of all the violences which that pr. exerciſed againſt them, ſo that we may put down to his account the affair of the regales, whereby he brought on the hatred of his company againſt the good bp. of Pamiers, and com-

committed unheard of cruelties againſt the holy prieſts, who had been guilty of no fault but diſpleaſing the Jeſuits; the deſtruction of the children in the monaſtery of Charonne; of the reformed eſtabliſhed in the abbey of St. Cyran; and many other uſeful eſtabliſhments, which ſtirred up the jealouſy of his fellow brethren, the calumny of Beauvais, which brought him to the gibbet leſs culpable than him who put him on the work, and many other deſtructive things, which this artful confeſſor cauſed to be done in the name of his too credulous penitent. Madam de Maintenon, who knew this father, ſets him forth as a cheat, an enemy to piety, a ſlanderer of all thoſe who were the objects of his jealouſy, encouraging the k. in his irregularities, and being the grand obſtacle of his converſion. If ſo hardened the confeſſor, what can one hope of the penitent? See *Maintenon's letters*, 30, 36, 47, 57, 137, 142.

CHALONER (ſir Thomas) a courageous ſoldier, an able ſtateſman, and a learned writer, was born in London about 1515, and was ſent for education to the univerſity of Cambridge; upon his removing from college, he was ſoon ſent abroad into Germainy, with ſir Henry Knevet, embaſſador there. He attended the emperor Charles V, who was highly pleaſed with him, in his journies, and alſo in his wars, particularly in that fatal expedition againſt Algiers, in which the ſhip wherein he was ſuffered ſhipwreck, and after he had quite wearied and exhauſted himſelf by ſwiming, ſtruck his head againſt a cable, of which laying hold with his teeth, he was drawn up into the ſhip to which it belonged. He returned ſoon after into England, and was promoted to be firſt clerk of the council, in which poſt he ſerved during the remainder of that reign. In the beginning of the next he became a great favourite of the d. of Somerſet, with whom he went to Scotland, and was at the battle of Muſſelburgh, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo remarkably in the preſence of the d. that he conferred on him the honour of knighthood, Sept. 28, 1547, and after his return to court, the ducheſs of Somerſet preſented him with a rich jewel: but his patron going out of favour, put a ſtop to his preferment, ſo that he had leiſure to apply himſelf to his ſtudies. Under the reign of q. Mary he paſſed his time very unpleaſantly, for being a zealous proteſtant, he could not practiſe that complaiſance which was deſired. As he had never been wanting to his friends, when in power, he never felt the want of them when he had it not, and which he eſteemed one of the greateſt bleſſings of his life he lived to return thoſe kindneſſes to ſome who had been uſeful to him in that dangerous ſeaſon. Upon the acceſſion of q. Elizabeth, he was ſent ambaſſador to Spain, 1561, where he behaved in a manner which did honour to his country as well as to himſelf. Here it was he compoſed his work of the right ordering of the Engliſh republic: being fallen into an ill ſtate, he deſired to be recalled, which was granted him, and returned to London the latter end of 1564, and publiſhed the firſt 5 books above-mentioned, which he dedicated to ſir William Cecil. He reſided in a handſome houſe, of his own building, in Clerkenwell-cloſe, over againſt the decayed nunnery. On his dwelling were pencilled the following lines,

Caſta fides ſupereſt velatæ tecta ſorores,
Iſta relegatæ, deſeruere licet:
Nam venerandus Hymen, hic vota jugalia ſervat;
Veſtalemque focem mente fovere ſtudet.

Their houſe no more, the veil-clad virgins grace,
Yet faith unſpotted, ſtill maintains her place:
For ſacred Hymen's rites, like honours claim,
And his bright torch illumes the veſtal flame.

To

To him alſo is aſcribed the following line under a ſun-dial at the entrance into the nunnery,

Non aliter pereo ſpecies quam futilis umbræ.
The fleeting ſhade deſcribes its day and mine,
For life and light by the ſame ſteps decline.

He died Oct. 7, 1565; his body was ſoon after buried in the cathedral church of St. Paul, with great funeral ſolemnity; ſir William Cecil, then principal ſecretary of ſtate, aſſiſting thereat as chief mourner. Sir Thomas Chaloner was author of a little dictionary for children. *The office of ſervants*, tranſlated from the Lat. of Cognatus: *The praiſe of folly*, tranſlated from Eraſmus; and a collection of epigrams, epitaphs, and panegyrics.

CHAMBER, or Chambre (John) a learned phyſician, in the 16th cent. was educated in Merton college Oxford, of which he was a fellow. He took his degree of M. A. about 1502; after which, travelling into Italy, he ſtudied phyſic at Padua, and there took the degree of Dr. in that faculty. After his return, k. Henry VIII made him his phyſician, and was principally concerned in obtaining the patent of Hen. VIII, for the founding of the College of Phyſicians, which bears date Sept. 27, 1518. Their houſes being burnt down in Amen Corner, 1666, the fellows purchaſed, with their own money, a large piece of ground in Warwick-lane whereon they erected the preſent college. The number of fellows at firſt was but 30. Charles II, upon their requeſt, augmented the number to 40; and k. James II, in their new charter, was pleaſed to increaſe their number to 80, and not to exceed. To the college belongs, at preſent, a preſident, 4 cenſors, and 12 electors. In 1525 Mr. Chamber was elected warden of Merton college, and, being in holy orders, he was about the ſame time made dean of the royal chapel and college, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Stephen, now the houſe where the commons of Great Britain aſſemble in parliament: he built to it a very curious cloiſter, and gave the canons of that chapel ſome lands, which he ſaw upon the diſſolution of the monaſteries taken into the king's hands. Afterwards he was made treaſurer of Wells, and had other eccleſiaſtical preferments. Oct. 1531 he was incorporated doctor of phyſic at Oxford. He died, 1549.

CHAMBERLAYNE (Edward) author of *The preſent ſtate of England*, was b. at Odington, in Gloceſterſhire, Dec. 1616. In 1634 became a commoner of St. Edmund hall in Oxford; and, 1641 was appointed rhetoric reader of that univerſity. During the civil wars, he travelled into ſeveral parts of Europe. After the reſtoration of k. Charles II he became fellow of the Royal Society; and, 1699, ſecretary to Charles earl of Carliſle, and was ſent to Stockholm, to carry the order of the Garter to the k. of Sweden. In 1670 he had the degree of doctor of civil law conferred on him at Cambridge; and, 1672, the ſame at Oxford. About 1679 he became tutor to Henry d. of Grafton, one of the natural ſons of k. Charles II. Afterwards he taught the Engliſh tongue to pr. George of Denmark. He died at Chelſea, where he had lived the latter part of his life, in 1703. He was buried in a vault in the churchyard of that pariſh, where a monument was ſoon after erected to his memory. He was a learned and ingenious man, and wrote ſeveral books. 1. *The preſent war paralelled, or a brief relation of the five years civil wars of Henry* III, *k. of England.* 4° London, 1647. 2. *England's wants: or ſeveral propoſals probably beneficial for England, offered to the conſideration of both houſes of parliament*, Lond. 1667, 4°. 3. *Angliæ notitia: or the preſent ſtate of England; with divers reflections upon the antient ſtate thereof.* Lond. 1668, 8°. The ſecond part was publiſhed at London, 1671, and both together were

were ſeveral times reprinted, during the author's life, with additions and amendments. The author's ſon, John Chamberlayne, eſq. continued it, and made very large additions and improvements thereto. It has gone through near 40 edit. 4. *A dialogue between an Engliſhman and a Dutchman, concerning the laſt Dutch war.* London, 1672. 4°. He tranſlated out of Italian, Spaniſh, and Portugueſe, into Engliſh, 1. *The riſe and fall of count Olivarez, the favourite of Spain.* 2. *The unparalleled impoſture of Michael de Molena, executed at Madrid, an.* 1641. 3. *The right and title of the preſent k. of Portugal, Don John the fourth.* Theſe three tranſlations were printed at London, 1653, 4°.

CHAMBERLAYNE (John), ſon of the preceeding, was a learned and worthy perſon. He was admitted into Trinity college in Oxford, 1685, was gentleman uſher to George pr. of Denmark. He tranſlated from French and Spaniſh, *The manner of making tea, coffee, chocolate.* Lond. 1685. 8°. 2. From Italian into Engliſh, *A treaſure of health.* Lond. 1686, 8°. written by Caſter Durant de Gualdo, phyſician and citizen of Rome. 3. *The arguments of the books and chapters of the Old and New Teſtament, with practical obſervations*; written originally in French, by the rev. Mr. Oſterwald, profeſſor of divinity, and one of the miniſters of the church at Neufchatel in Swiſſerland, and by him preſented to the the ſociety for promoting Chriſtian Knowlege, of which ſociety he was member, 3 vol. 8°. Lond. 1716. 4. *The lives of the members of the royal accademy of ſciences*; tranſlated from the French of M. de Fontenelle; republiſhed ſince in 1721, under the title of *Memoires of the royal academy of ſciences in Paris*, epitomized, with the lives of the late members of that ſociety, 8°. 5 *The religious (or Chriſtian) philoſopher: or the right uſe of contemplating the work of the Creator*, tranſlated from the Dutch of Dr. Nieuwentyt, in 3 vol. 8°, adorned with cuts. Lond. 1718; reprinted ſeveral times ſince. 6. *The hiſtory of the reformation, in and about the Low Countries*; tranſlated from the Low Dutch of Gerard Brandt, in 4 vol. fol. Lond. 1721. 7. *The Lord's Prayer, in* 100 *languages*, 8°. 8. *Diſſertations, hiſtorical, critical, theological, and moral, on the moſt memorable events of the Old and New Teſtaments, wherein the ſpirit of the ſacred writings is ſhewn, their authority confirmed, &c.* Mr. Chamberlayne was a fellow of the Royal Society, to whom he communicated three pieces which are inſerted in *The philoſophical tranſactions.* He was maſter of ſeveral of the European languages. He died, 1724. He was a very pious and good man, earneſt in promoting true Chriſtianity, for which purpoſe he kept a large correſpondence abroad.

CHAPELAIN (John) one of the members of the French academy, was b. at Paris, and there educated, and then engaged himſelf to teach the Spaniſh tongue, of which he was perfect maſter, to the baron du Beci with this young nobleman he travelled through part of France, and quitted him to take upon him the education of the children of the marquiſs de la Trouſe, grand prevot de France; who, after he had completed the education of his children, committed to him the adminiſtration of his affairs. It was in the houſe of this nobleman, that he tranſlated into French, *Don Guzman de Alfarache*, a Spaniſh romance, and where he applied himſelf ſo cloſely to poetry, that no body better underſtood its rules. There ſoon offered an opportunity of diſplaying his knowlege in this particular; for to him was committed the examination of *The Adonis of the chevalier Marin*; he found in this poem great beauties, and great defects, and he made a diſcourſe, which he prefixed

ed to the work, and which, notwithſtanding all its imperfections, is looked upon as a novelty of great value. The ſucceſs which this little piece had, and a pretty ode which Chapelain addreſſed to cardinal Richleu; *The criticiſm on the Cid*, in which he had the greateſt ſhare, and ſome little pieces of poetry, made him the oracle of the men of genius of his time, but eſpecially the poets, who came to receive inſtructions from him, and, indeed, it was in his power to give it. But his poem, called *La Pucelle*, was the rock on which his fame was caſt away, and rendered him the diſgrace of Parnaſſus. He was 30 y. in compoſing it, and when the firſt part of it made its appearance, the prepoſſeſſion of the public was ſo great in its favour, that there were 6 different editions of it, and both verſe and proſe were employed in commendation of it. But the charm did not laſt long; Monmor and Liniére were the firſt to pull off the vail, and to decry that as a miſerable performance, which the famous Huet had made no ſcruple of declaring to be a Chef d' œuvre. The firſt turned the *Pucelle* into ridicule, in this ingenious epigram,

Illo Capellani dudum expectata Puella
Poſt longa in lucem tempora proditanus.

But the moſt formidable antagoniſt of Chapelain and his work, and who had it moſt in his power to depreciate it, was the famous Deſpreaux, who has immortalized this ridiculous poem, by the ſatirical ſtrokes he has beſtowed on it, and who was capable of ſo well characteriſing this ſtiff author.

Dont l' apre & dure verve
Son cerveau tenaillant, rima malgré Minerve.
Et de ſon lourd marteau martelant le bon-ſens,
A fait de méchans vers douze fois douz cens.

Chapelain, thrown aſide by this ſenſentence, muſtering all the forces his genius could furniſh him with, and arming himſelf with that philoſophy of which he made profeſſion, he appeared firm and undaunted. He himſelf paſſed ſentence on the verſes, and owned that verſification was not his talent, but maintained that as a poet of learning, he had obſerved all the rules of his art, and ſet himſelf to prove it, pen in hand. But how could he hope to raiſe himſelf up from the moſt miſerable fall made in the memory of man? Judgment was given, and when the learned bp. of Avranche ſaid, that to judge well of the whole poem, you muſt not read the 24 books; if that ſociety of men of genius, over whom Racine and Boileau preſided, did not inflict, for a very ſtupid fault, a worſe puniſhment than reading 24 lines, what attempt muſt he have been guilty of, who would be obliged to read the whole. He ſpent his time therefore very unprofitably in new dreſſing this unfortunate poem. When he ſet about reforming the barbarous ſtyle, how did he repair the fault, with adding ſtill more. However, if Chapelain had not the talent of writing an epic poem, he was looked upon as a man of genius, and one who was acquainted with hiſtory, the belles lettres, and philoſophy; and, what is more than all, that he was diſtinguiſhed by thoſe qualities of his mind, which made him beloved and eſteemed; this is a piece of juſtice, his rigorous cenſor has paid him in ſome verſes of his; but what will render his memory glorious, is the choice Mr. Colbert made of him to draw out the roll of learned men, that Lewis XIV ſhould honour with his patronage. He himſelf was one of the penſioners, and was thought to have the beſt income of any of the beaux-eſprits, in the time of that monarch, he was very avaritious, which made the jokers ſay that he laid by his money

to

to marry the Pucelle to a child of a good family; and the devotees ſaid, it was in order to get her canonized. Chapelain died, 1674. He publiſhed *A paraphraſe on the Miſerere, in verſe*; *A dialogue on the reading of the old romances*; many odes, &c. Camuſat liſhed a ſmall vol. 12°, of his miſcellanies of hiſtory and literature.

CHAPELLE (Claude Emanuel Luillier) took his ſurname from a village near Paris, and was a natural ſon of Francis Luillier, comptroller of the accounts of Paris, who legitimated, and educated him with a great deal of care. Chapelle, whom nature had endowed with a ready genius, and who had the good fortune to learn under very able maſters, made a great progreſs in philoſophy, under the celebrated Gaſſendus, as alſo in poetry and belles lettres; but the love of liberty, independance, and pleaſure, ſoon took him from ſerious ſtudies, to throw him into a ſoft idle manner of living; and after the death of his father, being then free from reſtraint, he followed his natural byaſs, and gave looſe to pleaſure. The ſprightlineſs of his wit and his extenſive knowlege, brought him acquainted with the greateſt genius's of his time, who adviſed with him about their productions. Racine, Boileau, Moliere, and la Fontaine, did not ſcruple to conſult him, and payed a reſpect to his deciſions; this agreeable ſociety, who aſſembled often, furniſhed a ſource of ſingular adventures, ſallies of wit, and agreeable anecdotes. Perſons of the firſt rank alſo ſought after his friendſhip, but he would never be a ſlave, and preſerved among them that liberty and independance of which he was ſo jealous. After having at laſt yielded to the preſſing invitation of the d. of Briſſac, to accompany him to his ſeat in the country, he left that nobleman at Angers, and could not be prevailed upon to go any further, becauſe he ſaid he had met with an old Plutarch, wherein he read, that he who accompanies great men becomes their ſlave. In this manner he behaved to the great pr. of Condé, who, having invited him to come and ſup with him, he forgot the invitation, and went along with ſome players at bowls, with whom he ſtaid 7 or 8 hours, and when the pr. reproached him, all the excuſe he made was the telling the adventure, and ended his ſtory with ſaying, 'In truth monſeigneur, they 'are honeſt fellows, and a man may 'be more at his eaſe with them, than 'with thoſe who invited him to ſup-'per.' In this eaſy way did Chapelle, free from all engagement, paſs his life, content with 8000 livres a y. which he had from his father, having always had an averſion for thoſe employments, which his genius rendered him ſo capable to execute; but his diſpoſition made him avoid them as the quickſand of that dear liberty, which he preferred to every thing. He died at Paris, 1686, at about 70 y. of age.

CHARLEMAGNE, or Charles I, k. of France, the firſt emperor of the weſt, and one of the greateſt pr. who have reigned in Europe; b. at Saltſburgh, a caſtle in the Upper Bavaria, about 742. He was the eldeſt ſon of Pepin the Short, and Bertrade, was crowned at Noym, Oct. 9, 768. He defeated Humand, d. of Acquitaine, and became ſole monarch of France, 771, by the death of Carloman, his brother. He gained a great victory over the Saxons near Oſnabrug; went into Italy with a powerful army, took Paria, defeated Didier, k. of the Lombards, 774, carried him priſoner into France, and put an end to the kingdom of Lombardy. He turned afterwards againſt the Saxons, who had revolted, and vanquiſhed them many times in a war which laſted about 33 y. and obliged Witikind, their k. to be baptized. Charlemagne went

went then into Spain, and made himſelf maſter of Hueſca, Barcelona, and many other important places, but on his return, the rear-guard of his army was defeated at Roncevaux, where were ſlain, the famous Roland, and a great number of other brave officers. Charlemagne returned into Italy, 781; he had his 2 ſons, Pepin and Lewis, crowned by pope Adrian, the firſt k. of Italy, and the ſecond k. of Germany. He ſent Herbert to preach the faith in Sweden, defeated Aragiſe, the d. of Benevent, and Taſſillon, the d. of Bavaria, and ſubdued the Huns and Abarians. Leo III crowned him emp. at Rome, on Chriſtmas day, 800. Charlemagne then took upon him the names of Auguſtus and Cæſar, with the Roman eagle. Nicephorus emp. of the eaſt, aſſented to theſe titles of honour, and the bounds of the 2 emp. were determined and fixed. After that Charlemagne applied himſelf to make good manners, religion, and the ſciences flouriſh in his dominions. He ſent for learned men into France, among others, Alcuin, whom he loaded with honours and riches; introduced the Gregorian ſinging into the churches of his empire; founded a great number of monaſteries; publiſhed the laws which go under the name of Capitularies; and cauſed a council to be held at Francfort, and many other eccleſiaſtical aſſemblies. They ſay, that he had always the holy Scripture and St. Auguſtine's *City of God* by his bed-ſide. He formed a ſcheme of making a communication between the Ocean and the Euxine ſea, by joining the Rhine to the Danube, by a channel, but this great project was not executed. He died at Aix la Chapele, 814, aged 72. Charlemagne was a large well made man, generous, of a majeſtic port, of eaſy acceſs, and naturally charitable to the poor. Beſides the Capitularies, there is a Grammar and other works. He was the firſt who made ſumptuary laws, which regulated the clothes which each rank and condition of people ſhould wear. It is ſurpriſing that ſo wiſe a monarch hath ordained by his will, that the diſputes which ſhould ariſe among the 3 princes, his ſons, about the limits of their eſtates, ſhould be ſubmitted to the judgment of the croſs; which, as it is ſaid, conſiſts in giving the cauſe to him who holds his arms extended and immoveable for the longeſt time.

CHARLES, d. of Burgundy, ſurnamed the Warrior, ſon of Philip the Good, d. of Burgundy, and of Iſabella of Portugal, born at Dijon, Nov. 10. 1433. He ſignalized himſelf in many battles, and became the irreconcileable enemy of Lewis XI, k. of France. He ſucceeded to the ſtates of his father, 1467, defeated the Leagures at the battle of St. Tron, and cauſed great evils in France. He loſt the battle of Granſon and Morat againſt the Swiſs, and was killed at the ſiege of Nancy, Jan. 5, 1477.

CHARLES of France, k. of Naples and Sicily, ſon of Lewis VIII, k. of France, and brother of St. Lewis, b. 1220, and married Beatrix, heireſs and daughter of Raymond Beſengerus, count of Provence. He followed St. Lewis to the Levant, 1248. At his return he received the inveſtiture of the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily; gained a bloody battle over Manfroi, who was there killed, 1266; and another two y. after over Conradin, d. of Suabia, who was there made priſoner, with his couſin Frederic, and whoſe head Charles cut off. This pr. was at the ſiege of Tunis, 1270. At his return, the princeſs of Italy conceived a jealouſy of him, and the Sicilians, irritated that he had deprived of his eſtates, John lord of the iſland of Procide, revolted. They maſſacred all the French on Eaſter Sunday, 1282, from

whence this maſſacre was called the Sicilian veſpers. Charles died at Foggia, Jan. 7, 1285.

CHARLES I and II. See STUART.

CHARLES XII, k. of Sweden, one of the moſt famous warriors who has appeared in the world, b. June 27, 1682. By the will of Charles XI, his father, the q. dowager, Hedwidge Eleonora de Holſtein Gottorp, was to have the adminiſtration of the kingdom, in conjunction with 5 ſenators, till the young prince her grandſon was 18 y. old; but he was declared of age when he was 15, by the ſtates of the kingdom, and crowned, Dec. 24, 1697. He immediately perfected the peace of Ryſwick, begun by his predeceſſor, Frederic Auguſtus, k. of Poland, and elector of Saxony. Frederic IV, k. of Denmark, and Peter Alexiowitz, czar of Muſcovy, thinking to take advantage of his youth, entered into an alliance together againſt him, and projected to harraſs him on every ſide. The firſt effect of this ſecret enterpriſe fell on the d. of Holſtein, brother-in-law of the k. of Sweden, againſt whom the k. of Denmark committed hoſtilities. England, Holland, and the princes of the houſe of Lunenbourg, intereſted, as well as the k. of Sweden, to ſupport the d. of Holſtein, by the treaty of Altena, concluded, 1689, propoſed immediately to enter into a negociation, to put the treaty in execution; but the k. of Sweden perceiving, by the length of the conferences, that the k. of Denmark only wanted to gain time, to put himſelf in a ſtate to act with open force, when the allies ſhould have completed their preparations, cauſed his troops to march into Pomerania, which being increaſed by thoſe of Lunenbourg, paſſed the Elbe to oppoſe the progreſs of the Danes in Holſtein. For himſelf, he commanded the Swediſh fleet of 30 ſhips of the line, which were joined by 30 Engl. and Dutch men of war. Immediately after this junction, he went to attack the Daniſh fleet, which took to flight, and ſhut itſelf up in the port of Copenhagen. The k. ſeeing it was impoſſible to force them there, took a reſolution to carry the war into the very heart of Denmark, and to beſiege the capital by land, while the fleets blocked it up by ſea. He debarked with 5000 men, and flinging himſelf into the water, followed by his troops, he carried the poſt of Humblebeek, notwithſtanding the reſiſtance of his enemies. After having eſtabliſhed himſelf there, he ſent the tranſports to Landſhroon, to fetch the reſt of his army with the great artillery, and then went into Zealand. The k. of Denmark, alarmed at this progreſs, demanded, and concluded with Holſtein a peace, which he had ſo long eluded, Aug. 18, 1700, and ſubmitted to the conditions preſcribed by the ſovereigns who were guaranties of the treaty of Altena. The k. of Sweden had already given orders for his army to go into winter-quarters, when he received advice that Nerva, where count Horn commanded, was beſieged by an army of 100000 Muſcovites. He immediately changed his deſign, and reſolved to march againſt the czar, notwithſtanding the rigour of the ſeaſon. He landed happily at Pernau in Livonia, with a part of his troops, while the other took poſſeſſion of the country of Revel. When he had aſſembled to the number of 8000 men, he marched directly to Nerva, forced the defile of Pyhajaggi, and arrived, Nov. 30, before the camp of his enemies, which was entrenched and fortified before the city. Charles, on his arrival, drew up his army in line of battle, attacked his enemies, and gained a victory which will render his name immortal. Three thouſand Muſcovites were killed or drowned, 2000 flung down their arms, and ſurrendered themſelves; the reſt were made priſoners, or diſperſed. This victory was purchaſed at the expence of not above 2000 men killed or wounded. The Muſcovites were obliged to evacuate the provinces they had over-run, and the

the k. of Sweden paſſed the winter at Lais, where he had laid up his magazines. The ſpring following, 1701, after having charged general Schlippenbach to take care of the defence of Livonia, he marched directly to Riga, againſt the Saxons intrenched on the borders of the Duna. He paſſed his army in boats, attacked the Saxons, forced them in all their poſts, and gained a complete victory over them. He purſued his conqueſts as far as where the diet of Poland was ſitting, where he made them declare the throne of Poland vacant. All the efforts of k. Auguſtus were ineffectual. The Swedes beat his troops every where; himſelf was made priſoner at Cracovia. The k. of Sweden obliged the Poles, to elect Staniſlaus Leſzinki k. of Poland; and afterwards having made himſelf maſter of the greateſt part of the electorate of Saxony, he obliged, at laſt, k. Auguſtus to renounce the kingdom of Poland, and to acknowlege Staniſlaus as k. The articles of this treaty were ratified on both ſides, and the peace publiſhed in the camp of the k. of Sweden, at Leipſic and Dreſden, Nov. 24, 1706. All Europe heard with ſurprize, the ſucceſs of ſo important an enterprize, and admired the diſintereſtedneſs of the k. of Sweden, who demanded nothing to aggrandiſe his own ſtates, deſiring no other fruit of his victories, but the honour of gaining them. Charles having reduced both the kings of Denmark and Poland, declared war againſt Peter the Great, czar of Muſcovy. He quickly gained many advantages over him, beat him in ſeveral battles, and obliged, 1708, the Muſcovites to abandon Poland, and purſued them into Muſcovy; but having proceeded too far, he loſt the famous battle of Pultowa, in which he was wounded, and loſt 8000 men. General Lewenhaupt with 18000 men was obliged three days after to ſurrender himſelf to pr. Menzikoff, the czar's general. It was the 8th of July, 1709, whereon was fought this deciſive battle between two of the greateſt monarchs in the world. Charles, famous by an uninterrupted courſe of victories, which had given him the name of Invincible, and Peter Alexiowitz, who had merited the name of the Great, and had immortalized his memory not only by his victories, but alſo by civilizing his ſubjects, and introducing into his country arts and ſciences. Charles having loſt in one day the fruit of all his labours and victories, had a great deal of trouble to avoid his enemies. He paſſed the Boryſthenes, then went to Oczakow, and from thence to Bender. He was there joined by 1500 Valacks, and 1800 Swedes, among which were 3 generals, 6 colonels, and a great number of officers. The grand ſignor ſent him 40000 Tartars for an eſcort, till he was in a place of ſafety. But having learned that ſome Turkiſh and Tartarian officers, bribed by his enemies, would have delivered him to the Muſcovites, he built a houſe near Bender, and intrenched himſelf there. The grand ſignor in vain ſent to him to quit his dominions, and upon his excuſing himſelf, by ſaying, that he had not ſufficient to defray his expences, he ſent him money, but ſtill perſiſting in his refuſal to quit the Turkiſh dominions, the Tartars were ordered to attack him there, but to take all poſſible care not to kill him. The Tartars attacked him, Feb. 11, 1713, he performed prodigies of valour, but the houſe being ſet on fire, and having received 2 or 3 wounds, he was overpowered, and obliged to ſurrender. They conducted him to Bender, where the ſeraſkier and the cham of the Tartars received him very handſomely, and excuſed themſelves, by ſaying, they had been deceived by pretended orders of the grand ſignor. The k. of Sweden was then ſent to Adrianople with an eſcorte. The grand ſignor gave him audience, and promiſed to make good the damages he had ſuſtained. At laſt, after having ſtaid above 5 y. in the grand ſignor's

dominions, he went to Demir-Toce, Oct. 1, 1714, and having diſguiſed himſelf, he traverſed Valachia, Tranſylvania, Hungary, Germany, and arrived, Nov. 22, at Stralſund, attended by only 3 perſons. He was conducted to general Duker, who recollected him immediately; but affairs were much changed. K. Auguſtus had reaſcended the throne of Poland, Sweden had loſt many of its provinces, and was without trade, money, credit, and troops. The old military were either killed or dead, through what they had ſuffered. In this deplorable ſtate Charles found Sweden at his arrival. The next day he viewed the fortifications of Stralſund. Neither his preſence or courage could ſecure it. The kings of Denmark and Pruſſia ſeized on the iſland of Rugen, Nov. 17, 1715, and of Stralſund, Dec. 22 following. After this loſs, Charles entered into Norway, with an army of 20000 men, and undertook the ſiege of Frederickſhall; but as he went to reconnoitre the place, he was killed by a ball, Dec. 12, 1718, aged 37 y. This prince, the terror of the North, was tall and ſlender, his complexion pale, had blue eyes, fair hair, a noble and benign aſpect, a robuſt conſtitution. He ſpoke little, but with propriety, was affable, regarded merit, and recompenſed courage, even in his enemies; of an even temper in good and bad fortune, always intrepid, enterpriſing, and magnanimous. With ſo many fine qualities, he was a prince rather extraordinary than great, more worthy to be admired than imitated. His long wars exhauſted his country, and reduced Sweden into a miſerable ſituation. He was never married.

CHARLETON (Walter) a learned phyſician, was the ſon of the revd. Walter Charleton, rector of Shepton Mallet, in the county of Somerſet. He was b. at the parſonage houſe of his father, Feb. 2, 1619. His father educated him, and about the age of 16, ſent him to Magdalen-hall in Oxford, where he was a pupil of the famous Dr. John Wilkins, afterwards bp. of Cheſter, under whom he made a great progreſs in logic and philoſophy. His extenſive capacity enabled him to form juſt notions of the connexion that ſubſiſts between the ſciences, and encouraged him to aim at making himſelf an univerſal ſcholar. As he was obliged to betake himſelf to ſome profeſſion for a maintenance, he made choice of that of phyſic, and, in a ſhort time, made as great a progreſs in that art as in his other ſtudies. On the breaking out of the civil war, the k. coming to Oxford, Charleton, by the favour of the k. had the degree of doctor of phyſic conferred on him, Feb. 1642, and was ſoon after made one of the phyſicians in ordinary to his majeſty, at which time he was looked on as a very extraordinary genius. Upon the declenſion of the royal cauſe, he came up to London, was admitted of the College of Phyſicians, came into conſiderable practice, and was much eſteemed by Dr. Will. Harvey, and the moſt learned men of the profeſſion. In the ſpace of 10 y. he publiſhed ſeveral treatiſes, as well on phyſical as other ſubjects: among which were, *A diſcourſe upon the ſtone. The darkneſs of atheiſm diſpelled by the light of nature*, a phyſico-theological treatiſe. *Epicurus his morals. The immortality of the human ſoul demonſtrated by reaſons natural. The animal œconomy, according to the new diſcoveries in phyſic, as alſo mechanically explained. The natural hiſtory of nutrition, life, and voluntary motion. Pathological diſſertations, Stonehenge*, and many others. He was the king's phyſician in his exile, and upon founding the Royal Society became one of the firſt members of that learned body. In 1689 he was choſen preſident of the College of Phyſicians, in which he continued till the y. 1691. A little after this, his circumſtances becoming narrow, he retired into the iſland of Jerſey. He

died,

died, 1707, in the 88th year of his age.

CHAUCER (Geoffrey.) The deſcent of Chaucer is as uncertain, and unfixed by the critics, as the place of his birth. It is univerſally agreed, that he was b. in the 2d y. of the reign of k. Edw. III, A. D. 1328. His firſt ſtudies were in the univerſity of Cambridge, and when about 18 y. of age, he wrote his *Court of love*. From Cambridge he was removed to Oxford, in order to complete his ſtudies, and after a conſiderable ſtay there, and a ſtrict application to the public lectures of the univerſity, he became (ſays Leland) 'a ready logician, a ſmooth rhetorician, a pleaſant poet, a great philoſopher, an ingenious mathematician, and a holy divine. That he was a great maſter in aſtronomy, is plain by his *Diſcourſes of the aſtrolabe*. That he was verſed in hermetic philoſophy (which prevailed much at that time) appears by his *Tale of the chanons yeoman*: his knowlege in divinity is evident from his *Parſon's tale*; and his philoſophy, from *The teſtament of love*.' He travelled into France, Holland, and other countries, where he ſpent ſome of his younger days. Upon his return he entered himſelf in the Inner Temple, where he ſtudied the municipal laws of the land. But he had not long proſecuted that dry ſtudy, till his ſuperior abilities were taken notice of by ſome perſons of diſtinction, by whoſe patronage he then approached the ſplendor of the court. He was then about the age of 30, of a fair beautiful complexion, his lips red and full, his ſize of a juſt medium, and his air poliſhed and graceful, ſo that he united whatever could claim the approbation of the great, and charm the eyes of the fair. He had abilities to record the valour of the one, and celebrate the beauty of the other; and being qualified, by his genteel behaviour, to entertain both, he became a finiſhed courtier. The firſt dignity to which we find him preferred, was that of page to the k. a place of ſo much honour and eſteem at that time, that Richard II leaves particular legacies to his pages, when few others of his ſervants are taken notice of. In the 41ſt y. of Edw. III, he received, as a reward of his ſervices, an annuity of 20 marks per ann. payable out of the exchequer, which in thoſe days was no inconſiderable penſion; in a y. after he was advanced to be of his majeſty's privy chamber, and in a very few months to be his ſhield bearer, a title, at that time, (though now extinct) of very great honour, being always next the king's perſon, and generally upon ſignal victories rewarded with military honours. Our poet being thus eminent by his places, contracted friendſhips, and procured the eſteem of perſons of the firſt quality. Q. Philippa, the d. of Lancaſter and his ducheſs Blanch, ſhewed particular honour to him, and lady Margaret the king's daughter, and the counteſs of Pembroke gave him their warmeſt patronage as a poet. In his poems called *The romaunt of the roſe*, and *Troilus and Creſeide*, he gave offence to ſome court ladies by the looſeneſs of his deſcription, which the lady Margaret reſented, and obliged him to atone for it, by his *Legend of good women*, a piece as chaſte as the others were luxurioufly amorous, and, under the name of the Daiſy, he veils lady Margaret, whom of all his patrons he moſt eſteemed. Thus loved and honoured, his younger y. were dedicated to pleaſure and the court. By the recommendation of the ducheſs Blanch, he married one Philippa Rouet, ſiſter to the guardianeſs of her grace's children, who was a native of Hainault: he was then about 30 y. of age, and being fixed by marriage, the k. began to employ him in more public and advantageous poſts. In the 46th y.

of his majeſty's reign, Chaucer was ſent to Venice in commiſſion with others, to treat with the doge and ſenate of Genoa, about affairs of great importance to our ſtate. The d. of Lancaſter, whoſe favourite paſſion was ambition, which demanded the aſſiſtance of learned men, engaged warmly in our poet's intereſt; beſides, the d. was remarkably fond of lady Catherine Swynford, his wife's ſiſter, who was then guardianeſs to his children, and whom he afterwards made his wife; thus was he doubly attached to Chaucer, and with the varying fortune of the d. of Lancaſter we find him riſe or fall. Much about this time, for his ſucceſsful negociations at Genoa, the k. granted to him, by letters patent, by the title of Armiger Noſter, one pitcher of wine daily in the port of London; and ſoon after made him comptroller of the cuſtoms, with this particular proviſo, that he ſhould perſonally execute the office, and write the accounts relating to it with his own hand. But as he was advanced to higher places of truſt, ſo he became more entangled in the affairs of ſtate, the conſequence of which proved very prejudicial to him. Towards the cloſe of Edward's reign, he was very active in the intrigues of the court party, and ſo recommended himſelf to the pr. ſucceſſor, that upon his aſcending the throne, he confirmed to him, by the title of Dilectus Armiger Noſter, the grant made by the late k. of 20 marks per ann. and at the ſame time confirmed the other grant of the late k. for a pitcher of wine to be delivered him daily in the port of London. In leſs than 2 y. after this, he was ſo reduced in his circumſtances, (but by what means is unknown) that the k. in order to ſcreen him from his creditors, took him under his protection, and allowed him ſtill to enjoy his former grants. The d. of Lancaſter was a great patron of Chaucer, and much reſpected by him. With his intereſt Chaucer's alſo ſunk. His patron being unable to ſupport him, he could no longer ſtruggle againſt oppoſite parties, or maintain his poſts of honour. The d. paſſing over ſea, his friends felt all the malice of an enraged court; which induced them to call in a number of the populace to aſſiſt them, of which our poet was a zealous promoter. Strict ſearch was made after Chaucer, who eſcaped into Hainault; afterwards he went to France, and finding the k. reſolute to get him into his hands, he fled from thence to Zealand. The government ſtill purſuing their reſentment againſt him and his friends, they were obliged to leave Zealand, and Chaucer being unable to bear longer the calamities of poverty and exile, and finding no ſecurity wherever he fled, choſe rather to throw himſelf upon the laws of his country, than periſh abroad by hunger and oppreſſion. He had not long returned till he was arreſted by order of the k. and confined in the Tower of London. The court ſometimes flattered him with the return of the royal favour if he would impeach his accomplices, and ſometimes threatened him with immediate deſtruction; their threats and promiſes he a long while diſregarded, but recollecting the ingratitude of his old friends, and the miſeries he had already ſuffered, he at laſt made a confeſſion, and according to the cuſtom of trials at that time, offered to prove the truth of it by combat. What the conſequence of this diſcovery was to his accomplices, is uncertain; it no doubt expoſed him to their reſentment, and procured him the name of a traytor; but the k. who regarded him as one beloved by his grandfather, was pleaſed to pardon him. Thus fallen from a height of greatneſs, our poet retired to bemoan the fickleneſs of fortune, and then wrote his *Teſtament of love*, in which are many pathetic exclamations

tions concerning the viciſſitude of human things, which he then bitterly experienced. He was not only diſcarded by his majeſty, unpenſioned, and abandoned, but he loſt the favour of the d. of Lancaſter, as the influence of his wife's ſiſter with that prince was now much leſſened. Chaucer, thus reduced, and weary of the perpetual turmoils at court, retired to Woodſtock, to enjoy a ſtudious quiet; where he wrote his excellent treatiſe *Of the aſtrolabe*. The d. of Lancaſter again gathered ſtrength, his intereſt began to riſe; upon which he took again his miſtreſs to his boſom, and not content with heaping favours, honours, and titles upon her, he made her his wife, procured an act of parliament to legitimate her children, which gave great offence to the ducheſs of Gloceſter, the counteſs of Derby, and Arundel, as ſhe then was entitled to take place of them. With her intereſt, Chaucer's alſo returned, and, after a long and bitter ſtorm, the ſun began to ſhine upon him with an evening ray; for at the 65th y. of his age, the k. granted to him, by the title of Dilectus Armiger Noſter, an annuity of 20 marks per ann. during his life, as a compenſation for the former penſion his needy circumſtances obliged him to part with; but however ſufficient that might be for preſent ſupport, yet as he was encumbered with debts, he durſt not appear publicly till his majeſty again granted him his royal protection to ſcreen him from the perſecution of his creditors; he alſo reſtored to him his grant of a pitcher of wine daily, and a pipe annually, to be delivered to him by his ſon Thomas, who that y. poſſeſſed the office of chief butler to the king. But being now about 70 y. of age, and fatigued with a tedious view of hurried greatneſs, he quitted the ſtage of grandeur, where he had acted ſo conſiderable a part with varied ſucceſs, and retired to Dunnington caſtle near Newbury. In this retirement did he ſpend his few remaining y. univerſally loved and honoured. A revolution in Engl. ſoon after this happened: all acts of parliament and grants in the laſt reign being annulled, Chaucer again repaired to court to get freſh grants, but bending with age and weakneſs, tho' he was ſucceſsful in his requeſt, the fatigue of attendance ſo overcame him, that death prevented his enjoying his new poſſeſſions. He died, Oct. 25, 1400, in the 2d of Henry IV, in the 72d of his age, and bore the ſhock of death with the ſame fortitude and reſignation with which he had undergone a variety of preſſures, and viciſſitudes of fortune. I ſhall now give ſome account of his works, which are as follows: *The craft lovers* was written, 1348, and probably *The remedy of love*. *The lamentation of Mary Magdalen*, taken from Origen, was written by him in his early y. and perhaps *Boethius de conſolatione philoſophiæ* was tranſlated by him about the ſame time. *The romaunt of the roſe*, a tranſlation from the French. *The complaint of the black knight*. *The poem of Troilus and Creſeide*. *The houſe of fame*; from this poem Mr. Pope acknowleges he took the hint of his *Temple of fame*. *The book of Blaunch the ducheſs*. *The aſſembly of fowls*. *The life of St. Cecilia* ſeems to have been firſt a ſingle poem, afterwards made one of his *Canterbury tales*. *The Canterbury tales*, written about the y. 1383. *The flower and the leaf*. *Chaucer's ABC*, called *La priere de noſtre dame*, was written for the uſe of the ducheſs Blanch. *The book of the lion* is mentioned in his *Retraction*, and by Lidgate in *The prologue to the fall of princes*, but is now loſt, as is alſo *De Vulcani vene*, i. e. *Of the brocke of Vulcan*, which is likewiſe mentioned by Lidgate. *La belle dame ſans mercy*, was tranſlated from the French of Alain Chartier, ſecretary to Lewis XI, k. of France. *The*

complaint of Mars and Venus was tranſlated from the French of ſir Otes de Grantſon, a French poet. *The complaint of Annilida to falſe Arcite. The legend of gode women* (called *The aſſembly of ladies*, and by ſome *The nineteen ladies*) was written to oblige the q. at the requeſt of the counteſs of Pembroke. The treatiſe of *The concluſion of the aſtrolabe* was written, 1391. *Of the cuckow and nightingale*; this ſeems by the deſcription to have been written at Woodſtock. The ballad beginning 'In Feverre,' &c. was a compliment to the counteſs of Pembroke. Several other ballads are aſcribed to him. *The teſtament of love* was written, as has been ſaid, in his trouble. The ſong beginning 'Fly fro 'the preſe,' &c. was written on his death-bed. Thoſe who would prefer the thoughts of this father of Engliſh poetry, in a modern dreſs, are referred to the elegant verſions of him, by Dryden, Pope, and others, who have done ample juſtice to their illuſtrious predeceſſor.

CHATEL (Tanneguy du) a gentleman of Britany, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in many battles in the 15th cent. He went into Engl. 1404, with 400 men, to revenge the death of his eldeſt brother, where he committed great ravages, and carried off a conſiderable booty. As he was one of the principal confidents of Lewis the dauphin, to his counſels is attributed the aſſaſſination of the d. of Burgundy, who had cauſed the d. of Orleans to be killed, to whom Chatel was chamberlain. Tanneguy du Chatel, viſc. de la Belliere, his nephew, is remarkable for his attachment to Charles VII. Had it not been for him, the k. had been carried to St. Dennis, in a quite private manner. The French noblemen entirely neglected to give their ſovereign the laſt tokens of their acknowlegements, and thought of nothing but making their court to the dauphin, the heir of his crown; Chatel took upon himſelf to be anſwerable for the expences of the funeral, which amounted to above 30,000 livres, which he was not reimburſed till 10 y. after. He then retired into Britany, near the duke, whoſe ſubject he was. It was upon this account, 1560, they put on the pall of Francis II, whoſe funeral was neglected by the Guiſes, an inſcription with theſe words, 'Where is 'now Tanneguy du Chatel.'

CHATEL (John) ſon of a woolen draper in Paris, was the perſon who attempted to aſſaſſinate k. Henry IV, of France. The k. came to Paris, and immediately went, booted as he was, into the apartment of the marquis of Liancourt, at the Hotel de Schomberg, at 10 o'clock at night. Juſt as he advanced to receive 2 officers, who were going to pay their duty to him, Chatel came up, and aimed a ſtroke at his throat with a couteau; but the king that moment ſtooping to take up the officers, who were upon their knees, received the blow on his upper lip, and had a tooth ſtruck out. The door of the chamber was immediately ſhut, and the aſſaſſin was known by his bewildered look He was a young man of 19 y. of age, of an irregular courſe of life. He preſently owned the fact. The k. was for letting him go, ſaying, that he forgave him. Finding that he was a ſcholar of the Jeſuits, 'Then the Je- 'ſuits (ſays he) muſt be convinced by 'my mouth.' Chatel being interrogated, ſaid, that he had ſtudied with the Jeſuits, in the college of Paris; that he had, ſome days before, adviſed with father Gueret, who had been his maſter for 3 y. upon ſome infamous crimes, and that he had imagined, that in killing the k. he ſhould expiate his ſins. Father Gueret was ſent to priſon. Commiſſioners were appointed to enquire into this affair, who found in the chamber of father Guignard, profeſſor of theology,

many

many writings againſt the dignity of kings in general, and ſome other vilifying libels, in particular of the memory of Hen. III, and the k. then on the throne. Father Gueret being interrogated, always aſſerted his own innocence. Chatel being interrogated again, ſaid, that he had underſtood in many places, that it was a received maxim, that it was allowable to kill the k. being aſked, if ſuch diſcourſe was not common among the Jeſuits, he ſaid, he had heard them ſay, that it was lawful to kill the k. that he was out of the church, and that he ought not to be obeyed, or looked upon as k. until he was approved of by the pope: theſe anſwers he repeated, and perſiſted in. They read to this frantic man, his ſentence, and then they conducted him to the church of Notre Dame, where he ſtood naked before the church porch, without ſhivering, tho' it was very cold, and without being frighted at the torments he was condemned to; ſo much was he perſuaded that his puniſhment would wipe away all his crimes. He pronounced what he was ordered, by the arret, with an air of ſcorn, that ſufficiently ſhewed, that he did not repent of what he had done. They pulled off his fleſh with pincers, and tore off his members, without his uttering the leaſt ſigh or groan. The parliament being convinced that this young man was only the inſtrument of his ſeducers, included in the ſame arret, the prieſts and ſcholars of the college of Clermont, of the Jeſuits, as being corruptors of youth, diſturbers of the public peace, and enemies of the k. and ſtate. They were ordered to quit the kingdom in 15 days, and that all their effects ſhould be applied to pious uſes, at the diſpoſal of the parliament. Father Guignard was attainted and convicted of high treaſon, and condemned to be hung in the Greve; which was accordingly put in execution. The father of John Chatel was ordered to be baniſhed, and his houſe to be pulled to the ground. On the place where it ſtood, a pillar was erected, and the arret of parliament was imprinted on the 4 ſides of the baſe, in letters of gold. Ten y. after, when the Jeſuits got footing again in France, it was pulled down.

CHEKE (ſir John) a very learned and polite writer, was b. at Cambridge, June 16, 1514. At about 17 y. of age, he was admitted into St. John's college, in the univerſity of Cambridge, where he made a great progreſs in learning, and eſpecially the Greek language, which was at that time much neglected. Upon which, Dr. Will. Butts, phyſician to Henry VIII, procured him to be made a king's ſcholar, and, 1540, he was appointed profeſſor of the Greek language, which place he held till he left the univerſity, in Oct. 1551. Here he began to reform the pronunciation of the Greek tongue, but met with great oppoſition from Dr. Stephen Gardiner, bp. of Wincheſter, and chancellor of the univerſity, who expreſsly prohibited any alteration in the pronunciation of Greek, in a ſolemn decree, with penalties annexed, dated June 1, 1542. However, Cheke's manner of pronouncing Greek prevailed, and there paſſed 7 elegant epiſtles between the chancellor, and him, which were afterwards publiſhed. In 1543 he was choſen univerſity orator, and publiſhed a Latin verſion of 2 homilies of St. Chryſoſtom, dedicated to the k. In 1544 he was appointed tutor to prince Edward, and was made canon of k. Henry's college there. In 1547 he publiſhed a Latin tranſlation of St. Chryſoſtom's *Six orations concerning providence*. After the acceſſion of pr. Edw. to the crown, he granted our author 100 marks yearly. for 21 y. and appointed him provoſt of King's college, Cambridge, and beſtowed on him ſeveral lands to a great value. In

May,

May, 1549, he was one of the king's commiſſioners for viſiting the univerſity of Cambridge, and ſoon after publiſhed his book, entitled, *The hurt of ſedition*. The ſame y. he was likewiſe one of the 32 commiſſioners, for examining the old anc. law-books, and compiling thence a body of laws for the government of the church, and the deciſion of civil matters; and again, 3 y. after, he was appointed in the new commiſſion for that purpoſe. In 1550 he was made chief gentleman of the privy chamber, and became the great patron of learning and religion. About the ſame time he tranſlated the Communion-book into Latin, that Peter Martyr, who did not underſtand Engl. might paſs his judgment upon it. The k. made a great progreſs in his ſtudies, under our author, who read over to him Cicero's philoſophical writings, and Ariſtotle's ethics, and inſtructed him in the hiſtory, ſtate, and intereſt, laws, and cuſtoms of his kingdom, and he adviſed him to keep a diary of all the tranſactions of any importance during his reign. In 1551 his majeſty conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In 1552 he was made chamberlain of the exchequer, and afterwards clerk of the council, whence he was advanced to the poſt of ſecretary of ſtate and privy counſellor. He was attached to the intereſt of the lady Jane Grey, and, upon the king's death, acted as ſecretary to her and her council; but upon q. Mary's acceſſion to the crown, he was committed to the Tower, July 28, and an indictment was drawn up againſt him; but the y. following he obtained the queen's pardon, and diſliking the eſtabliſhment of popery procured a licence to travel abroad. Upon which he went to Baſil, and from thence to Italy, and read a Greek lecture at Padua. He afterwards ſettled at Straſburgh, where the Engl. ſervice was kept up, which ſo much offended the zealots for the R. catholic religion in Engl. that his eſtate was confiſcated. Being thus reduced to very low circumſtances at Straſburg, he ſupported himſelf by reading a Greek lecture there. In the ſpring of the y. 1556, going to Bruſſels to fetch his wife, he was ſeized, May 15, in the road to Antwerp, and brought to England, where he was committed to the Tower. As religion was the cauſe of his impriſonment, 2 of the queen's chaplains were ſent to diſcourſe with him, but without ſucceſs; upon which her majeſty ſent Dr. Feckenham, dean of St. Paul's, to him, in order to bring him to a compliance with the Romiſh religion. His arguments were ſo ſtrongly enforced with this alternative, either of ſubmiſſion or death, that ſir John Cheke deſired to ſpeak with cardinal Pole, who adviſed him to depart from the variety of doctors to the unity of the church. At laſt, he entirely ſubmitted, and wrote a paper, in which he declared his aſſent to the corporal preſence of Chriſt in the ſacrament, and to all other articles of the church of Rome. He made a ſubmiſſion likewiſe to the cardinal, who abſolved him, and admitted him a member of that church; and he wrote a letter to the q. dated July 15, 1556, and made a ſolemn recantation before her majeſty, Oct. 4 following, and ſubmitted to all the penances that ſhould be enjoined him by the cardinal. One great reaſon of their reſentment againſt ſir John Cheke was, becauſe he had been the great inſtrument of inducing k. Edw. VI, and other noble youth of the court, to embrace the proteſtant religion. His lands were afterwards reſtored to him, upon condition of an exchange with the q. for others. He was obliged likewiſe to keep company with the moſt zealous papiſts, and to be preſent at the examination of heretics. But the recantation had ſo ſevere an effect upon his mind, that the ſhame

and

regret ruined his health, and he died, Sept. 13, 1557, aged 43. Mr. Aſcham, in his *Schoolmaſter*, gives him a very great character. He was very careful about the orthography of the Latin and Engliſh languages, which latter tongue he endeavoured to improve. He was very charitable, eſpecially to foreigners, and very communicative of his knowlege. He wrote ſeveral things. 1. *De fide juſtificante.* 2. *De euchariſtiæ ſacramento.* 3. *Epitaphiorum lib.* i. 4. *An liceat nubere poſt divortium:* i. e. 'Whether a woman 'may marry after a divorce.' 5. *Introductio grammaticæ:* i. e. 'An introduction to grammar.' 6. *De ludimagiſtrorum officio:* i. e. 'Of the duty 'of ſchoolmaſters.' Both theſe ſeem, at firſt, to be drawn up for the uſe of the prince, to whom he was preceptor. 7. *De ſuperſtitione, ad regem Henricum:* i. e. 'Of ſuperſtition, to k. 'Henry.' He alſo tranſlated ſeveral things, among which were ſome *Orations of Demoſthenes*, &c.

CHICHESTER (Arthur) the 2d ſon of ſir John Chicheſter, was b. at Ralegh, in Devonſhire; he was ſome time at the univerſity, but being of an active diſpoſition, he went into the army, and behaved with great bravery; and was knighted by k. Henry IV, of France, for ſome remarkable action done by him, in the king's preſence. But affairs being in great diſorder in Ireland, he went into that ſervice, and behaved ſo as to render himſelf eſteemed both for valour and wiſdom. In June, 1600, he was at the taking of the ſtrong caſtle of Ballinſkor, and in the winter commanded the garriſon of Carrickfergus, conſiſting of 1000 men. In Auguſt, 1602, he and ſir Hen. Danvers took the ſtrong fort of Enniſlaghlin, wherein were depoſited the beſt effects of the earl of Tir-oen. In March following he drove Brian Macarty from Killulſagh, where he had ſecretly lodged himſelf with 500 men, and the rebels were brought into ſo diſtreſſed circumſtances, as to eat human fleſh In Feb. 1604, he was made lord deputy, in which ſtation he acted with ſo much prudence and reſolution, that he put an end to all inſurrections in that kingdom, civilized the people, and made ſome excellent regulations. He prevailed with the parliament to attaint the earl of Tir-oen, and Tirconnel, ſir Cahir O Dogharty, and others, to make an act of recognition, and to give the k. a ſubſidy. He promoted the plantation of the forfeited eſtates in Ulſter, and eſtabliſhed a new circuit for judges of aſſize in the province of Connaught, and renewed the circuit of Munſter, which had been diſcontinued 200 y. So that, whereas the circuits before were confined to the Engl. pale, he extended them throughout the kingdom. By his regulations there were not found ſo many capital offenders in the 32 ſhires of that kingdom, as in 6 Engl. ſhires in the weſtern circuit. He was very watchful over the actions of ſuſpected perſons: Tir-oen uſed to ſay, he could not drink a glaſs of ſack but the ſtate knew it. In 1612 he was advanced to the dignity of baron of Belfaſt. During the time of his being lord deputy, 1614, the harp was firſt marſhalled with the arms of Great Britain: about the ſame time the Iriſh began to imitate the faſhions of Great Britain. In 1616, after having been lord deputy of Ireland above 11 y. k. James I appointed him lord high treaſurer of that kingdom, and recalled him to Engl. In May, 1622, he was ſent to the Palatinate, and from thence to the emperor. And, through his direction and advice, Manheim was ſeaſonably ſupplied with proviſion: and, being in that place, when count Tilly, the emperor's general, beſieged it, his lordſhip ſent the count word, 'That it was againſt 'the law of nations to beſiege an 'ambaſſador.' Tilly returned for anſwer,

anſwer, 'That he took no notice 'that he was an ambaſſador.' Upon which, lord Chicheſter replied to the the meſſenger, 'Had my maſter ſent 'me with as many hundred men as 'he hath ſent me on fruitleſs meſſages, 'your general ſhould have known 'that I had been a ſoldier as well 'as an ambaſſador.' In Oct. following he returned to Eng. and was made one of his majeſty's privy-council. He died, 1625, and was buried at Belfaſt in Ireland. He was firm in his nature, not to be put in any diſorder upon emergencies, reſolute in his temper, not to receive any impreſſions from other princes, and high in his propoſal, exceeding the expectation of his own: in a word, he was a good ſoldier and a true Engliſhman. He married Lettice, daughter of ſir John Perrot, lord deputy of Ireland. There are extant 2 letters of lord Chicheſter's writing in the *Cabala*.

CHILLINGWORTH (William) an eminent divine of the church of England, was ſon of William Chillingworth, citizen, and afterwards mayor of Oxford; and was b. there, Oct. 1602. In 1618 he became a ſcholar of Trinity college. He did not confine his ſtudy only to divinity, but applied himſelf, with great ſucceſs, to mathematics, and was alſo eſteemed a good poet. At that time the ſtudies of the ſcholars of the univerſity turned chiefly upon the controverſies between the proteſtants and Roman catholics, and the great liberty which had been allowed the popiſh miſſionaries in the latter end of the reign of k. James I, being continued under k. Charles I, upon the account of the marriage with Henrietta, daughter of Henry IV of France: there was among them a famous Jeſuit, who went under the name of Fiſher, and was very buſy in making converts, particularly at Oxford, and attacking Mr. Chillingworth upon the neceſſity of an infallible living judge in matters of faith, the latter forſook the communion of the church of Eng. and embraced the roman catholic religion. Mr. Fiſher, to ſecure his conqueſt, perſuaded Mr. Chillingworth to go over to the college of Jeſuits at Doway; and the latter was deſired to ſet down in writing, the motives or reaſons which had engaged him to embrace the Romiſh religion. But Dr. Laud, his godfather, then bp. of London, hearing of this affair, and being very much concerned at it, wrote to him, and Mr. Chillingworth's anſwer, expreſſing a great deal of moderation, candour, and impartiality, that prelate continued to correſpond with him, preſſing him with ſeveral arguments againſt the doctrines and practices of the Romaniſts. This ſet Mr. Chillingworth on reviewing the controverſy, which had the deſired effect, then ſeeing the fallacy of thoſe arguments, which had moſt prevailed with him to change his religion. But Doway not being a place ſuited to a free impartial inquiry, he returned to Eng. 1631, after a ſhort ſtay there. Upon his return to Eng. bp. Laud received him with great kindneſs, approved of his deſign of returning to Oxford (of which that prelate was then chancellor) in order to complete the important work, in which he was engaged, *A free inquiry into religion*. After a thorough examination, the proteſtant principles appearing to him the moſt agreeable to the holy Scripture and reaſon he declared for them, and about 1634, wrote a confutation of the motives which had induced him to go over to the church of Rome. As in his forſaking the church of Eng. as well as his return to it, he was ſolely influenced by a ſincere love of truth, ſo he conſtantly perſevered in that divine temper of mind, and after he had returned to proteſtantiſm, he again ſet himſelf to examine the grounds of it, as appears by

by a letter of his to Dr. Sheldon, containing ſome ſcruples he had about leaving the church of Rome, and returning to the church of England. Theſe ſcruples, which he freely declared to his friends, ſeem to have been the occaſion of a groundleſs report, that he had turned papiſt a ſecond time, and then proteſtant again. His return to the proteſtant religion making a great deal of noiſe, he was engaged in ſeveral diſputes with thoſe of the Romiſh religion. But, 1635, he engaged in a work which gave him far greater opportunity to confute the principles of the church of Rome, and to vindicate the proteſtant religion, and which was printed, 1637, under the title of *The religion of proteſtants a ſafe way to ſalvation: or, An anſwer to a book, intituled Mercy and truth: or, Charity maintained by catholics.* This book was received with great applauſe, and two editions were ſold in leſs than five months, and it hath been reprinted many times ſince. This raiſed the attention of the Jeſuits, who attempted to anſwer it. In 1635 ſir Thomas Coventry, lord keeper of the great ſeal, offering him preferment, Mr. Chillingworth refuſed to accept it, on account of the ſcruples with regard to the ſubſcription to the 39 articles of the church of Eng. and wrote a letter upon this ſubject to Dr. Sheldon. However, at laſt, he ſurmounted thoſe ſcruples, and was promoted to the chancellorſhip of the church of Sarum, July 20, 1638, with the prebend of Brixworth, in Northamptonſhire, annexed to it. About the ſame time he was appointed maſter of Wigſtan's hoſpital in Leiceſter, which he kept till he died. In 1640 he was deputed by the chapter of Saliſbury as their proctor in convocation. At the ſiege of Gloceſter, begun Aug. 10, 1643, he was in the king's army before that city, and obſerving that they wanted materials to carry on the ſiege, he ſuggeſted the making ſome engines after the manner of the Roman teſtudines compluties, in order to ſtorm the place. That ſiege being raiſed by the earl of Eſſex, and the war continuing with great vigour on each ſide, the k. appointed the lord Hopton general of his troops in the Weſt, who forced Arundel caſtle, in Suſſex, to ſurrender, but that caſtle was retaken by ſir William; and Mr. Chillingworth, among the reſt, made priſoner of war, who, out of reſpect to lord Hopton, had accompanied him in that march, and being indiſpoſed by the terrible coldneſs of the ſeaſon, choſe to repoſe himſelf in that garriſon till the weather ſhould mend. Mr. Chillingworth's illneſs increaſed to ſuch a degree, that not being able to go to London with the garriſon, he was conveyed to Chicheſter, which favour he obtained at the requeſt of his great adverſary Mr. Francis Cheynell, who accidentaly met him in Arundel caſtle, and frequently viſited him at Chicheſter till he died. He hath given an an account of our author's ſickneſs, &c. in a book, intitled *Chillingworth's noviſſima: or, The ſickneſs, hereſy, death, and burial of William Chillingworth* (in his own phraſe) *clerk of Oxford; and in the conceit of his fellow ſoldiers, the queen's arch-engineer, and grand intelligencer; ſet forth in a letter to his eminent and learned friends; a relation of his apprehenſion at Arundel; a diſcovery of his errours, in a brief chatechiſm, and a ſhort oration at the burial of his heretical book, by Francis Cheynel, late Fellow of Morton college: publiſhed by authority.* Mr. Chillingworth died Jan. 1643-4, and was interred in the cathedral at Chicheſter.

CHRIST ſee JESUS CHRIST.

CHUDLEIGH (lady) was b. 1656, and was daughter of Richard Lee of Winſlade, in the county of Devon, eſq. She had an education in which lite-

literature ſeemed but little regarded, being taught no other language than her native tongue; but her love of books, inceſſant induſtry in the reading of them, and her great capacity to improve by them, enabled her to make a very conſiderable figure in literature. She was married to ſir George Chudleigh, of Aſhton in the county of Devon, bart. by whom ſhe had iſſue Eliza Maria, who died in the bloom of life (much lamented by her mother, who poured out her grief on that occaſion, in a poem entitled *A dialogue between Lucinda and Mariſſa*) and Geo. who ſucceeded to the title and eſtate, Tho. and others. She was a lady of great virtue, as well as underſtanding, and ſhe made the latter of theſe ſubſervient to the promotion of the former, which was much improved by ſtudy; but though ſhe was enamoured of the charms of poetry, yet ſhe dedicated ſome part of her time to the ſeverer ſtudy of philoſophy, as appears from her excellent eſſays, which diſcover an uncommon degree of piety and knowlege, and a noble contempt of thoſe vanities which the unthinking part of her ſex ſo much regard, and ſo eagerly purſue. The works which this lady produced, are, *The ladies defence, or the bride-woman's counſellor anſwered, a poem; in a dialogue between ſir John Brute, ſir William Lovesall, Meliſſa, and a parſon.* This piece has been ſeveral times printed; the writing it was occaſioned by an angry ſermon preached againſt the fair ſex, of which her ladyſhip gives the following account; 'Mr. Lintot, 'ſays ſhe, ſome time ſince, intending 'to reprint my poems, deſired me to 'permit him to add to them a dialogue I had written, 1700, on a 'ſermon preached by Mr. Sprint, a 'nonconformiſt, at Sherbourne in 'Dorſetſhire; I refuſing, for ſeveral 'reaſons, to grant his requeſt; he, 'without my knowlege, bought the 'copy of the bookſeller who formerly 'printed it; and, without my conſent, or once acquainting me with 'his reſolution, added to it the ſecond edition of my poems; and 'that which makes the injury the 'greater, is, his having omitted the 'epiſtle dedicatory, and the preface, 'by which means he has left the 'reader wholly in the dark, and expoſed me to cenſure. When it was 'firſt printed I had reaſon to complain, but not ſo much as now. 'Then the dedication was left entire 'as I had written it, but the preface 'ſo mangled altered, and conſiderably ſhortened, that I hardly knew 'it to be my own; but being then 'publiſhed without a name I was 'the leſs concerned; but ſince, notwithſtanding the great care I took 'to conceal it, it is known to be 'mine; I think myſelf obliged, in 'my own defence, to take ſome notice of it.' The omiſſion of this preface, which contained an anſwer to part of the ſermon, and gave her reaſons for writing the poem, had occaſioned ſome people to make ill-natured reflections on it: this put her ladyſhip on juſtifying herſelf, and aſſuring her readers, that there are no reflections in it levelled at any particular perſons, beſides the author of the ſermon; 'him (ſays ſhe) I only 'blame for being too angry; for his 'not telling us our duty in a ſofter 'and more engaging way: addreſs, 'and good manners render reproofs 'a kindneſs; but where they are 'wanting, admonitions are always 'taken ill: as truths of this ſort 'ought never to be concealed from 'us, ſo they ought never to be told 'us with an indecent warmth; a reſpectful tenderneſs would be more 'becoming a meſſenger of peace, the 'diſciple of an humble, patient, meek, 'commiſerating ſaviour.' She wrote eſſays upon ſeveral ſubjects, in proſe and verſe, printed in 8°, 1710. Theſe eſſays are upon knowlege, pride, humility,

mility, life, death, fear, grief, riches, ſelf-love, juſtice, anger, calumny, friendſhip, love, avarice, ſolitude; and are much admired for the delicacy of the ſtyle, dedicated to her royal highneſs the princeſs Sophia, electreſs and ducheſs dowager of Brunſwick, on which occaſion that princeſs, then in her 80th y. honoured her with the following epiſtle, written by the electreſs in French, but which we ſhall here preſent to the reader in Engliſh.

Hanover June 25, 1710.

LADY CHUDLEIGH,

You have done me a very great pleaſure in letting me know by your agreeable book, that there is ſuch a one as you in England, and who has ſo well improved herſelf, that ſhe can, in a fine manner, communicate her ſentiments to all the world. As for me I do not pretend to deſerve the commendations you give me, but by the eſteem which I have of your merit, and of your good ſenſe, I will be always entirely

Your affectionate friend
to ſerve you,
SOPHIA ELECTRICE.

At the end of the 2d. vol. of the d. of Warton's poems, are five letters from lady Chudleigh, to the revd. Mr. Norris of Bemmerton, and Mrs. Eliz. Thomas, the celebrated Corinna of Dryden. She wrote ſeveral other things, which, though not printed, are carefully preſerved in the family, viz. 2 tragedies, 2 operas, a maſque, ſome of Lucian's dialogues, tranſlated into verſe, ſatirical reflections on Saqualio, in imitation of one of Lucian's dialogues, with ſeveral ſmall poems on various occaſion. She had long laboured under the pains of a rheumatiſm, which had confined her to her chamber a conſiderable time before her death, which happened at Aſhton in Devonſhire, Dec. 15, 1710, in the 55th y. of her age, and lies buried there without either monument or inſcription. The poetical works of this lady conſiſt chiefly in *The ſong of the Three children paraphraſed*, ſome pindaric odes, familiar epiſtles, and ſongs. We ſhall ſelect as a ſpecimen, *A dialogue between Lucinda and Mariſſa, occaſioned by the death of her ladyſhip's daughter, in the early bloom of her youth.* It is of a very melancholy caſt, and expreſſive of the grief ſhe muſt have felt upon that tender occaſion.

CHURCHIL. See MARLBOROUGH.

CHURCHYARD (Thomas) was b. in the town of Shrewſbury, as himſelf affirms in his book made in verſe of the worthineſs of Wales. He was equally addicted to arts and arms; he had a liberal education, and inherited ſome fortune, real and perſonal; but he ſoon exhauſted it, in a tedious and unfruitful attendance at court, for he gained no other equivalent for that mortifying dependance, but the honour of being retained a domeſtic in the family of lord Surry: during which time, by his lordſhip's encouragement, he commenced poet. Upon his maſter's death he betook himſelf to arms; was in may engagements, and was frequently wounded; he was twice a priſoner, and redeemed by the charity of 2 noble ladies. Yet ſtill languiſhing in diſtreſs, he made love to a widow, named Browning, who poſſeſſed a very good jointure; but this lady being more in love with money than laurels, with wealth than merit, rejected his ſuit; which not a little diſcouraged him, as he had ſpent his money in hopes of effecting this match, which, to his great mortification, all his rhime and ſonnets could not do. He dedicated his works to ſir Chriſtopher Hatton, but addreſſes of that nature don't always imply a proviſion for their author. It is conjectured that he died about the 11th year of q. Elizabeth, and, according to Mr. Wood, was buried near Skelton in the chancel of

St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter. By his writings he appears a man of ſenſe, and ſometimes a poet, though he does not ſeem to poſſeſs any degree of invention. His language is generally pure, and his numbers not wholly unharmonious. The legend of Jane Shore is the moſt finiſhed of all his works. His death, according to the moſt probable conjecture, happened 1570. His works are as follows, *The ſiege of Leith. A farewell to the world. A feigned fancy of the ſpider and the gaul. A doleful diſcourſe of a lady and a knight. The road into Scotland, by ſir William Drury. Sir Simon Burley's tragedy. A lamentable deſcription of the wars in Flanders, in proſe. A light bundle of lively diſcourſes, called Churchyard's charge*, 1580. *A ſpark of friendſhip. A diſcourſe on the uſe of paper. The honour of the law*, 1596. *Jane Shore, miſtreſs to k. Edward* IV. *A tragical diſcourſe of the unhappy man's life. A diſcourſe of virtue. Churchyard's dream. A tale of a fryar and a ſhoemaker's wife. The ſiege of Edinburg caſtle. Queen Elizabeth's reception into Briſtol.* Theſe 12 pieces he bound together, calling them *Churchyard's chips. The tragedy of Thomas Moubray, d. of Norfolk.*

CHRISTINA q. of Sweden, the daughter of Guſtavus Adolphus, k. of Sweden, was b. 1626, and ſucceeded him in the throne, 1633. After having governed her kingdom wiſely, and ſettled all the affairs of it upon a good foundation; ſhe reſigned the throne to her couſin germain, Charles Guſtavus, count palatine. She came to Paris, where it ſurpriſed the world to ſee a young queen, of but 27 y. of age, reſign ſovereignty to live in freedom and tranquility. She had this intention in her mind, when ſhe was but 20 y. of age, and was 7 y. in bringing it to bear. This tranſaction was looked upon in a different light by different people, while ſome blamed her for a fickleneſs of diſpoſition; others ſaid her reſignation was not voluntary. I ſhall give you her own account of it in the abſtract of a letter to the pr. of Conde. 'I think myſelf as much honoured by your eſteem as by the crown I wore: I no way repent of purchaſing repoſe at the price of a crown. If you ſhould happen to condemn me for this action, all the excuſe I ſhall make is, that I would not have quitted thoſe goods, which fortune had beſtowed on me, if I had believed them neceſſary to my tranquility. I would have attempted the empire of the world, if I had been aſſured either to have died or or lived with the ſame honour as the great pr. of Conde.' She underſtood 8 languages, and had been the ſcholar and friend of Deſcartes, who died in her palace at Stockholm. She had invited into Sweden ſeveral men of learning, in order to improve by them: ſhe had cultivated all the arts and ſciences in a country they were hitherto unknown to. Her intention was to live in Italy, where they were in their full growth. She only took France in her way, for there the arts were only beginning to make their appearance. Rome ſuited her taſte. The women there, took notice of nothing remarkable in her, but that ſhe was not dreſſed after the French faſhion, and that ſhe danced ill; the men of ſenſe condemned her for nothing, but the murder of MonSſdulchi, her gentleman uſher, whom ſhe cauſed to be aſſaſſinated at Fontainebleau, in her 2d journey. The infamy and cruelty of this action eclipſes that philoſophy of Chriſtina, which cauſed her to quit the throne. She was ſo formed both in body and mind, as cauſed her often to ſay, 'That nature miſtook in making her a woman.' She died at Rome, 1689. She abjured the Lutheran religion. From the perſonal defects of popes, papiſts have inferred, that

that their church is under the immediate inſpection of Heaven. This was q. Chriſtina's way of reaſoning, according to bp. Burnet: 'I ſhall 'conclude, ſays he, all that I ſhall 'ſay in this place of the affairs 'of Rome, with a lively ſaying of 'q. Chriſtina, to myſelf, at Rome. 'She ſaid, it was certain, that the 'church was governed by the immediate care and providence of God, 'for none of the four popes that ſhe 'had known ſince ſhe came to Rome, 'had common ſenſe. She added, 'that they were the firſt and laſt of 'men.' *Own times*, vol. i.

CLARKE (Dr. Samuel) was ſon of Edward Clarke, eſq. alderman of Norwich, and one of the repreſentatives of it in parliament for ſeveral years, by Hannah, the daughter of Mr. Samuel Parmeter, merchant of that city. He was b. at Norwich, Oct. 11, 1675, and received the firſt rudiments of learning in the free-ſchool there, from the rev. Mr. Burton, under whoſe care he had made a very uncommon proficiency in the learned languages. In 1691 he was removed to Caius college in Cambridge, and placed under the tuition of Mr. (afterwards ſir John) Ellis. And here his impatient thirſt for true learning, and his great capacity, both for diſcovering and improving it, preſently began to ſhew themſelves. The ſyſtem of des Cartes was, at that time, the eſtabliſhed philoſophy of the univerſity; but Mr. Clarke, being unſatisfied with ſo arbitrary and chimerical an hypotheſis, applied himſelf to the ſtudy of ſir Iſaac Newton's *Principia*, then underſtood but by a very few perſons; and ſoon made himſelf maſter of the chief points of the philoſophy of our immortal countryman, and performed a public exerciſe in the ſchools for his firſt degree upon a queſtion taken from thence, which ſurprized the audience both for the accuracy of knowledge and clearneſs of expreſſion, that appeared thro' the whole. Soon after he tranſlated *Robault's phyſics*, from French, into elegant Latin, and illuſtrated them with ſuch notes, as might lead the young ſtudents inſenſibly into other and truer notions, than what could be found in that writer, who was a profeſſed Carteſian. This tranſlation was publiſhed, 1697, 8°, and ſince reprinted ſeveral times, with improvements in every edition. His application to the ſtudy of divinity was purſued upon the moſt ſolid foundation of a critical ſtudy of the O. and N. Teſtament, in the original languages; and the reſult of this ſoon appeared in his *Three practical eſſays on baptiſm, confirmation, and repentance*, printed, 1699; and in his *Reflections* on that part of Toland's *Amyntor*, which relates to the writings of the primitive fathers, and the canon of the N. Teſtament, publiſhed the ſame year. Upon his admiſſion into holy orders, about the latter end of 1698, or the beginning of 1699, he was admitted chaplain to Dr. Moore, then bp. of Norwich, with whom he continued near 12 y. in great eſteem and intimacy; and the magnificent library of that prelate was of conſiderable advantage to him in the proſecution of his ſtudies. His paraphraſe upon the Goſpel of St. Matthew was publiſhed, 1701, and ſoon followed by thoſe upon the Goſpels of St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John. In 1704 he was called forth to an office worthy of ſuch an underſtanding, to preach Mr. Boyle's lecture; which he performed that and the following year, with ſuch ſucceſs, that his ſermons on that occaſion, concerning the evidences of natural and revealed religion, will always be conſidered as one of the ſtrongeſt and cleareſt proofs of thoſe important principles. Bp. Moore, who juſtly thought, that a man of ſuch ſuperior talents as Mr. Clarke, deſerved to be placed in the metro-

metropolis, reſolved to uſe all his intereſt with the great men for ſettling him there; but, in the mean while, gave him the rectory of Drayton, near Norwich, and procured for him a pariſh in that city, which he ſerved during the biſhop's reſidence at Norwich, preaching without notes; a practice which he continued till he became rector of St. James's. Soon after his preaching Mr. Boyle's lecture, the bp. ſucceeded in his application in his favour, and obtained for him the rectory of St. Bennet's Paul's Wharf. In 1706 he publiſhed his *Letter to Mr. Dodwell in ſupport of the doctrine of the natural immortality*; which engaged him in a controverſy with Mr. Collins, and occaſioned his *Four defences of that letter*. The ſame year likewiſe he publiſhed his Latin tranſlation of *Sir Iſaac Newton's Optics*, which was ſo acceptable to that great man, that he preſented 500 l. to Mr. Clarke, who had then 5 children; or 100 l. for each child. The intereſt of his patron now introduced him to court, and procured him the diſtinction of one of the chaplains in ordinary to her majeſty; to whoſe greater favour his own excellent qualifications recommended him ſo ſoon and ſo powerfully, that upon the vacancy of St. James's, Weſtminſter, 1709, ſhe preſented him to that rectory; and the ſame year he took his degree of divinity at Cambridge, where the act performed by him on that occaſion upon theſe 2 queſtions, that no article of the Chriſtian faith, delivered in the Scriptures, is diſagreeable to right reaſon; and that, without the liberty of human actions, there can be no religion, raiſed ſtill higher the reputation of his abilities. His *Scripture doctrine of the Trinity*, publiſhed 1712, occaſioned a complaint of the lower houſe of convocation, 1714; which was attended with no conſequences, the upper houſe declaring themſelves ſatisfied with the explanations which he delivered in to them upon the ſubject of that complaint. However, he was removed from being chaplain to q. Anne. But, upon the acceſſion of k. George I to the throne, he was honoured with a peculiar regard by the royal family, and might have been raiſed much higher in the church, if he could have reconciled himſelf to the terms of the legal ſubſcriptions neceſſary upon any new promotion. Nor did he think proper to accept of the maſterſhip of the mint, which had been offered him upon the death of his illuſtrious friend, ſir Iſaac Newton. The laſt 20 y. of his life were ſpent in attending the duties of his pariſh of St. James, or in obliging the world with his writings upon ſeveral of the moſt important ſubjects; and he enjoyed an almoſt uninterrupted courſe of health, till he was ſeized with a pleuriſy on Sunday morning May 11, 1729, at Serjeants Inn, where he was to have preached before the judges, and died on Saturday following. By his wife Catharine, the only daughter of the rev. Mr. Lockwood, rector of Little Maſſingham, in Norfolk, he had ſeven children, 2 of whom died before him, and one in a few months after him. His zeal for real religion, integrity of manners, calmneſs of temper, unaffected humility, and affability, were as eminent as his ſagacity and judgment, and the accuracy and extent of his knowlege; by which he united the various talents of the mathematician, philoſopher, metaphyſician, divine, and critic, to a degree, that would have diſtinguiſhed him in any one of thoſe characters.

CLEOPATRA q. of Egypt, remarkable for her beauty, and debauchery, was the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes. Julius Cæſar was enamoured of her, and had by her a ſon, called Cæſario. After his death, Mark Antony going to make war againſt

againſt the Parthians, 40 y. before J. C. ordered Cleopatra to attend him in Cilicia, to anſwer to an accuſation, of her having given aſſiſtance to Brutus. This princeſs, who, with very great beauty, had alſo a great deal of wit and ingenuity, and ſpoke ſeveral languages, reſolved to endeavour to gain the affection of Antony. She embarked on the river Cydnus in a ſhip, the poop of which was of gold, the ſails of purple, and the oars of ſilver, with muſic on board, herſelf lying under a pavilion of gold tiſſue, moſt magnificently dreſſed. The ſame night that ſhe arrived ſhe gave a ſplendid entertainment to Antony, who became ſo deſperately in love with her, that he married her in prejudice of his wife Octavia, ſiſter to Auguſtus. After the defeat and death of Antony, Cleopatra, not having an aſcendancy over Auguſtus, and fearing ſhe ſhould ſerve to grace his triumph, got an aſp, by the bite of which ſhe deſtroyed herſelf, at about 39 y. of age.

CLEOSTRATES, a celebrated aſtronomer, b. at Tenedos, the firſt who, according to Pliny, diſcovered the ſigns of the zodiac, and who obſerved the ſigns of Aries and Sagittarius; he corrected the faults of the Grecian y. about 536 y. before J. C.

CLERAMBAUT, a famous French muſician; Lewis XIV was ſo pleaſed with his muſic, that he made him director of the private concerts of Mad. de Maintenon, he died at Paris Oct. 26, 1749.

CLERC (John) called Buſſi, ſollicitor to the parliament of Paris, was governor of the Baſtile during the league. He was charged with the commiſſion of impriſoning the principal members of the parliament who were ſuſpected by the party of which he was one of the chief. In order to put his commiſſion into execution, he had the boldneſs to enter into the grand chamber armed, and to demand that that court would join with the provoſt of the merchants, the ſheriffs, and citizens of Paris, for the defence of religion: he then retired to give them an opportunity to conſult upon it, but, they taking more time to deliberate than was agreeable to him, he returned to them, in a paſſion, ſword in hand, followed by 25 or 30 men, armed with cuiraſſes and piſtols, and commanded the firſt preſident, Achilles de Harlai, the preſidents Potier de Blanc-Menil, and de Thou, to follow him into the field; upon which, all the other members of this auguſt body, conſiſting of about 60, accompanied their preſident. Than he carried them, as it were in triumph, to the Baſtile, but only confined thoſe, whom he looked upon as moſt attached to the k. and made theſe venerable magiſtrates live on bread and water, to force them to redeem themſelves out of his hands, which occaſioned him to be called, le Grand Penitencier du Parlement.

CLETUS. See ANACLETUS I.

CLEVES (Anne of) fourth wife of k. Henry VIII, was daughter of John d. of Cleves in Germany. The lord Cromwell projected this match for the k. He obſerved that his maſter was much ſwayed by his q. as long as his paſſion for them continued. He thought therefore the moſt effectual expedient for himſelf and his friends, was to negociate an alliance with ſome of the princes of Germany. The emp. had propoſed Chriſtiana, ducheſs of Milan, to his majeſty; and the k. of France had offered him the choice of any French lady. But both theſe overtures failing, he determined upon the lady Anne of Cleves. The treaty of marriage had been begun with her father; but ſome difficulties intervening broke it off. Upon his death, it was revived by d. William her brother. The lady's picture, drawn by Hans Holbein, was ſent over to England. But this famous

painter had beſtowed the common compliment of his art ſomewhat too liberally on a lady, who was in a way to be a q. The d. of Saxony indeed, who had married her elder ſiſter, diſcouraged the match, becauſe the k. was making backward ſteps in the matter of the reformation; but the lord Cromwell purſued it with a fatal aſſiduity. It was ſaid by thoſe, who had ſeen the lady, that ſhe had conſiderable charms in her perſon; but ſhe could ſpeak no lan guage except Dutch, which the k. underſtood not; nor was ſhe bred to muſic, which he admired; and was extremely defective in thoſe graces of behaviour and converſation, which were moſt adapted to engage his inclination. However the match was at length concluded, and, in the end of Dec 1539, ſhe was brought over to England, William Fitz Williams, earl of Southampton, being ſent with a fleet of fifty ſail to attend her. The k. impatient to ſee her, went incognito to Rocheſter; but the ſight of her damped all his ardour. There appeared ſuch an unpoliteneſs in her perſon and manner, that he ſwore, 'They had brought over a Flanders 'mare to him;' and immediately conceived an incurable averſion to her. He reſolved to break off the match, if poſſible; but his affairs then requiring the friendſhip of the German princes, he did not think it adviſeable to put any affront upon the dukes of Cleves and Saxony. The emp. had at this time made an eaſy journey through France; and Francis I, and he, had a magnificent interview, where, as the k. was informed, by the pope's inſtigation, a project was forming againſt him. Francis was alſo contriving how to take Calais from him; and it was eaſy for him to have engaged the k. of Scotland againſt him, and the people in the north were thought to retain their former diſpoſition to rebel; ſo a war made on the k. in ſuch circumſtances, would probably find him at a great diſadvantage. This cauſed him to be more tender of offending the Germans; but hearing, that there had been a contract between Francis, ſon of the d. of Lorrain, and his intended bride, he reſolved to try, if that would furniſh him with a fair excuſe to break off the match. The clearing of this buſineſs was committed to lord Cromwell; who told the k. that an inſtrument for releaſing the covenants of of marriage between the lady Anne and the d. of Lorrain's ſon was brought over. But whether Cromwell was guilty of an omiſſion, or deceived by the d. of Cleves's agent, is uncertain; for the German embaſſador could produce no ſuch inſtrument. However, to give the k. what ſatisfaction was in their power, Oleſleger, one of them, offered to remain a priſoner, till a revocation of the contract ſhould be ſent over. This failure in what was expected made the k. complain of ill uſage; but the matter was referred to the council-table, where Cranmer, archbp. of Canterbury, and Tonſtal, bp of Durham, delivered their opinion, that if nothing but a contract had paſſed, the renunciation above-mentioned would vacate the articles, and reſtore the parties to their former liberty, the contract being only an agreement between the fathers, when their children were under age. As to the manner of this revocation, each of the parties were to declare their releaſe before perſons of quality and public notaries; and their proteſting the articles void in this ſolemn manner would be a ſufficient diſcharge in law. The d. of Cleves's commiſſioners engaged, that a form of this kind in writing, procured from their maſter and the d. of Lorrain's ſon, ſhould be put into the king's hand; and the ſame declaration was made by the lady at his majeſty's inſtance. The affair

affair being thus far advanced, the k. told Cromwell, there was now no remedy nor evaſion; therefore he muſt of neceſſity put his neck in the yoke. Accordingly on Jan. 6, 1539-40, he married the lady with the uſual ſolemnity at Greenwich; but expreſſed his diſlike of her ſo manifeſtly, that all about him took notice of it. The next day he told Cromwell, that he had not conſummated the marriage, and believed he never ſhould. He ſuſpected ſhe was no virgin, and intimated, that ſhe had ſuch ungrateful ſmells about her, as increaſed his averſion to an inſuperable degree. This was a ſhocking ſtroke to Cromwell, who well knew, how delicate the k. was in theſe matters; and that ſo great a misfortune muſt fall heavy upon himſelf, who was the chief promoter of it. He knew his enemies would draw great advantages from this; and underſtood the king's temper too well, to think his power would laſt long, if he could not induce him to like the q. better. But this was not to be done; for though the k. lived 5 months with her in that ſtate, and very often lay in the ſame bed with her, yet his averſion rather increaſed than abated. She ſeemed not much concerned at it; and as their converſation was not very great, ſo ſhe was of an heavy compoſition, and not much diſpleaſed to be delivered from a marriage, in which ſhe had ſo little ſatisfaction. Yet one circumſtance ſhews, that ſhe did not want capacity; for ſhe learned the Engliſh language very ſoon, and before her marriage was annulled, ſpoke it very readily. At laſt the k. was reſolved to part with her; for which purpoſe, when the inſtrument was brought over, to ſhew, that the contract between her and the pr. of Lorrain was void, his majeſty's council took advantage, becauſe it was not declared, whether the contract was in the words of the preſent or the future tenſe, and determined to make uſe of this defect upon a proper occaſion. On June 24, 1540, the k. ſent the q. to Richmond, pretending, that the country air would agree better with her; and, July 6, the houſe of lords reſolved upon an addreſs to him, that he would ſuffer his marriage to be tried. Upon which the archbp. of Canterbury, the lord chancellor, and others, were ſent down to deſire the concurrence of the commons, who ordered 20 of their number to go along with the peers in one body to the k. The matter being concerted before, he granted their requeſt, and they appointed a committee for examination of witneſſes. The ſubſtance of the whole evidence amounted to theſe particulars; that the matter of the pre-contract between the q. and the pr. of Lorrain was not fully cleared; that the k. had married her againſt his will, without any inward conſent; and that he never had conſummated the marriage, ſo that they ſaw he could have no iſſue by the q. Upon theſe grounds the whole convocation with one conſent annulled the marriage, and declared both parties free; which was the groſſeſt compliance that the k. had from his clergy in his whole reign. For as they knew, that there was nothing material in the pre-contract; ſo by vacating the marriage, becauſe the conſent was not internal and free, they made a moſt pernicious precedent for breaking all public treaties. But in reality the k. was determined to be freed from the q. and the clergy reſolved not to incur his diſpleaſure; and they rather ſought out reaſons to give colour to their ſentence, than paſſed it on the force of theſe reaſons. The judgment of the convocation, with the grounds of it, being reported to the parliament on the 10th of July, both houſes reſted ſatisfied. The day following, ſome lords were ſent to the q. at Richmond, to inform her, that

the k. would, by letters patent, declare her his adopted ſiſter, and ſettle 3000l. a y. upon her, if ſhe would conſent to it; which ſhe chearfully embraced. And it being left to her choice, either to live in Engl. or return to her brother, ſhe preferred the former; and was likewiſe prevailed upon to write to him, that all this was done with her free will; that his majeſty had uſed her like a father; and that he, and the other allies in Germany, ſhould not take the matter amiſs, or leſſen their friendſhip to the k. She continued in Engl. till her death, which happened, July 16, 1557, at her houſe at Chelſea, and was interred, Aug. 3, with great ſolemnity, on the ſouth ſide of the choir in Weſtminſter abbey.

CLIFFORD (George) earl of Cumberland, was b. 1558, and educated at Peter-houſe, Cambridge, where he applied himſelf chiefly to the ſtudy of mathematics. In 1586, when the genius of the nation entirely inclined to maritime affairs, he fitted out a ſquadron, conſiſting of 3 ſhips and a pinnace. On the 21ſt of Oct. they arrived at Sierra Leona, where they burned a town of the Negroes, and brought away to their ſhips about 14 or 15 tons of rice. On the 21ſt of Nov. they ſailed for the ſtreights of Magellan, but meeting with ſtorms and contrary winds, it was agreed on the 21ſt of Feb. to return to the coaſt of Brazil; and, on the 11th of April, they came into the port of Baya, and there they took 4 Portugueſe ſhips, and got a ſupply of freſh proviſion from the ſhore, and after taking ſome other prizes of no great value, they ſailed to Engl. where they arrived, Sept. 29. In 1588 he commanded the Elizabeth Bonaventure, and ſignalized himſelf againſt the Spaniſh armada. Q. Elizabeth was ſo pleaſed with his behaviour, that ſhe granted him a commiſſion, in Oct. to go to the South-Sea, and let him have one of her own ſhips, named the Golden Lion, as admiral's ſhip. He ſailed, about the end of October, with many gentlemen in company with him. He took a ſhip, from Dunkirk, in the channel, laden with Spaniſh merchandize, which he ſent home. But meeting with contrary winds, and a violent ſtorm, which damaged him very much, he returned to Engl. But not diſcouraged, in 1589 he obtained the queen's leave for another voyage, who alſo let him have a ſhip belonging to the royal navy, called the Victory, to which he added 3 other ſhips fitted out at his own expence, with about 400 men, and ſailed from Plymouth, June 18. Three days after, they took 3 French ſhips belonging to the leaguers in that nation, who were regarded by the Engl. as enemies. On the 13th of July, meeting with 11 ſhips bound for Hamburg, and other neighbouring ports, they took out of them effects to the value of between 4 and 5000l. the property of a Portugueſe Jew. On the 1ſt of Auguſt they came within ſight of St. Michael, one of the Azores, and put out Spaniſh colours, and in the night cut the cables of 3 ſhips, loaded with oil and wine, and towed them out of the harbour. Having received information that the Spaniſh carracks, richly laden, were at Terceras, they ſailed for that place, and, in Fyal road, Aug. 27, brought away a ſhip of 250 tons, and 14 guns, that was moored to the caſtle, and loaded with ſugar, ginger, &c. They likewiſe carried out 5 ſmall ſhips, lately come from Guinea, notwithſtanding the briſk fire of the enemy. But the carracks had been gone from Tercera, 8 days before their arrival, ſo that they returned back to Fyal on the 10th of Sept. and having eaſily taken poſſeſſion of the town, they obliged the Spaniards to ranſom it for 2000 ducats. They took there 58 pieces of iron ordnance. Afterwards at St.

Mary's

Mary's iſland, finding two Brazil ſhips, which the people were trying to bring aground, captain Liſter carried one of them off, notwithſtanding a violent fire from the enemy. But the earl, attempting to take the other, had a great many of his men killed or wounded, and himſelf was wounded in ſeveral parts of his body. On the 4th of Nov. they took a Portugueſe veſſel laden with ſugar and Brazil wood, and 2 days after another, between 3 and 400 tons, freighted with hides, cochineal, china, &c. Both were valued at 14000 l. and directly ſent to Engl. but the moſt valuable was ſhipwrecked on the coaſt of Cornwal, and only 5 or 6 of the men eſcaped, but ſome of the goods were ſaved. The earl himſelf was (by being kept out at ſea by contrary winds) ſo reduced, that, for want of water, the men licked with their tongues, the very boards of the ſhip after a ſhower of rain; however, he arrived at Falmouth, Dec. 29. In 1591 his lordſhip undertook a 4th voyage to the coaſt of Spain, with 5 ſhips, one of which of 600 tons, called the Garland, being the admiral's ſhip, belonged to the q. and ſailed from Engl. in May. In his way to the Spaniſh coaſt, meeting with ſeveral Dutch ſhips laden with ſpices, he took them out of theſe ſhips, and put them into a ſhip of his own, guarded by the Golden Noble, his rear-admiral, and ſent them on their way to Engl. but they were taken in a calm by ſome Portugueſe gallies from Penicha; one of the captains, and ſeveral of the men were killed, and the reſt carried priſoners to Penicha; and after taking a prize or two he returned to Engl. The next y. he undertook a 5th expedition, in which he did not make uſe of any of her majeſty's ſhips, by reaſon ſhe had commanded not to lay any Spaniſh ſhip aboard with her ſhips, leſt both together might be deſtroyed by fire. He intended to have commanded this expedition, but being kept in for 3 months by contrary winds, he transferred the command to captain Norton, with inſtructions to ſail to the Azores, and returned to London. His fleet, conſiſting of 5 ſhips, purſued their voyage, and took near Caſcais, within ſhot of the caſtle, a Portugueſe ſhip, which the Golden Noble conducted to Engl. The reſt went to the Azores, and with the aſſiſtance of ſome ſhips, ſent into thoſe ſeas by ſir Walter Raleigh, attacked the Santa Cruz, a large carrack, in the road of Laguna; which the Spaniards ſet on fire, after having put the beſt of its cargo on ſhore; but the Engl. landed, and made themſelves maſters of it and the town. The 3d of Aug. they took a rich carrack, called Madre de Dios, valued at 150000 l. ſterling, which was brought to Engl. However, the earl, by reaſon of embezzlements, ſome imperfection in his commiſſion, &c. did not receive above 36000 l. and that as a matter of favour, whereas his dividend, according to the number of his men, and ſhips employed, ought to have been conſiderably more. In 1593 he undertook another voyage, for which expedition q. Elizabeth lent 2 ſhips of her royal navy, to which he joined 4 other ſhips. In his paſſage to the Azores, he took 2 French ſhips of great value, one of which he ſent to Engl. When he was near the Azores he was ſeized with a violent fit of illneſs, upon which he left the command of the fleet to captain Monſon (who took one prize afterwards) and then returned to Engl. The fleet under captain Monſon went to ſeveral places in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, where, either by ſeizure, or exacting contributions, it proved the moſt ſucceſsful voyage the earl had ever been engaged in. The earl fitted out 2 or 3 more fleets, but being diſappointed in his intention of commanding them

in perſon, I ſhall paſs over an account of them. In 1598, having fitted out and victualled his own ſhip, the Scourge of Malice, of 900 tons, with 19 others, chiefly at his own charge, he ſet ſail from Plymouth in March. On the 6th of June they arrived at the iſland of St. Juan de Porto Rico, accounted the key of the Weſt Indies, where they landed about 1000 ſoldiers, and after paſſing a very difficult cauſeway, and 2 violent aſſaults, the enemy quitted the place, and his lordſhip took poſſeſſion of it. Within a few days the ſtrong fort of Mora, garriſoned by 400 ſoldiers, ſurrendered to the Engl. This town being the paſſage for all the gold and ſilver, in the continent of America, his lordſhip determined to keep it, wherefore he ſent away the inhabitants to Carthagena, tho' they made him great offers, for permiſſion to ſtay. But a bloody flux carrying off 4 or 500 of his men, made him alter his reſolution. In the mean time a carvel, having pearl on board, coming into the harbour, was ſeized upon by the Engl. Before he quitted St. Juan de Puerto Rico, he endeavoured to prevail on the inhabitants to ranſom it for a ſum of money, but finding they trifled with him, and ſuſpecting ſome treachery, he gave full power to ſir John Berkeley to tranſact all affairs in his abſence. He took for his own part 9 ſhips with him, on board which he put what hides, fat, &c. he could get, with 80 braſs cannon, and ſailed, Aug. 14, for the Azores On the 15th of Sept. he arrived at Azores, where he was joined by ſir John Berkeley with the reſt of his fleet. On the 16th of Sept. they all ſailed together for Engl. where they arrived about the beginning of Oct. In this expedition his lordſhip loſt above 700 men, whereof 600 died of the bloody flux and calenture, at Porto Rico, and was much out of pocket by the expedition. However, it was a very ſerviceable expedition to the Engl. and a very prejudicial one to the Spaniards, as it hindered the carracks from making their voyage to the Eaſt Indies for this y. and obſtructed the return of the Spaniſh plate fleet from America. It does not appear that the earl added any thing to his own private fortune, by theſe teſtimonies of his public ſpirit, and therefore the q. to ſhew how juſt a ſenſe ſhe had of his real courage and reſolution, honoured him, 1592, with a garter, which, in her reign, was a ſure ſign of having done ſome ſignal ſervices to the public. This noble peer ſurvived the q. and was in high eſteem with her ſucceſſor. He died, Oct. 30, 1605, in London, and was the laſt heir male of his noble family.

CLIFFORD (Thomas) was b. Aug. 1, 1630, at- Ugbrook, in Devonſhire, and was the ſon of Hugh Clifford, eſq. colonel of a regiment of foot in k. Charles I's army, 1639. In 1647 Thomas Clifford was entered a gentleman commoner of Exeter college, in Oxford, and afterwards became a ſtudent in the Middle Temple, London. Where continuing ſome time, he ſet out on his travels into foreign parts. In 1660 he was elected one of the burgeſſes for Totneſs, and, after the reſtoration of the k. he was again choſen for the ſame place. In this parliament, being a man of judgment and ready elocution, he ſpoke often with applauſe; though at firſt he oppoſed the prerogative, he afterwards ſpoke for it, for which he became a favourite with the k. and was knighted. He was one of thoſe, according to Dr. Burnet, who concerted, after the reſtoration, a project of extending the king's prerogative, and raiſing his revenue, which was defeated by the earl of Clarendon. In 1665 he was with the d. of York at ſea, and afterwards with the earl of Sandwich, vice-admiral. Soon after he

he was ſent envoy to Sweden and Denmark. In 1666 he was with pr. Rupert, and the d. of Albemarle, in the great engagement with the Dutch, which laſted 4 days. The ſame y. he was made comptroller of the houſehold, and ſworn of the privy-council. In 1688 he was conſtituted of the king's houſhold, and ſoon after one of the lords of the treaſury. In 1670 he became one of the king's cabinet-council, known by the name of the Cabal, whoſe intention was to render the k. abſolute, to deſtroy the proteſtant religion, and eſtabliſh popery, and to declare war againſt Holland, at the inſtigation of the court of France, from whom they received conſiderable preſents: and Clifford once ſaid, inadvertently, that if the k. (Charles II) muſt be in a dependance, it was better to pay it to a great and generous k. than to 500 of his own inſolent ſubjects. In 1671 the k. granted him a leaſe of ſome lands in Buckinghamſhire. The ſame y. he finiſhed a chapel at Ugbrook, which was conſecrated, and dedicated to St. Cyprian. In 1672 he executed the office of principal ſecretary of ſtate, on the death of ſir John Trevor, and the abſence of lord Arlington. In April, 1672, he was created, by patent, baron Clifford of Chudleigh, in Devonſhire, and, in June following, his majeſty gave him 2 manors in Somerſetſhire. Having adviſed the k. to ſhut up the exchequer, he was, upon that account, made lord high treaſurer of Engl. which had been, for ſome time, executed by commiſſioners. The occaſion of the advice was this, according to a MS. cited by Echard. The k. under preſſing neceſſities, promiſed the white ſtaff to any one of his miniſters, who could put him in the way of raiſing 150,000 l. without application to parliament. The next day lord Aſhley told ſir Thomas Clifford, that there was a way to do this, but it was dangerous, and might, in its conſequences, inflame both parliament and people. Sir Thomas, impatient to know the ſecret, plied the lord Aſhley with viſits, and having drunk him to a proper height, led him inſenſibly to the ſubject of the king's indigence; lord Aſhley, warm and unguarded, dropped the important ſecret of ſhutting up the exchequer. Sir Thomas took the hint, leſt lord Aſhley, as ſoon as he could, went the ſame night to Whitehall, and attending till the k. aroſe, demanded the white ſtaff. The k. renewed his promiſe, if the money could be found; and then ſir Tho. diſcloſed the ſecret, and was accordingly made lord treaſurer. This affair was propoſed in council, Jan. 2, 1671-2. Lord Clifford now drove on his deſign of introducing popery, and eſtabliſhing arbitrary power. In order to effect the deſigns of the cabal, king Charles publiſhed, March 15, 1671-2, a declaration for indulgence, or liberty of conſcience, wherein the execution of penal laws againſt nonconformiſts, or recuſants of all ſorts, were ſuſpended; the houſe of commons perceiving the deſigns of the k voted that declaration to be contrary to law. In oppoſition to this vote, and 2 addreſſes to the k. ſubſequent thereto, the lord Clifford was determined to maintain in the houſe of lords, the validity of the declaration. He made uſe of many indecent expreſſions, called the vote of the commons, monſtrum horrendum ingens, (a horrible monſter). This ſpeech, though not diſagreeable to the k. raiſed ſuch a flame in the parliament, that the cabal thought it adviſable to drop their projects; and the earl of Shafteſbury leaving them, the k. recalled and cancelled his declaration; and lord Clifford reſigned the white ſtaff, June 13, 1673, and retired to his

his country ſeat at Ugbrook, where he died of the ſtone in Sept. following, aged 43.

COCKBURN (Catherine) was the daughter of captain David Trotter, a Scots gentleman, and commander in the royal navy, in the reign of Charles II, who employed him as commodore in the demolition of Tangier, 1683. Soon after he was ſent to convoy the fleet of the Turkey company; when being ſeized by the plague, then raging at Scanderoon, he died there. The captain's widow was allowed a penſion, which ended with k. Charles's life; nor had ſhe any conſideration for her loſſes in the two ſucceeding reigns. But q. Anne, upon her acceſſion to the throne, granted her an annual penſion of 20 l. Captain Trotter, at his death, left only two daughters, the youngeſt of whom, Catherine, our celebrated author, was b. in London, Auguſt 16, 1679. She gave early marks of her genius, and was not paſſed her childhood when ſhe ſurprized a company of her relations and friends with extemporary verſes, on an accident which had fallen under her obſervation in the ſtreet. She learned to write, and alſo made herſelf miſtreſs of the French language, by her own application and diligence, without any inſtructor. But ſhe had ſome aſſiſtance in the ſtudy of the Latin grammar and logic, of which latter ſhe drew up an abſtract for her own uſe. The moſt ſerious and important ſubjects, and eſpecially thoſe of religion, ſoon engaged her attention. But notwithſtanding her education, her intimacy with ſeveral families of diſtinction of the Romiſh perſuaſion expoſed her, while very young, to impreſſions in favour of that church, which not being removed by her conferences with ſome eminent and learned members of the church of Engl. ſhe followed the dictates of a miſguided conſcience, and embraced the Romiſh communion, in which ſhe continued till the y. 1707. She was but 14 y. of age, when ſhe wrote a copy of verſes upon Mr. Bevil Higgons's ſickneſs and recovery from the ſmall pox, which are printed in our author's 2d vol. Her next production was a tragedy, called *Agnes de Caſtro*, which was acted at the Theatre-royal, 1695, when ſhe was only in her 17th y. and printed 1696. The reputation of this performance, and the verſes which ſhe addreſſed to Mr. Congreve upon his *Mourning bride*, 1697, were probably the foundation of her acquaintance with that admirable writer. Her 2d tragedy, entitled *Fatal friendſhip*, was acted, 1698, at the new theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields. This tragedy met with great applauſe, and is ſtill thought the moſt perfect of all her dramatic performances. The death of Mr. Dryden engaged her to join with ſeveral other ladies in paying a juſt tribute to the memory of that great improver of the ſtrength, fulneſs, and harmony of Engl. verſe; and their performances were publiſhed together, under the title of *The nine muſes; or, poems written by ſo many ladies, upon the death of the late famous John Dryden, eſq.* Her dramatic talents not being confined to tragedy, ſhe brought upon the ſtage, 1701, a comedy, called *Love at a loſs; or, moſt votes carry it*, publiſhed in May, that y. In the ſame y. ſhe gave the public her third tragedy, entitled, *The unhappy penitent*, acted at the Theatre-royal in Drury-lane. At an age when few of the other ſex were capable of underſtanding *The eſſay on human underſtanding*, ſhe had read that incomparable book, with ſo clear a comprehenſion, and ſo unbiaſſed a judgment, that her own conviction of the truth and importance of the notions contained in it, led her to endeavour that of others, by removing ſome of the objections urged againſt

againſt them. She drew up therefore a defence of the *Eſſay*, againſt ſome remarks which had been publiſhed againſt it, 1667. The author of theſe remarks was never known to Mr. Locke, who animadverted upon them with ſome marks of chagrin, at the end of his reply to Stillingfleet, 1697. But after the death of the ingenious Dr. Thomas Burnet, maſter of the Charter-houſe, it appeared from his papers, that the remarks were the product of his pen. They were ſoon followed by ſecond remarks, printed the ſame y. in vindication of the firſt, againſt Mr. Locke's anſwer to them; and, 1699, by third remarks, addreſſed likewiſe to Mr. Locke. Mrs. Trotter's defence of the *Eſſay* againſt all theſe remarks was finiſhed ſo early as the beginning of Dec. 1701, when ſhe was but 22 y. old. Mr. Locke was ſo highly ſatisfied with the defence, that, being in London, he deſired Mr. King, afterwards lord high chancellor, to make Mrs. Trotter a viſit, and a preſent of books; and when ſhe had owned herſelf, he wrote to her a letter of compliment. She returned to the exerciſe of her dramatic genius, 1703, having fixed upon the revolution of Sweden, under Guſtavus Erickſon, for the ſubject of a tragedy. This tragedy was acted, 1706, at the queen's theatre in the Hay-market, and was printed in 4°. By a letter from Mrs. Trotter, to her friend George Burnet, eſq. of Kemnay, in Scotland, then at Geneva, dated Feb. 2, 1703-4, it appears that ſhe then began to entertain more moderate notions of religion, and to abate of her zeal for the church of Rome. In another letter to Mr. Burnet, of Aug. 8, 1704, ſhe ſpeaks to the ſubject of religion, with a ſpirit of moderation unuſual in the communion of which ſhe ſtill profeſſed herſelf. The victory at Blenheim tempted Mrs. Trotter to write a copy of verſes to the d. of Marlborough, upon his return from his glorious campaign in Germany, Dec. 1704. Her enquiries into the nature of true religion were attended with their natural and uſual effects, in opening and enlarging her notions beyond the contracted pale of her own church. And in the latter end of the y. 1706, or the beginning of 1707, her doubts about the Romiſh religion, which ſhe had profeſſed ſo many y. having led her to a thorough examination of the grounds of it, by conſulting the beſt books on both ſides of the queſtion, and adviſing with men of the beſt judgment, the reſult was a conviction of the falſeneſs of the pretenſions of that church, and a return to that of Engl. to which ſhe adhered during the reſt of her life. In the courſe of this enquiry, the great and leading queſtion concerning a guide in controverſy, was particularly diſcuſſed by her; and the 2 letters which ſhe wrote upon it, the firſt to Mr. Bennet, a Romiſh prieſt, and the ſecond to Mr. H——, who had procured an anſwer to that letter from a ſtranger, Mr. Bennet's indiſpoſition preventing him from returning one, were thought ſo valuable, on account of the ſtrength and perſpicuity of reaſoning, as well as their conciſeneſs, that ſhe conſented to the importunity of her friends for their publication, in June, 1707, under the following title, *A diſcourſe concerning a guide in controverſies; in two letters: written to one of the church of Rome, by a perſon lately converted from that communion*; a later edit. of them being ſince printed at Edinburgh, 1728, in 8°, bp. Burnet wrote the preface to them, though without his name to it. In 1708 ſhe was married to Mr. Cockburn, the ſon of Dr. Cockburn, an eminent and learned divine of Scotland, at firſt attached to the court of St. Germains, but obliged to quit it on account of his inflexible adherence to the proteſtant religion; then for ſome time miniſter of the epiſ-

epiſcopal church at Amſterdam, and at laſt collated to the rectory of Northaw in Middleſex, by Dr. Robinſon, bp. of London, at the recommendation of q. Anne. Mrs. Cockburn, after her marriage, was entirely diverted from her ſtudies for many y. by attending upon the duties of a wife and a mother. However, her zeal for Mr. Locke's character and writings drew her again into the public light, 1716, upon this occaſion: Dr. Holdſworth, fellow of St. John's college, in Oxford, had preached on Eaſter-Monday, 1719-20, before that univerſity, a ſermon on John v. 28, 29, which he publiſhed, profeſſing in his title page, to examine and anſwer the cavils, falſe reaſonings, and falſe interpretations of Scripture, of Mr. Locke and others, againſt the reſurrection of the ſame body. This ſermon did not reach Mrs. Cockburn's hands till ſome y. after; when the peruſal of it forced from her ſome animadverſions, which ſhe threw together in the form of a letter to the Dr. and ſent to him in May, 1724, with a deſign of ſuppreſſing it entirely, if it ſhould have the deſired effect upon him. After 9 months the Dr. informed her, that he had drawn up a large and particular anſwer to it, but was unwilling to truſt her with his MS. till ſhe ſhould publiſh her own. However, after a long time, and much difficulty, ſhe at laſt obtained the peruſal of his anſwer; but not meeting with that conviction from it, which would have made her give up her cauſe, ſhe was prevailed on to let the world judge between them, and accordingly publiſhed her *Letter to Dr. Holdſworth*, in Jan. 1726-7, without her name, but ſaid in the title page to be by the author of *A defence of Mr. Locke's Eſſay of human underſtanding*. The Dr. whoſe anſwer to it was already finiſhed, was very expeditious in the publication of it, in June, 1727, in an 8° vol. under the title of *A defence of the doctrine of the reſurrection of the ſame body, &c.* Mrs. Cockburn wrote a very particular reply to this, and entitled it, *A vindication of Mr. Locke's principles, from the injurious imputations of Dr. Holdſworth.* Her remarks upon ſome writers in the controverſy concerning the foundation of moral duty and moral obligation, were begun during the winter of the y. 1739. Dr. Rutherforth's *Eſſay on the nature and obligation of virtue*, publiſhed in May 1744, ſoon engaged her thoughts, and notwithſtanding the aſthmatic diſorder, which had ſeized her many y. before, and now left her ſmall intervals of eaſe, ſhe applied herſelf to the confutation of that elaborate diſcourſe; and having finiſhed it with a ſpirit, elegance, and perſpicuity equal, if not ſuperior to all her former writings, tranſmitted her MS. to Mr. Warburton, who publiſhed it in 8°, with a preface of his own, in April 1747, under the title of *Remarks upon the principles and reaſonings of Dr. Rutherforth's eſſay on the nature and obligations of virtue, in vindication of the contrary principles and reaſons inforced in the writings of the late Dr. Samuel Clarke.* The extenſive reputation which this and her former writings had gained her, induced her friends to propoſe to her, the collecting and publiſhing them in a body. And upon her conſenting to the ſcheme, which was to be executed by ſubſcription, in order to ſecure to her the full benefit of the edit. it met with a ready encouragement from all perſons of true taſte; but though Mrs. Cockburn did not live to diſcharge the office of editor, yet the public has received the acquiſition by her death, of a valuable ſeries of letters, which her own modeſty would have reſtrained her from permitting to ſee the light. The loſs of her huſband, on the 4th of Jan. 1748, in the 71ſt y. of his age, was a ſevere ſhock to her;

and

and ſhe did not long ſurvive him, dying on the 11th of May, 1749, in her 71ſt y. Mrs. Cockburn was no leſs celebrated for her beauty, in her younger days, than for her genius and accompliſhments. She was indeed ſmall of ſtature, but had a remarkable livelineſs in her eye, and delicacy of complexion, which continued to her death. Her private character rendered her extremely amiable to thoſe who intimately knew her. Her converſation was always innocent, uſeful, and agreeable, without the leaſt affectation of being thought a wit, and attended with a remarkable modeſty and diffidence of herſelf, and a conſtant endeavour to adapt her diſcourſe to her company. The collection now exhibited to the world is, ſays Dr. Birch, ſo inconteſtable a proof of the ſuperiority of our author's genius, as in a manner ſuperſedes every thing that can be ſaid upon that head. But her abilities as a writer, and the merit of her works, will not have full juſtice done them, without a due attention to the peculiar circumſtances in which they were produced: her early youth when ſhe wrote ſome, her very advanced age, and ill ſtate of health, when ſhe drew up others; the uneaſy ſituation of her fortune, during her whole life; and an interval of near 20 y. in the vigour of it, ſpent in the cares of a family, without the leaſt leiſure for reading or contemplation: after which, with a mind ſo long diverted and incumbered, reſuming her ſtudies, ſhe inſtantly recovered its intire powers, and in the hours of relaxation from her domeſtic employments, purſued, to their utmoſt limits, ſome of the deepeſt enquiries of which the human mind is capable.

CODRINGTON (Chriſtopher) a brave ſoldier, and a man of great politeneſs, and learning, was b at Barbadoes, 1668. He had his firſt education at Barbadoes, but as ſoon as he was at age, to bear the fatigues of a voyage, was ſent to England, and after ſome ſtay at a private ſchool, he was removed to Chriſt-church, Oxford, and there entered a gentleman commoner, July 3, 1685, where he made a made a great progreſs, not only in logic, hiſtory, the learned and modern languages; but alſo, in poetry, phyſic, and divinity, and ſoon acquired the deſerved title of an accompliſhed gentleman, and univerſal ſcholar. Thus qualified, he betook himſelf to the army, but without quitting his fellowſhip; and his merit and courage ſoon recommended him to preferment, for he was made captain in the 1ſt regiment of foot-guards. In 1695 he was at the ſiege of Namur. Upon the concluſion of the peace of Ryſwic he was made captain-general, and governor in chief of the Leeward Caribbee iſlands, in which ſtation he had not the happineſs of eſcaping cenſure, a thing next to an impoſſibility. For, 1701 ſeveral articles were exhibited againſt him, in the houſe of commons in England; to which was publiſhed a diſtinct and particular anſwer; and at the end are ſubjoined two atteſtations from the lieutenant-governor, members of the council, and the repreſentatives of Nevis, very much in his favour. In 1703 he was at the attack upon Guadalupe, belonging to the French; in which he ſhewed great courage, tho' it did not prove ſucceſsful. Some time after he reſigned his government, and lived in a ſtudious and retired condition. He died at his ſeat in Barbadoes, April 7, 1710; and was buried the day following, in the church of St. Michael, in that iſland; but his body was afterwards brought over into England, and interred June 19, 1716, in the chapel of All-Souls college, in Oxford, where 2 Lat. orations to his memory were ſpoken by 2 fellows of that college; the one by Digby Cotes M. A.

M. A. the univerſity orator, at his interment; the other the next day by Edward Young, LL. B. at the laying the foundation ſtone of his library. Over his grave a black ſtone was laid, on which there is no other inſcription, but, CODRINGTON. By his laſt will he left only 20 l. for a grave ſtone for himſelf; but left 1500 l. for erecting a monument in Weſtminſter abbey for his father. By his laſt will he bequeathed his 2 plantations in Barbadoes, and part of the iſland of Barbuda to the ſociety for the propagation of the Goſpel, and directed that a college ſhould be built there; and that a convenient number of profeſſors and ſcholars ſhould be maintained, who ſhould ſtudy and practiſe phyſic and ſurgery, as well as divinity; that (as the will ran) they might endear themſelves to the people, and have the better opportunity of doing good to men's ſouls while they are taking care of their bodies. This gift is valued at 2000 l. a year, clear of all charges. To All-Soul's college, of which he had been a fellow, he left a legacy of 10,000 l. ſterling, for a library, for the uſe of the ſaid college; 6000 l. to build a library, and the remaining 4000 l. to furniſh it with books. He alſo bequeathed to it his own library, then in cuſtody of Mr. Caſwel in Oxford, which was valued at 6000 l. He was a man of a quick apprehenſion and ſolid judgment, a retentive memory, and a warm imagination; and in the ſame diſcourſe would diſplay the orator and the philoſopher, to ſo great perfection, that it was hard to determine in which he moſt excelled, ſo great was he in both.

COKE (ſir Edward) lord chief juſtice of England, and one of the moſt eminent lawyers this kingdom has produced; he was the ſon of Robert Coke, eſq. of Milcham in Norfolk, a barriſter of great practice, and b. at his father's ſeat at Milcham, 1550, and was ſent to Trinity college, Cambridge; he remained in the univerſity about 4 y. and was then removed to Clifford's Inn; the y. after which, he was entered a ſtudent of the Inner Temple, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf with the cook's caſe of the Temple, which had puzzled the whole houſe. The firſt cauſe in which he appeared, was in the court of Queen's Bench, in Trinity term, 1578. About this time he was appointed reader of Lyon's Inn, and ſo continued for 3 y. during which time his lectures were much reſorted to, and his practice increaſed. He married Bridget, daughter and coheireſs of John Paſton, eſq. with whom he had on the whole 30,000 l. after that he was choſen recorder of Coventry and Norwich, he was in all the great cauſes in Weſtminſter-hall, and was in high credit with lord treaſurer Burleigh. He was choſen knt. of the ſhire for Norfolk, and in the parliament, in the 35th of q. Eliz. he was choſen ſpeaker, and very ſoon after was made attorney general. Some time after this, he loſt his wife, by whom he had 10 children. In 1598 he married lady Hatton, relict of ſir William Hatton. He was concerned in the trial of Robert earl of Eſſex. On the acceſſion of k. James he was knighted. Upon the trial of ſir Walter Raleigh, he ſpoke with much eagerneſs againſt the priſoner, and behaved with great indecency towards the court; for being aſked, whether he came there to direct them? he ſat down in his chair, and would not ſpeak till all the commiſſioners joined their entreaties; upon which he roſe up and recapitulating the circumſtances relating to the charge, ſir Walter was found guilty. This behaviour of ſir Edward's, has been generally and juſtly cenſured. He gained great reputation by the ſagacity and vigilance he ſhewed in unravelling

ravelling all the dark ſcenes of the powder treaſon, at the trials of the conſpirators. In reward for this, it was determined to promote him, in order to which, he was called to the degree of a ſerjeant, June 20, 1606; the motto he gave to his rings was, 'Lex eſt tutiſſima claſſis, The law 'is the ſafeſt helmet.' On the laſt of the ſame month, he was raiſed to be chief juſtice of the Common Pleas; and Oct. 25, 1613, was promoted to be chief juſtice of the King's Bench. And tho' the lord chief juſtice had ſhewn himſelf no friend to a boundleſs prerogative, and ſir Francis Bacon took all opportunities of perſuading the king againſt him yet Nov. 4, 1613 he was ſworn of the privy-council. He was very aſſiduous in bringing to light the murderers of ſir Tho. Overbury, and the principal actors were brought to puniſhment, notwithſtanding all the arts made uſe of to prevent it. However, ſir Edward had ſo many enemies who plotted his downfall, that on June 30, 1616 he was ſuſpended from the execution of his office, principally attributed to his not complying with the will of the favourite, the then lord viſcount Villiers, afterwards d. of Buckingham. On Michaelmas day, 1617, his youngeſt daughter was married to ſir John Villiers, eldeſt brother to the earl of Buckingham; and on the king's return from Scotland, which was on Sept. 15, ſir Edward Coke was reſtored to his favour, and re-inſtated in his place, as a privy-counſellor, and was conſulted on all occaſions by his majeſty, wherein the law was concerned. On Feb. 6, 1620-21, there was a great debate in the houſe of commons, on ſeveral points of importance, ſuch as liberty of ſpeech, the increaſe of popery, and other grievances; upon which, ſir Edward Coke ſpoke very warmly, and alſo took occaſion to ſhew, that proclamations againſt the tenor of acts of parliament were void. On May 5, Clement Coke, eſq. youngeſt ſon of ſir Edward, was committed to the Tower, for ſome raſh expreſſions that had eſcaped him. In the month of July, ſir Edward Coke and his wife, the lady Hatton, were reconciled by the king. The houſes being adjourned by the king's command, on June 4, met again in Nov. and the commons fell into great heats on account of the commitment of ſir Edwin Sands, ſoon after the adjournment; and, Dec. 18, 1621, the commons proteſted againſt the invaſion of their privileges, and on the 27th, ſir Edward Coke was committed to the Tower, and his chambers in the Temple being broke open, his papers were delivered to ſir Robert Cotton, and Mr. Wilſon to examine. On Jan. 6, the parliament was diſſolved, and the ſame day ſir Edward Coke was charged with miſbehaviour in reſpect to the cauſe of the earl of Somerſet, notwithſtanding which, he was ſoon after releaſed; but was a ſecond time turned out of the privy-council, one occaſion of which might be, his having called the king's prerogative in parliament a great monſter. He remained firm in his opinions; nor does there appear to be any traces of his ſeeking to be again reconciled to the court; ſo that he was abſolutely out of favour at the death of k. James. In the begining of the next reign, when it was found neceſſary to call a ſecond parliament, he was pricked for ſheriff of the county of Buckingham, 1625, to prevent his being choſe; and, notwithſtanding all his endeavours to avoid it, he was obliged to ſerve; and he who had been chief juſtice of England, to attend the judges himſelf. In 1628 he was elected knight of the ſhire for the county of Bucks, and ſpoke warmly for redreſs of grievances, argued boldly in defence the liberty of the ſubject, and ſtrenuouſly ſupported the privileges of the

the houſe of commons. In this parliament he did the higheſt ſervice to his country, that perhaps was ever done by a private man; for he it was, that, laying hold of a meſſage from the king, propoſed, and framed the petition of rights. He alſo, June 5, 1628, vindicated the right of the houſe of commons, to proceed againſt any ſubject how high ſoever, who miſlead his ſovereign to the prejudice of his ſubjects, by naming the d. of Buckingham, as the cauſe of all the miſeries of the kingdom. After the diſſolution of this parliament, which happened Mar. 28, 1628-9, he retired to his houſe at Stoke-Pogey in Buckinghamſhire, where he ſpent the remainder of his days in a quiet retirement, univerſally reſpected and eſteemed; his behaviour in the latter part of his life having cancelled all the prejudices that had been formed againſt him in the earlier part of it; and there, Sept. 3, 1634 he breathed his laſt, in the 86th y. of his life, expiring with theſe words in his mouth, 'Thy kingdom come, thy 'will be done.' As to his perſon, it was every way well proportioned, his features regular, his countenance always grave and compoſed, and his air and manner of ſpeaking full of dignity. He had great quickneſs of parts, deep penetration, a ſtrong memory, and a ſolid judgment. He was wont to ſay, 'That matter lay 'in a little room;' and in his pleadings he was conciſe, but in ſet ſpeeches and his writings rather too diffuſe. He was indubitably a great maſter of his profeſſion. He valued himſelf, and not without reaſon, upon this, that he obtained all his preferment without begging or bribing. Mr. Camden mentioning a ſmall rivulet in Norfolk, ſays, 'The river is ano-'nymous, riſing not far from God-'wicke, a lucky name, where is a 'ſmall ſeat, but made great by the 'ornament it receives from the famous ſir Edward Coke, knt. a perſon of admirable parts, than whom, 'as no one ever applied himſelf cloſer to the ſtudy of the common 'law, ſo never any underſtood it better; whereof he convinced England by his diſcreet management 'for many years together, whilſt 'attorney-general, and ſtill does by 'the executing the office of lord 'chief juſtice of the Common Pleas 'with the greateſt prudence; nor has 'he given leſs proof of his abilities 'in his commentaries upon our laws, 'whereby he has highly obliged both 'his own age and poſterity.' I ſhall next quote his old adverſary, ſir Francis Bacon, who, in a famous piece of his, addreſſed to k. James, ſpeaks thus of our author's writings. 'To give every man his due, had it 'not been for ſir Edward Cokes' *Re-'ports*, which, tho' they may have 'errors, and ſome peremptory and 'extrajudicial reſolutions, more than 'are warranted, yet they contain in-'finite good deciſions, and rulings 'over caſes; the law by this time 'had been almoſt like a ſhip with 'out ballaſt; for that the caſes 'of modern experience are fled from 'thoſe that are adjudged and ruled 'in former time.' But among all his valuable writings in the law, his *Inſtitutes* are the moſt highly eſteemed. They are divided into 4 parts. The firſt is, his *Tranſlation and comment upon the tenures of ſir Thomas Littleton*, one of the judges of the Common Pleas, in the reign of Edw. IV; the 2d part gives us *Magna Charta*, and ſeveral other ſelect ſtatutes; the 3d part contains, *The criminal law, or pleas of the crown*; the 4th part comprehends the juriſdiction of all the courts in this kingdom, from the high court of parliament down to the court baron.

COLET (John) ſon of ſir Henry Colet, citizen of London, was b. 1446. He was ſent to the univerſity of Oxford, about 1483, where he made a great progreſs in logic, philoſophy, and mathematics, and read the Greek authors, tho' in Latin tranſlations, for at that time Greek was not taught in the grammar ſchools, and ſcarce in the univerſity, when he firſt came there. It is obſervable, that Standiſh, who was a bitter enemy to Eraſmus, in his declaration againſt him, ſtyles him, Græcretus iſte; which was a long time after the phraſe for an heretic, or one falling under the ſuſpicion of heretical pravity. Dr. Colet did, however, obtain a competent knowlege of that tongue. He was ſcarce 19 y. old, when he was preſented to the great living of Denington. After he left Oxford, 1493, he ſeems to have been travelling abroad till 1497, or thereabouts. At Oxford he read public lectures by way of expoſition on the Epiſtle of St. Paul. In April, 1505 he was made dean of St. Paul's, and preached himſelf there upon Sundays, and ſolemn feſtivals, and had always a full auditory. He lived in his houſe in a temperate manner, and while he refreſhed the bodies of his friends, with a repaſt, he entertained their minds at the ſame time with ſome improving diſcourſe. He was alſo rector of the gild at St. Paul's, which office he diſcharged with great care. Dr. Colet was accuſed of hereſy, by the bigots of thoſe times, and articles were drawn up againſt him. One was, that the ſaid Dr. Colet had taught, that images were not to be worſhipped, &c. But abp. Warham, who knew his integrity, diſmiſſed him, without giving him the trouble of putting in any anſwer. Obſerving the great want of ſchools for grammar learning, in 1509, he founded at his own coſt and charges, and built, at the eaſt end of St. Paul's church-yard, a free grammar ſchool, for 153 children, and placed a high-maſter, ſur-maſter, and a chaplain, there, for bringing them up in learning; and he built two houſes for the maſters to live in, with ſalaries allowed them, and committed to the company of mercers the government of it. He alſo drew up ſome ordinances himſelf, in relation to admiſſion, which may be ſeen in *Knight's life of our author*. He appointed Mr. William Lilly to be the high maſter of it, and drew up ſome rudiments of grammar, with an abridgement of the principles of religion, and publiſhed them for the uſe of his ſchool: and afterwards drew up ſome further grammatical aſſiſtances, which he ſent with a very ingenious and affectionate epiſtle to Mr. Lilly, and deſired him to amend it; afterwards he ſent it to Eraſmus for further improvements. In the decline of life, he began to think of retirement, and built a houſe near Richmond palace for that purpoſe, where he might ſtudy and practiſe the true Chriſtian philoſophy, with the company of 2 or 3 choice friends; but he was taken with the ſweating ſickneſs; and relapſing, fell into a conſumption that ſoon carried him off, 1519, in the 53d y. of his age. He was buried on the ſouth ſide of the choir of his own church, of St. Paul's, with an humble monument, that he had ſeveral years before appointed and prepared, with only this inſcription on it; Joannes Coletus. Some time before his death, he drew up a book of ſtatutes with his own hand, and delivered them to maſter Lilly, June 18, 1518. Eraſmus wrote his life. The company of mercers erected a monument to his memory, which was burnt, 1666. Further particulars of this good and learned man, may be ſeen in his life, wrote by Dr. Knight, printed, 1724. His father,

COLET (ſir Henry) a younger ſon of Robert Colet, eſq. of Wendover, Bucks, was bred a mercer in London, and acquired a great fortune. In 1477, 17 Edw. IV, was one of the ſheriffs of London; and in the beginning of the reign of Hen. VII, was elected lord mayor of the city of London, and ſoon after knighted. He aſſerted the ancient privilege of naming a ſheriff, by the ceremony of drinking to him: and drank to his carver, by name John Percival, whom he made immediately to cover his head, being before bare, and to ſit down at the table, where he was waiting. Seven y. after he had ſerved that high office, ſir Henry was called to it a 2d time, 1495, 10 Hen. VII, which gave him an opportunity of ſhewing his loyalty, prudence, and courage, by preſerving the peace and fidelity of the city, when an army of rebels from Cornwall had marched as far as Black Heath, in their way to London. He cauſed a man to be put in the pillory for ſelling adulterated wines. But an affair happened, which brought him and his office into more than ordinary reputation, both at home and abroad. In Feb. this y. was concluded a treaty of peace and intercourſe between England and Flanders; and as the cuſtom then was, for the ſecurity and warrantry of the peace, beſides the reſpective princes, the communities, or the chief trading towns and cities in each nation, were to be bound under their common ſeals, for the mutual obſervation of it. London being one of the cities, and the chief on the part of England, a draught was therefore prepared for their common ſeal, to be affixed to (as had been in the conventions between England and Scotland, anno 1482, 22 Edw. IV, by William Heryot, knight and mayor, and the aldermen of the city of London); but the common-council would by no means agree to the putting the ſeal to it; and tho' the miniſters of ſtate came to Guildhall to perſuade them to it, yet they deſired a reſpite of ſix days, in which time they would give their reaſons in writing, to be laid before the king and council: which was then granted; but that delay being found inconvenient, it was afterwards contrived, that inſtead of the body of the city, the mayor alone ſhould give his perſonal ſecurity, and his ſingle bond ſhould be thought equivalent to the public faith of that whole community. He died, 1510, and was buried at Stepney, where his monument ſtill remains.

COLIGNI (Gaſpard de) an admiral of France, and one of the greateſt generals of his age, b. 1516. He ſignalized himſelf in his youth, under the reigns of Francis I, and Henry II. He afterwards was made colonel of the infantry, and admiral of France, 1552, contributed very much to the victory gained at Renti, and re-eſtabliſhed military diſcipline. K. Hen. II, of France, employed him in the moſt important affairs; but after the death of this prince, he embraced the proteſtant religion, and was made their chief. He ſtrongly oppoſed the houſe of Guiſe, and formed a party ſo powerful, that it was thought he would have ruined the monarchy of France. Having loſt the battle of Dreux, 1562, he rallied his troops, and made himſelf maſter of a great number of places. Coligni, after that, loſt the battle of St. Denys, where the conſtable de Montmorenci, his uncle, who commanded the army, was killed. After the battles of Jarnac and Montcontour, the peace was made, and Char. IX beſtowed ſeveral favours on him. Coligni retired after that to his country of Chatillon ſur Loing; but coming to court, upon the nuptials of the k. of Navarre, afterwards Hen. IV; he

was dangerouſly wounded by a ſhot of a blunderbuſs from a window; and ſome days after, he was maſſacred, on Aug. 24, 1572. His body was thrown out of a window, expoſed to the fury of the populace for 3 days, and at laſt put on a gibbet at Montfaucon, from whence the conſtable de Montmorenci had it taken down, and buried at Chantilli.

COLIGNI (Henriette de) counteſs de la Suſe, daughter of marſhal de Coligni, had, with the nobility of her birth, a ſprightly wit, and an agreeable perſon. She was firſt married to Thomas Hamilton, a Scotch lord, after whoſe death ſhe married the count de la Suſe, of an illuſtrius houſe in Champaigne. This 2d marriage was a ſource of great uneaſineſs to her, and ſhe underwent all the pains that attend a furious jealouſy, from the count her huſband; who, in order to keep her out of the world, reſolved to confine her to one of his eſtates, in the country. The counteſs fearing this ſcheme being put in execution, endeavoured to avoid it, by quitting the proteſtant religion, of which her huſband was, and profeſſing the catholic; which occaſioned her to ſay, in a pleaſant humour, to Chriſtina, q. of Sweden, 'That ſhe had changed her religion, 'that ſhe might not ſee her huſband, 'neither in this world nor the next.' However this change only ſerving to increaſe the antipathy between them, the counteſs laid hold of the laſt remedy, which was diſannulling the marriage; and to induce the count to accept of it, ſhe offered him 25,000 crowns; he accepted the offer, and the parliament diſannulled the marriage. A merry perſon ſaid upon it, 'That the counteſs was 50,000 'crowns out of pocket in this affair, 'for if ſhe had had but patience to 'have ſtaid a little time, inſtead of giving her huſband 25,000 crowns, he 'would have given her as many to 'have got rid of her.' Madame de la Suſe, now free from all engagements, gave herſelf entirely up to poetry, and became mightily admired by the perſons of genius in her time; who made her the ſubject of their eulogiums. But the moſt admired were theſe verſes of Pere de Feubet, or Pere de Bouhours:

Quæ dea ſublimi vehitur per inania curru,
An Juno, an Pallas, an Venus ipſo venit?
Si genus inſpicias, Juno, ſi ſcripta, Minerva:
Si ſpectes oculos, mater amoris erit.

The counteſs excelled chiefly in the elegiac ſtrain; thoſe works of hers which are handed down to us, have a moſt delicate turn of ſentiment. She alſo made ſome madrigals, ſongs, and ſome odes, little inferior to her elegies. Her poetry has been printed with the works of Pelliſſon, and madame Scuderi, in 4 vol. 12°, at Trevoux, 1725. She died, 1673.

COLLIER (Jeremy) was b. at Stowbis in Cambridgeſhire, Sept. 23, 1650. His father was a divine, and ſome time maſter of the free-ſchool at Ipſwich, in the county of Suffolk. He was admitted a poor ſcholar of Caius college in Cambridge, 1669. In 1686 he was lecturer at Gray's-Inn; but on the revolution, refuſing to take the new oaths, he was obliged to decline the public exerciſe of his function. On the contrary, he not only refuſed to comply with the government; but wrote ſeveral times in defence of his ſentiments, tho' upon ſome occaſions it expoſed him to the cenſure and reſentment of thoſe in power. In the reign of q. Anne, ſome overtures were made to engage him to a compliance, and he was promiſed conſiderable preferment, if he would acknowlege and ſubmit to the government. But as he became a non juror, upon no other motive

but to ſatisfy his conſcience; no offers of advantage could make the leaſt impreſſion upon him. He is ſaid to have been conſecrated a bp. by Dr. Hickes, and ſome others, on Aſcenſion-day, 1713. He died of the ſtone, Apr. 26, 1726, and was buried on the 29th of the ſame month, in the church-yard of St. Pancras, London, in the 76th y. of his age. He wrote ſeveral works, among which are, *A tranſlation of the* 9, 10, 11, 12 *books of Sleidan's Commentaries*; *Eſſays upon ſeveral moral ſubjects*, in 3 vol. *A ſhort view of the immorality and profaneneſs of the Engliſh ſtage*, London, 1698, 8°, ſeveral times reprinted; *A defence of the ſhort view, being a reply to Mr. Congreve's amendments, &c. and to the vindication of the author of the relapſe*, London, 1699, 8°; *A ſecond defence of the ſhort view, &c. being a reply to a book, entitled, The ancient and modern ſtages ſurveyed*, London, 1700, 8°. The book here replied to, was written by Dr. Drake. Mr. Collier's *Diſſuaſive from the playhouſe, in a letter to a perſon of quality, occaſioned by the calamity of the tempeſt*, Lond. 1703, 8°; *A farther vindication of the ſhort view, &c.* in which the objections of a late book, entitled, *A defence of plays*, are conſidered, London, 1708, 8°. *The defence of plays*, has Dr. Filmer for its author. Mr. Collier's writings had this effect, that Mr. Congreve and Mr. Vanbrugh acknowleged, they had been guilty of inſerting improper expreſſions in their plays; and Mr. Dryden publicly diſavowed all expreſſions of his that tended to obſcenity, profaneneſs, or immorality. He alſo publiſhed, *An eſſay on gaming, in a dialogue between Callimachus and Dolomades*, London, 1713, 8°; *The emperor Marcus Antoninus his converſation with himſelf; together with the preliminary diſcourſe of the learned Gataker, &c. The great hiſtorical dictionary*, 4 vol. fol. *The eccleſiaſt. hiſt. of Great Britain*, 2 vol. fol. &c. &c. &c.

COLLINS (John) was b. Mar. 5, 1624, at Wood Eaton, near Oxford; His education was ſuch, as diſpoſed his mind to the full purſuit of truth, and formed and directed his thoughts to diſtinguiſh rightly, and to reaſon juſtly. He employed part of his younger y. as a clerk, under Mr. John Mar, one of the clerks of the kitchen to pr. Charles, afterwards k. Charles II. But the civil wars and diſorders coming on, he went to ſea, where he was 7 y. and made himſelf acquainted with all parts of navigation; and at his leiſure hours applied himſelf to accounts, and mathematics; to which he had a natural genius. Upon his return, he took to the profeſſion of an accomptant, and compoſed ſome uſeful treatiſes which were publiſhed, and much eſteemed. In 1667 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society of London. While Anthony earl of Shaftſbury was lord chancellor, he nominated Mr. Collins in divers references, concerning ſuits depending in Chancery, about intricate accounts, to aſſiſt in the ſtating thereof, which was ſome emolument to him, and to the ſhortning of the charge of the parties concerned; from which time eſpecially, his aſſiſtance was uſed in other places, and by other perſons, whereby he obtained not only ſome wealth, but a great name, and became accounted, in matters of that nature, the moſt uſeful and neceſſary perſon of his time. In the latter part of his life, he was appointed accomptant to the royal fiſhery company. In 1682, after the act at Oxford was finiſhed, riding in a hot day from thence to Malmeſbury, in Wiltſhire, in order to view the ground to be cut to make a communication between the Iſis and Avon, and drinking too large a quantity of cyder, he fell into a deep conſumption, which put an end

end to his life, Nov. 10, 1683. Mr. Collins kept a correſpondence with all the eminent mathematicians of his time, and ſpared neither pains or coſt to procure what was requiſite to promote real ſcience. The world is obliged to him for great part of the late diſcoveries in uſeful knowlege. He was the chief promoter of the publication of moſt of the valuable mathematical books in his time. He was the regiſter of all the new improvements in that ſcience, and the common repoſitory where every part of human knowlege was found. It was upon this account that the learned ſtyled him the Engliſh Merſennus. From his papers, printed in the *Commercium epiſtolicum D. Joannes Collins, & aliorum de analyſi promota: juſſu ſocietatis regiæ in lucem editum*, Lond. 1712, 4°, it appears evidently, that the honour of the invention of a method of analyſis, the moſt admirable that ever was thought of, belongs without diſpute to ſir Iſaac Newton. It is to him the world is indebted for the publication of *Dr. Barrow's optical geometrical lectures*; *An abridgment of Archimedes's works*; and of *Apollonius's conics*; *Mr. Branker's Tranſlation of Rhonus's algebra, with Dr. Pell's additions*; *Mr. Kerſey's algebra*; *Dr. Wallis's hiſtory of algebra*; *Mr. Strode of combinations*; and many other excellent works.

COLLINS (Anthony) was b. at Heſton, near Hounſlow, in the county of Middleſex, and was ſon of Henry Collins, eſq. a gentleman of fortune. He received his firſt education at Eton college, from whence he was removed to King's college, Cambridge, where he had for his tutor Mr. Francis Hare, afterwards bp. of Chicheſter. He afterwards came up to London, and was admitted a ſtudent of the Temple; but not reliſhing the ſtudy of the law, ſoon abandoned it. In 1698 he married the daughter of ſir Francis Child, who was the y. following lord mayor of London. In 1700, our author publiſhed, without his name (as he did all his other writings) *An eſſay concerning the uſe of reaſon in propoſitions, the evidence whereof depends upon human teſtimony*. Dr. Francis Gaſtrell, afterwards bp. of Cheſter, being animadverted upon in this eſſay, with relation to ſome paſſages in his, *Some conſiderations concerning the Trinity, and the way of managing that controverſy*, printed at London, 1702; he ſubjoined to the 3d edit. of it, 1707, *A vindication of it, in anſwer to Mr. Collins's eſſay*. He went over to Holland, where he became acquainted with Mr. le Clerc, and other learned men, and returned to London in Nov. following. In 1715 he retired into the county of Eſſex, and acted as a juſtice of the peace, and deputy lieutenant of that county. In 1718 he was choſen treaſurer of the ſaid county, and behaved in that capacity in a manner that did him great honour. In 1724 he married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Walter Wrotheſley, bart. by whom he had no children. His health was upon the decline long before his death, which was occaſioned by a violent fit of the ſtone, Dec. 13, 1729. He was interred in Oxford Chapel, where a monument, with his epitaph on it, is erected to his memory, by his widow. He was author of *A diſcourſe on free-thinking. The grounds and reaſons of the Chriſtian religion. The ſcheme of literal prophecy conſidered*; and ſeveral anonymous pieces.

COLSTON (Edward) was the eldeſt ſon of Will. Colſton, eſq. b. at Briſtol, Nov. 2, 1636. His father was an eminent Spaniſh merchant, and was generally deputed, by the corporation of the city, to officiate for the lord mayor elect, when he went to London to take the oaths which the mayors of Briſtol always did before the new charter was granted to that city by q. Anne. His ſon

Edward reſided ſome time in Spain. By his induſtry, in the courſe of a long life, he acquired great riches, partly by the money left him, on the death of his relations, and partly by his great trade, a conſiderable part of which he expended in works of beneficence and charity. In 1691 he built, at his own charge, St. Michael's Hill alms-houſe in Briſtol. The ſame year he gave houſes and lands to the value of 24l. per ann. towards the maintenance of 6 poor old decayed ſailors, for ever. In 1696 he purchaſed a piece of ground, and built as his own charge a ſchool, and dwelling-houſe, for a maſter, to inſtruct 40 boys, in writing, arithmetic, and the church catechiſm, and alſo to be cloathed; for which purpoſe he ſettled an annuity of 80l. clear. In 1702 he gave 500l. towards rebuilding q. Elizabeth's hoſpital. In 1708 he ſettled his great benefaction of the hoſpital in St. Auguſtine's Back, in the city aforeſaid, conſiſting of a maſter, two uſhers, and 100 boys. Beſides many charities and benefactions to ſeveral churches and chapels in the city of Briſtol; he built an alms-houſe for 6 poor people, at Shene in Surry. He gave 6,000l. for the augmentation of 60 ſmall livings. To St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, 2000l. and he left to the ſame by will, 500l. To Chriſt's hoſpital, he gave at ſeveral times, 1000l. and bequeathed thereto the like ſum afterwards. To St. Thomas's hoſpital, and to Bethlem, 500l. a-piece. To the ſociety for propagating the Goſpel in foreign parts, 300l. Beſides theſe public benefactions, he gave away every year large ſums in private charities. It is remarked by Dr. Harcourt, in his funeral ſermon on the death of Mr. Colſton, that all the family were animated with a ſpirit of piety and charity. Several of Mr. Colſton's public benefactions were deſigned, and ſome actually begun by his brothers; which he afterwards confirmed, and enlarged. Some years before his death, he retired from buſineſs, and lived at Lond. and at Mortlake, where he had a country ſeat, and there he died, Oct. 11, 1721. in the 85th y. of his age, and was buried the 29th of the ſame month, in the church of All-Saints, Briſtol, where there is a monument erected to his memory. He was a perſon of great temperance, meekneſs, and evenneſs of temper. His faculties both in mind and body were found to the laſt.

COTTON, or Coton, (Peter) b. at Neronde near la Loire, of a noble family, 1564, and entered into the ſociety of Jeſuits; and after having ſtudied at Rome, Milan, and Lyons, entered into orders, and was employed to preach, and to teach caſes of conſcience. Father Cotton, who had brought over to his religion M. Leſdigueres, was ſent for to court, at the deſire of that nobleman, who ſpoke in his favour to Henry IV. This prince, who from that time thought of recalling the Jeſuits, took a liking to him, and choſe him for his confeſſor. This father contributed very much to the re-eſtabliſhment of his ſociety, which had been baniſhed the kingdom, on account of the part they acted in the execrable attempt of John Chatel. After the tragical death of this great king, Cotton was not exempt from ſuſpicion; and had the mortification to hear himſelf reproached in a full council by M. de Lomenie, that it was him and his ſociety who had killed the king. This reproach was principally founded on this circumſtance, that the murderer being laid hold of, Cotton found means to come at him, and ſaid, 'my friend, take care that you do 'not accuſe any honeſt perſon.' Beſides, the doctrine the Jeſuits teach, allows

allows of the murder of kings; and the anſwers of Ravaillac, but too much juſtify this imputation. Father Cotton was made provincial, and died, 1626. It was thought he died of grief, cauſed by the arret of parliament againſt his ſociety, on account of the book of *Santarel*. The abbot of Longue-Rue, ſays of him, 'That 'he was a cunning ſophiſter.' He had ſo great an aſcendency over Hen. IV, that it was a common ſaying: 'Our k. is a good pr. he loves the 'truth; but he has got Cotton in his 'ears.'

COLUMBUS (Chriſtopher) a cel. navigator, ſon of a Wool-ſpinner, b. 1442, a Cogureto, a village in the territory of Genoa. Having concluded, from his obſervations, that there were ſome inhabited unknown countries, he reſolved to endeavour to diſcover them. He addreſſed himſelf to ſeveral princes, who looked on the attempt as abſurd; but Ferdinand and Iſabella, the k. and q. of Spain, aſſiſted him with 3 veſſels, with which he ſailed from the port of Palos, in Andaluſia, 1492, and arrived at Guanaheni, one of the Lucca's the ſame year. The people of the iſland, at the ſight of theſe great ſhips, fled into the mountains, ſo that the Spaniards could take only one woman. Columbus gave her bread, wine, and ſome toys. This kind treatment made the people of the iſland return to their habitations; and their caciq (which is the name they give their king) permitted Columbus to build on the ſea ſhore a wooden fort, where he left 38 Spaniards. He returned as ſoon as he could give an account to the king of the good ſucceſs of his voyage, and arrived the y. following at Palos, with great riches, after a voyage of about 2 months. The k. ennobled him, and all his poſterity, and ſent him to conquer theſe rich provinces, in quality of admiral of the Indies. At length ſome envious perſons put him out of favour with Ferdinand and Iſabella; but he was received again into their good graces, and died at Valladolid, May 8, 1506, aged 64. There is a ſtatue erected to him at Genoa.

COMINES (Philip de) a celeb. French hiſtorian, camberlain of Lewis VI, and ſeneſchal of Poitiers, b. in Flanders, of a noble family. At 1ſt he attended the court of Charles d. of Burgundy, where he was eſteemed as a man of ſingular merit. He attached himſelf afterwards to Lewis XI, which cauſed him to quit the court of the d. of Burgundy, 1472. He married Helena de Chambes, of the houſe of the counts of Moutſoreau, in Anjou, who brought him a great eſtate. Lewis XI made him his confident, lived with him in great familiarity, and employed him in divers important negociations. After the death of this prince Comines attended Charles VIII, at the conqueſt of the kingdom of Naples; but his favour did not laſt; he was accuſed of treaſon, in having favoured the party of the d. of Orleans, (afterwards Lewis XII,) and he was ſhut up in an iron cage at Loches, where he ſuffered a great deal. He was afterwards ſent to the priſon of Tournelles at Paris; where, after having remained 18 months, his wife obtained commiſſioners to draw up his caſe, ready for hearing. Comines juſtified himſelf fully, and was abſolved from all the crimes imputed to him. Nevertheleſs, he had not credit in the reign of Lewis XII, on whoſe account he had been brought into ſuch troubleſome ſituations. He died at Argenton, Oct. 17, 1509, aged 64. Comines was a man of genius, and patroniſer of letters. His memoirs contain an account of the tranſactions of 34 years, in the reigns of Lewis XI, and Charles VIII, and are highly eſteemed.

COMNENA, the daughter of Alexius Comnenus, emp. of Conſtantinople, and the empreſs Irene, was b. in that city, 1083. She was to have been married to Conſtantine, ſon of Michael Ducas; but upon his death, ſhe was married to Nicephorus Bryennius. Her attention to literature was ſo great and ſucceſsful, that ſhe gained the character of being the moſt accompliſhed lady of her time. Having loſt her mother, and afterwards her father, 1118, and her huſband, 1137, ſhe endeavoured to divert her grief, by writing the hiſtory of her father, from the y. 1069, to 1118. It is divided into 15 books, containing an account of the church of Conſtantinople, and the controverſies in religion, which were agitated in the eaſtern churches. It was finiſhed, 1148, many years after the death of her father. It is in the MS. in the library of cardinal Barberini, and in that of St. Lawrence at Florence, and in ſeveral other libraries in Italy. The 1ſt 8 books were publiſhed in Greek, at Augſburg, with a tranſlation and notes, 1610. But the entire hiſtory was publiſhed in fol. at Par. 1651, with a Lat. verſion, gloſſary, and added notes to the preſent edit. Zonaras, the librarian, gives a noble character of this royal authoreſs; praiſing her for the elegance of her ſtyle, and the greatneſs of her genius.

COMPTON (Henry) was b. at Compton, 1632, being the youngeſt ſon of Spencer earl of Northampton, who was ſlain at Hopton-heath, 1642. In 1649, after having been educated in the grammar-ſchool, he was entered a nobleman at Queen's college in Oxford. Afterwards he travelled, and remained a conſiderable time abroad, where he examined the nature of the ſeveral governments, which confirmed him in a better opinion of that of his own country; and, as Dr. Gooch informs us, returned to his own country more an Engliſhman, from the obſervations he had made of other countries. After the reſtoration he returned to England, and accepted of a cornet's commiſſion in a regiment of horſe, raiſed for the king's guard, commanded by Aubrey earl of Oxford. But affecting a ſtudious, rather than a military life, he quitted that poſt, and dedicated himſelf to the ſervice of the church; and, 1666, was preſented to the rectory of Cottenham, in Cambridgeſhire, and applied himſelf with diligence to the duties of his calling. In 1674 he was advanced to the biſhopric of Oxford. In 1675 he was made dean of the royal chapel, and the ſame year tranſlated to the ſee of London, and ſoon after ſworn of the privy-council. He was alſo intruſted with the education of the king's 2 nieces, the princeſſes Mary and Anne, which he performed to the general ſatisfaction of the nation. Nov. 4, 1677, he performed the marriage ceremony of the eldeſt with William pr. of Orange; and, July 28, 1683, that of Anne, the youngeſt, with George pr. of Denmark. Their firmneſs in the proteſtant religion was in a great meaſure owing to the inſtructions of our bp. which, when popery prevailed in England, was imputed to him as an unpardonable crime. During the heats and animoſities in the latter part of k. Charles II's reign, he concurred with ſome of the moſt learned and exemplary clergy both in private and public, to convince the diſſenters of the neceſſity of an union among proteſtants; to promote which good deſign, he held, 1679, three conferences with his clergy, upon the two ſacraments, and upon catechiſing youth in the true principles of religion. In 1680 he held 3 other conferences; namely, on the half communion; prayers in an unknown tongue; and prayers to ſaints: the ſubſtance of which he publiſhed in a letter

letter to the clergy of his dioceſe, dated July 6, 1680. But popery was what the bp. moſt ſtrenuouſly oppoſed; for when it was making its advances under the favour and influence of the d. of York, our worthy prelate, at the head of his clergy, made a noble oppoſition, which was reſented when James II aſcended the throne; for, ſoon after, he was diſmiſſed from the council table, and, Dec. 1685, he was diſplaced from being dean of the chapel. But they ſought after, and ſoon found other occaſions of moleſting him. Dr. Sharp, rector of St. Giles's in the Fields, London, having, in ſome of his ſermons, ſhewed the weakneſs of the arguments for popery, and how unreaſonable it was for proteſtants to change their religion upon ſuch grounds; this was carried to court, and repreſented as a reflection on the k. for changing on thoſe grounds; thereupon the k. ſent a letter to bp. Compton, dated June 14, 1686, commanding him, immediately on the receipt thereof, forthwith to ſuſpend Dr. Sharp from further preaching in his dioceſe, until he had given his majeſty ſatisfaction. It muſt be obſerved, that k. James had cauſed the directions concerning preachers, publiſhed, 1662, to be now re-printed, and reinforced them by a letter, directed to the archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, given at Whitehall, March 5, 1685-6, to prohibit the preaching upon controverſial points. Upon receiving the letter, the bp. ſent an anſwer, June 16, to the earl of Sunderland, principal ſecretary of ſtate, wherein he ſaid, 'He ſhould 'always account it his duty to obey 'the k. in whatever commands he 'laid upon him, that he could per'form with a ſafe conſcience; but 'as, in this, he was obliged to 'act according to law, it was im'poſſible for him to comply; for as, 'in this caſe, he was to act as a 'judge, ſo no judge condemns a 'man without hearing him.' However, the court cauſed the bp. to be cited, Aug. 3, before the new eccleſiaſtical commiſſion. At his apppearance he was charged with not having obſerved his majeſty's commands in the caſe of Dr. Sharp. The bp. begged a copy of the commiſſion, and a copy of his charge; but was anſwered by chancellor Jefferies, that he ſhould neither have a copy of, nor ſee the commiſſion; neither would they give him a copy of the charge. His lordſhip having deſired time, it was given him, till Aug. 31; but, notwithſtanding all that was alleged by his lordſhip and his council, he was ſuſpended, Sept. 6 following, for his diſobedience, from his epiſcopal function, in any ſhape, during his majeſty's pleaſure; and the eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction within the dioceſe of London was executed by 3 biſhops. The prince and princeſs of Orange wrote to the k. in his favour. On the 17th of December, the k. having ſent a letter to the governors of the Charter-houſe, requiring them to admit one Popham, without the uſual oaths or ſubſcription, he, with the reſt of the governors, refuſed him admittance. However, as according to the form of eccleſiaſtical courts, a perſon under ſuſpenſion muſt make a ſubmiſſion within 6 months, otherwiſe he may be proceeded againſt as obſtinate: ſo, 6 months after ſentence, the bp. ſent a petition to the k. deſiring to be reſtored to the exerciſe of his epiſcopal function; but he made no acknowlegement of any fault: ſo this had no other effect, but that it ſtopped all further proceedings; only the ſuſpenſion lay ſtill upon him. In the mean time his lordſhip amuſed himſelf in improving his garden at Fulham: but the court, apprehending the pr. of Orange's coming over, reſtored him on the 23d of Sept. 1688, to his epiſcopal function. He made no haſte to thank the k. being heartily

heartily engaged in the intereſt of the pr. of Orange. On the 3d of Oct. 1688, he waited upon k. James, with the archbp. of Canterbury, and 7 other biſhops, to offer to his majeſty ſuch advice as they thought proper at that ſeaſon, and conducing to his ſervice. Upon the landing of the pr. of Orange, the bp. together with the earl of Dorſet, conveyed the princeſs Anne of Denmark from London to Nottingham, leſt, in the preſent confuſion of affairs, ſhe might be ſent over to France, or ſome reſtraint put upon her, the pr. her conſort, having gone over to the pr. of Orange. Bp. Compton, at his return to London, ſet his hand to the aſſociation begun at Exeter. When the houſe of lords, Jan. 29, 1688-9, in a grand committee, debated the important queſtion, whether the throne, being vacant, ought to be filled up by a regent or a king? Dr. Compton was one of the 2 biſhops (ſir Jonathan Trelawney being the other) who made the majority for filling up the throne by a k. for there were, upon that occaſion, only 51 voters to 49. On the 14th of Feb. he was made a privy-counſellor, and dean of the royal chapel. April 11, 1689, he performed the ceremony of crowning k. Will. and q. Mary. The ſame y. he was conſtituted one of the commiſſioners for reviewing the Liturgy; in the execution of which commiſſion he endeavoured, with great earneſtneſs, to reconcile the diſſenters to the church; and alſo in the convocation that met, Nov. 21, 1689, of which he was preſident; but the majority of the lower houſe were reſolved not to enter into any terms of accommodation with the diſſenters. K. William having, ſoon after, named commiſſioners of trade and plantations, his lordſhip was appointed one of them; and the bp. of London, for the time being, is always to be one, on account of his ſuperintendency of all the churches in the plantations. In 1702 he was ſworn of the privy council to q. Anne. His lordſhip had been for ſome time afflicted with the gout and ſtone, which turned at laſt to a complication of diſtempers, which put an end to his life, at Fulham, July 7, 1713, in the 81ſt y. of his age. His body was interred in the church-yard of Fulham, according to his particular directions; for he uſed to ſay, that 'The church is for 'the living, and the church-yard for 'the dead.' He was a man of exemplary piety, and great charity, of great firmneſs and fortitude, mixed with much meekneſs and condeſcenſion. He publiſhed a tranſlation, from Italian, of *The life of Donna Olympia Maldachini, who governed the church during the time of Innocent* X, *being from* 1644 *to* 1655. Lond. 1667. Written originally by abbot Gualdi, and printed privately at Paris. 2. A tranſlation, from the French, of *The intrigues of the Jeſuits; with the private inſtructions of that ſociety to their emiſſaries.* Lond. 1669, 4°. 3. *A treatiſe of the holy communion.* Lond. 1677, 8°, &c.

CONCANEN (Matthew) was a native of Ireland, and bred to the law. In this profeſſion he ſeems not to have made any great figure. By ſome means or other he conceived an averſion to Dr. Swift, for his abuſe of whom, the world taxed him with ingratitude. Concanen had once enjoyed ſome degree of Swift's favour, who was not always very happy in the choice of his companions. He had an opportunity of reading ſome of the doctor's poems in MS. which, it is ſaid, he thought fit to appropriate and publiſh as his own. As affairs did not much proſper with him in Ireland, he came over to London, in company with another gentleman, and both commenced writers. Theſe two friends entered into an extraordinary agreement. As the ſubjects which

which then attracted the attention of mankind were of a political caſt, they were of opinion that no ſpecies of writing could ſo ſoon recommend them to public notice; and in order to make their trade more profitable, they reſolved to eſpouſe different intereſts; one ſhould oppoſe, and the other defend the miniſtry. They determined the ſide of the queſtion each was to eſpouſe, by toſſing up a half-penny, and it fell to the ſhare of Mr. Concanen to defend the miniſtry, which taſk he performed with as much ability, as political writers generally diſcover. He was for ſome time concerned in *The Britiſh*, and *London journals*, and a paper called *The ſpeculatiſt*. Theſe periodical pieces are long ſince buried in neglect, and perhaps would have even ſunk into oblivion, had not Mr. Pope, by his ſatirical writings, given them a kind of diſgraceful immortality. In theſe journals he publiſhed many ſcurrilities againſt Mr. Pope; and in a pamphlet called *The ſupplement to the profound*, he uſed him with great virulence, and little candour. He not only imputed to him Mr. Brome's verſes (for which he might indeed ſeem in ſome degree accountable, having corrected what that gentleman did) but thoſe of the d. of Buckingham, and others. To this rare piece ſomebody humorouſly perſuaded him to take for his motto, 'De profundis clamavi.' He afterwards wrote a paper called *The daily courant*, wherein he ſhewed much ſpleen againſt lord Bolingbroke, and ſome of his friends. All theſe provocations excited Mr. Pope to give him a place in his *Dunciad*. In his 2d book, line 287, when he repreſents the dunces diving in the mud of the Thames for the prize, he ſpeaks thus of Concanen;

True to the bottom ſee Concanen creep,
A cold, long winded native of the deep!
If perſeverance gain the diver's prize,
Not everlaſting Blackmore this denies.

In 1725 Mr. Concanen publiſhed a volume of poems in 8°, conſiſting chiefly of compoſitions of his own, and ſome few of other gentlemen; they are addreſſed to the lord Gage, whom he endeavours artfully to flatter, without offending his modeſty. The gentlemen who aſſiſted Concanen in this collection, were dean Swift, Mr Parnel, Dr. Delany, Mr. Brown, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Stirling. In this collection there is a poem by Mr. Concanen, called *A match at football*, in 3 cantos; written, it is ſaid, in imitation of *The rape of the lock*. Mr. Concanen was alſo concerned with the late Mr. Roome, and a certain eminent ſenator, in making *The jovial crew*, an old comedy, into a ballad opera; which was performed about the y. 1730; and the profits were given entirely to Mr. Concanen. Soon after he was preferred to be attorney-general in Jamaica, a poſt of conſiderable eminence, and attended with a very large income. In this iſland he ſpent the remaining part of his days, and made a tolerable acceſſion of fortune, by marrying a planter's daughter.

CONCINI, more known by the name of marſhal d' Ancre, b. at Florence, where his father was raiſed, from a common notary, to be ſecretary of ſtate. He came into France, 1606, with Mary de Medicis, wife of Henry the Great, and was then only gentleman in ordinary to that princeſs; but he afterwards was made her maſter of the horſe, bought the marquiſate of Ancre, enjoyed many conſiderable governments, and was firſt gentleman of the bedchamber, and marſhal of France, by the influence a girl he married had over the q. but he abuſed theſe great favours. He diſpoſed of the finances, and employments, filled

filled the army and cities with his creatures, and wanted to have the whole management of affairs in his hands, which made a great number of malecontents, and was the occaſion of great troubles. De Luines perſuaded Lewis XIII, that there was no other means to ſtop the ambition of the marſhal d'Ancre, and put an end to theſe troubles, but to kill him. This commiſſion being given to Vitry, one of the captains of the guard du corps, was executed on the bridge of the Louvre, April 24, 1617. His carcaſe was drawn through the ſtreets; the parliament declared him guilty of treaſon, ſentenced his wife to loſe her head, and declared their ſon ignoble, and incapable of holding office in the kingdom.

CONFUCIUS, a famous Chineſe philoſopher, b. at Chanping, about 550 y. before J. C. of an illuſtrious and ancient family, in the kingdom of Lu, now called Canton. He acquired great eſteem in his youth, by the ſprightlineſs of his genius, and ſolidity of his judgment. Being preferred to be a mandarine, and miniſter of ſtate, he was admired for his policy in government, and his regulations in reſpect to the laws, ſhewing, by his example, how neceſſary it is that kings ſhould be philoſophers, or that their miniſters ſhould be ſo; notwithſtanding all his care, diſorder reigned in the court, on account of the number of handſome girls the k. of Xi had ſent for, which rendered him quite effeminate. Confucius ſeeing the k. did not hearken to his counſels, quitted the court, and retired into the kingdom of Siam, where he taught moral philoſophy with ſo much applauſe, that he had, in a little time, upwards of 3000 ſcholars, of which 72 ſurpaſſed the others in knowlege and virtue, which made the Chineſe look on them with particular regard. Confucius divided his doctrine into 4 parts, and his ſcholars into 4 claſſes; the firſt was thoſe who learned moral philoſophy; the ſecond, logic; the third, policy, and the duty of a magiſtrate; and the fourth, were thoſe who were taught to diſcourſe well, and with eloquence, on every thing that related to manners, and the conduct of life. Confucius was a very modeſt man; he frankly declared, he was not the inventor of his doctrine, but that he had taken it from ſome anc. writers, principally the kings Yao and Xun, who lived about 1500 y. before him. He returned, with his ſcholars, into the kingdom of Lu, where he died at the age of 73, and was buried near the city of Rio-Fu, on the banks of the river Xu. They ſhew his monument in the academy itſelf where he held his lectures. This philoſopher has been held in ſo great reputation in China, for above theſe 2000 y. that every city hath a public building conſecrated to his memory. On the frontiſpiece of which are theſe, or ſuch like inſcriptions: 'To the great maſter.' 'To 'the illuſtrious.' 'To the wiſe k. 'of learning.' When a magiſtrate paſſes by any of theſe buildings, he deſcends from his palanquin; and, out of reſpect to his memory, no perſon is preferred to be a mandarine, nor to the employments of the law, till he has been received as a doctor, according to the doctrine of Confucius. His deſcendants are, to this day, held in great eſteem; they are mandarines born, and have a privilege, which is not enjoyed by princes of the blood, of being exempt from any tribute to the emperor. More than that, all thoſe who are admitted to the title of doctor, pay a preſent to the mandarines of the line of Confucius. There are 4 books attributed to him, which are of great authority among the Chineſe.

CONON, a celebrated general of the Athenians, commanded their fleet the laſt y. of the Peloponneſian war; but

but foreſeeing that the enemy would gain the victory, he retired with 9 ſhips before the battle began. His retreat contributed very much to the deciſive advantage gained by the Lacedæmonians, under the conduct of Lyſander, at the river of Chevre, 410 y. before J. C. By this victory the Lacedæmonians got the city of Athens, and made themſelves maſters of all Greece. Conon, who had taken refuge in the iſland of Cyprus, with Evagoras, k. of Salamina, his old friend, went over to the ſide of Artaxerxes, k. of Perſia, who made him admiral of his fleet, at the ſollicitation of Pharnabazes. Conon made directly to the Lacedæmonians, and gained over them the famous naval victory of Cnidus, 394 y. before J. C. where the Lacedæmonians loſt 50 veſſels, with Pyſander their general, and the empire of the ſea. The following y. Conon, after having ravaged the coaſts of Lacedæmonia, went with his fleet to Athens, rebuilt the Pyreum, and the walls of the city, with the conſent of Pharnabazes. But endeavouring to excite the Ionians and the Eolides againſt the Perſians, to make them return under the government of the Athenians; Tiribazes, governor of Sardes, for the Perſians, being informed of his ſecret practices, found means to get him into the city, under pretence of having ſome important affairs to communicate to him, and detained him priſoner. Conon left a ſon, named Timotheus, who was a great general.

CONSTANTINE the Great, the ſon of Conſtantius Chlorus, and Helena, b. at Nyſa, 274. He accompanied his father into Britain, who died there; and he was declared emperor in his room, July 25, 306; but Galerus Maximianus would only give him the title of Cæſar, which hindered him from reigning in Gaul, Britain, and Spain. He gained many victories over the Franks and Germans, and took the name of Auguſtus, 308, by the conſent of Maximianus. Some time after he marched into Italy againſt Maxentius. They ſay, that being too much wavering in the Chriſtian religion, J. C. appeared to him in the clouds, and ſhewed him a croſs with this inſcription, 'By this ſign thou ſhalt 'overcome.' Maxentius was overcome near Rome, and drowned in the Tiber, Oct. 28, 312. Conſtantine, by this victory, became maſter of Italy and Africa. He then made a ſtandard which had thoſe words on it, and had it carried at the head of his army. Conſtantine was then declared the firſt of emperors by the ſenate, and cauſed the perſecution againſt the Chriſtians to ceaſe. He entered himſelf among the catechumens. He afterwards defeated Licinius, and put him to death. Licinius, the ſon of Licinius, was condemned to death a little time after, and Conſtantine became ſole maſter of the Roman empire. He then built at Rome, and throughout the empire, magnificent edifices and churches, furniſhing them with every thing ſuitable. He built a new Rome at Byzantium, which changed its name to Conſtantinople. Conſtantine did not ſhew leſs zeal in maintaining the Chriſtian religion, than in governing the empire with wiſdom. He uſed all his endeavours to extinguiſh the ſchiſm of the Donatiſts, at the council of Arles; ordered, by an edict, March 3, 321, the keeping of Sunday, forbidding, on that day, all ſervile works, and convoked the firſt general council of Nice, where Arius was condemned. He furniſhed carriages to all the fathers of the council, defrayed the expences of their journeys, and kiſſed the wounds of thoſe who had ſuffered for the faith of J. C. under the perſecution of Licinius. He is nevertheleſs blamed for having ſo much complaiſance for Conſtantia, his ſiſter, who patroniſed the Arians; for truſting his authority to miniſters, whoſe injuſtice he did not ſuppreſs; and above all, in having the cruelty to put to death his ſon Criſpus, a pr. of great hopes, accuſed by Fauſta, his mother-

in-law

in-law, of having attempted her honour, when, at the ſame time, this virtuous pr. would not conſent to the criminal paſſion of the empreſs, for which he was condemned to die. The pagan hiſtorians accuſe him of having bought a peace with money; it is certain he was brave and warlike. He gained many victories over the Franks and Germans, vanquiſhed the Sarmatians and Goths, and prepared to make war with the Peryans, when they offered peace. He died at Achyron, near Nicomedia, March 22, 337, at 63 y. of age, having reigned 31. It is ſaid, that he was baptized before his death by Euſebius, bp. of Nicomedia. He divided the empire between his 3 ſons, Conſtantine, Conſtantius, and Conſtans. What is told of his baptiſm by pope Sylveſter, and of his pretended donation in favour of the church of Rome, is not true.

COOPER (Anthony Aſhley) the firſt earl of Shafteſbury, was ſon and heir of ſir John Cooper, of Rockburne, in the county of Wilts, bart. by Anne, daughter and ſole heir of ſir Anthony Aſhley, of Winborne St. Giles, in Dorſetſhire, bart. He was b. there, July 22, 1621; and in his earlieſt years, by his activity, quick apprehenſion, and ready wit, diſcovered thoſe extraordinary parts, for which he was afterwards ſo greatly eminent. By his father's death, March 23, 1630-1, he ſucceeded to an eſtate of about 8000 l. per annum; which had not the common effect of making him neglect his ſtudies, and therefore he became a gentleman-commoner of Exeter college in Oxford, under Dr. John Prideaux, the rector of it, in Lent-term, 1636, and made ſuch an uncommon progreſs in learning, that he was eſteemed the moſt prodigious youth in the univerſity. Thence he removed to Grays-Inn, where he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law; and, 1639, was elected one of the members for Tewkeſbury in Gloceſterſhire, to ſerve in the parliament, which was opened at Weſtminſter, April 13, 1640. Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, he raiſed a regiment for the ſervice of k. Charles I, and was made governor of Weymouth, being at the ſame time high ſheriff of the county of Dorſet. But colonel William Aſhburnham being ſoon after ſent governor of that county, and interfering in his office as ſheriff, and his government of Weymouth, ſir Anthony concluded, that his majeſty had ſome ſecret ſuſpicion of his fidelity; for which reaſon he retired to London, where he accepted from the parliament a commiſſion as colonel of a regiment of horſe, and the command of the forces, that were to act in Dorſetſhire, of which county, 1644, he made himſelf maſter. In 1645 he was elected ſheriff of Norfolk, and the y. following of Wilts. In 1651 he was appointed one of the commiſſioners for the reformation of the law. Upon Cromwell's aſſuming the ſupreme power into his own hands, he endeavoured to engage ſir Anthony in his intereſt, which the latter abſolutely refuſed, and gave all poſſible oppoſition to him in the enſuing parliaments called under his adminiſtration; and after his death had ſo important a ſhare in the reſtoration, that on May 25, 1660, the next day after k. Charles II arrival in England, he was ſworn of the privy-council, at the ſame time with general Monk, at Canterbury. He was likewiſe, on April 20, 1661, advanced to the dignity of a baron of Eng. by the title of lord Aſhley of Winborne St. Giles, the preamble to his patent expreſſing, that 'he had in ſundry reſpects ma-
'niſeſted his loyalty to k. Charles I,
'and his great affection to his coun-
'try in the late perilous and difficult
'times; as alſo to his preſent majeſty
'by his prudent and ſeaſonable ad-
'vice and conſultation with general
'Monk,

Monk, in order to his reſtoration.' Soon after this he was made chancellor and under-treaſurer of the exchequer; and on the death of the earl of Southampton, he was, May, 24, 1667, conſtituted, with George d. of Albemarle, one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury. Jan. 20, 1671, he was made lord lieutenant of the county of Dorſet; and, April 23, 1672, created lord Cooper of Pawlet, in the county of Somerſet, and earl of Shaftſbury; and in November following was appointed lord high chancellor of England; which poſt he reſigned, Nov. 9, 1673, being irreconcileable to the popiſh intereſt, then prevalent at court. On April 21, 1679, he was conſtituted lord preſident of the new council; but perſiſting in his oppoſition to the d. of York's ſucceſſion to the crown, and to the arbitrary deſigns then purſuing, he was removed from that ſtation on Oct. 5 following; and, July 2, 1681, committed priſoner to the Tower; but the bill of indictment againſt him for high treaſon, was returned ignoramus by the grand-jury, Nov. 24, following. However, finding himſelf not ſafe from the deſigns of his enemies, he retired to Holland, Nov. 1682, where he died, Jan. 22, 1682-3. His lordſhip's character has been peculiarly miſrepreſented to his diſadvantage, both in his life-time and ſince his death, by perſons even of different parties. I ſhall therefore ſubjoin the following account of him by a perſon, who had a long and intimate knowlege of him. "The earl was a leading man in the country, where he lived, when very young, and preſerved his intereſt there to the very laſt. He was a lover of learned men; and ſome of them, for whom he had a particular eſteem, he received into his family. He was a maſter of ſeveral languages; and a critic in the Latin, which he ſpoke with the utmoſt elegance and fluency. He was ſufficiently acquainted with the Greek, and underſtood the French well; but of all languages he had the greateſt fondneſs for his own, ſpeaking and writing it with a peculiar grace, beauty, and energy. He was converſant in the whole ſyſtem of the Engl. laws. He had a very capacious and retentive memory, with a true judgment; ſo that whatever he read, he made his own. He had a thorough knowlege in ancient and modern hiſtory. He underſtood the intereſt of all the princes and ſtates in Chriſtendom, and knew the characters of all the miniſters of ſtate and other great men in the ſeveral courts, and had their names, and ſome account of them wrote down in an alphabetical table. He was perſonally acquainted with moſt of the conſiderable men in Eng. upon whoſe characters and conduct in public affairs he had made very juſt remarks, which he likewiſe inſerted in a book for that purpoſe. He was himſelf a complete ſtateſman, and had greatly the aſcendant over all others, who were his contemporaries in the court. And it may juſtly be remarked to his honour, that notwithſtanding he had during 12 y. enjoyed ſome of the moſt conſiderable poſts there, he preſerved himſelf abſolutely untainted by that contagion of bribery and corruption, which had ſpread itſelf over almoſt every part of the adminiſtration. In his religion he was a zealous proteſtant; always firm to the eſtabliſhed church, though equally averſe to eccleſiaſtical and civil tyranny, and conſequently a friend to the proteſtant diſſenters. His integrity as a judge was irreproachable; he heard the cauſes in chancery with great temper and calmneſs; and though he was engaged at once in the buſineſs of that court and of the ſtate, yet he executed both with a wonderful compoſure, prudence, expedition, and ſucceſs. He had a lively and penetrating genius, joined

with a ſolid judgment; and a due caution, with an invincible courage; by which means he was qualified to ſpeak boldly upon ſubjects of the moſt delicate nature; and while he aſtoniſhed his hearers with his daring ſpeeches, he managed them with ſo much art, and reſtrained himſelf ſo intirely within the bounds of law, right, and good manners, that no advantage could be taken againſt him. In his family and among his friends, he was always eaſy, chearful, and agreeable; and in converſation incomparably entertaining. He was a moſt affectionate huſband, a tender father, and a generous maſter to his ſervants."

COOTE (ſir Charles) was a man of conſequence in Ireland, and at the breaking out of the Iriſh rebellion, 1641, had the command of a regiment of foot, and was made governor of Dublin. He relieved the caſtle of Wicklow, and routed 1000 Iriſh, commanded by Luke Toole. He alſo pillaged and burned the village of Clantarfe, near Dublin. In April 1642, he went with ſir Tho. Lucas, and 6 troops of horſe, to relieve Bir, and ſome other places. The rebels had caſt up a ditch at the end of the cauſeway, Coote made 30 of his dragoons diſmount, and led them on in perſon, beat off the Iriſh, having killed 40, with their captain, and then relieved the caſtles. Some time after he went with lord Liſle to relieve the caſtle of Geaſhill, and a council of war being ſummoned, he told them, that if they made haſte, they might eaſily paſs the defiles and cauſeways, before the enemy could get together to oppoſe them: whereto another made reply, that it might be ſo, but when the country was alarmed, how ſhould they get back? 'I 'proteſt (ſaid ſir Charles Coote) I 'never thought of that in all my life; 'I always conſidered how to do my 'buſineſs, and when that was done, 'I got home as well as I could, and 'hitherto I have not miſſed of forcing 'my way.' So they relieved that place, and alſo took Philipſtown and Trim; and with a very few forces of his own, routed 3000, who came, the next night, to retake Trim; but in this rencounter he was killed by a ſhot. Beſides his other employments, he was one of the council to the lords juſtices of Ireland. He left ſeveral ſons, namely ſir Charles, his eldeſt ſon and heir, created earl of Mountrath, &c.

COOTE (ſir Charles) the eldeſt ſon of ſir Charles Coote, was an officer in the army, where he behaved with great courage. In Jan. 1641-2, he was beſieged in Coote by 1200 Iriſh, whom he obliged to raiſe the ſiege within a week. After that he defeated Hugh O Connor and his forces; and, on the 2d of March, he fought Con O Rourk and his followers, took him priſoner, and killed moſt of his party. He then totally defeated the rebels, and took all their baggage and proviſions in their camp at Kregs. In 1644 he was ſent by the Iriſh proteſtants, as one of their agents, to k. Charles I, at Oxford, to treat of a peace between them and the catholics, in Ireland. In May, 1647, he defeated the Iriſh rebels, and ſlew about 1000 of them. After that, he took ſeveral caſtles and places from them. He alſo apprehended ſir Robert Stuart, the king's commander in thoſe parts, and ſent him into Engl. upon which the parliament ſent him a letter of thanks. In 1649 he was cloſely beſieged in Londonderry, by thoſe of the Iriſh who were in the intereſt of k. Charles II, and they demanded he ſhould quit the kingdom. Ludlow tells us, that, during this ſiege, the beſieged furniſhed the beſiegers with powder, and the beſiegers furniſhed the beſieged with proviſions, of which they ſtood in the utmoſt need. Succour arriving

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from Engl. he ſallied out, and ſcoured the country, for ſeveral miles round, killed many, and took ſeveral priſoners. After which, in order to preſerve the garriſon, and the Engl. intereſt in thoſe parts, he concluded a peace with major-general Owen Row O Neal, which was highly approved of by the parliament. He having laid ſiege to Carrickfergus, 4000 horſe and foot were ſent to its relief, whom he routed, and ſlew 1400 of them, upon which it ſurrendered. In June he defeated the bp. of Clogher, who was marching at the head of 4000 foot, and 600 horſe, to hinder the junction of ſir Charles and colonel Venables; he purſued them above 30 miles, and killed, on the ſpot, and in the purſuit, as ſir Charles writes in his letter, at leaſt 3000. The bp. being much wounded, was taken, and hanged the next day, by order of the preſident, and his head ſet up on one of the gates of Londonderry, of which the y. before he had aſſiſted ſir Charles Coote in raiſing the ſiege. In June, 1651, he, with the lord deputy, routed the united forces of the marq. Clanrickard and earl of Caſtlehaven. In May 1652 he took Galway after a long ſiege, and having ſo diſtreſſed the royaliſts, that they could not continue in a body, they, with the marquis of Clanrickard, came in and ſubmitted. After the reduction of Ireland to the obedience of the parliament, he was conſtituted, by act of parliament, preſident of the court of juſtice in the province of Connaught. Upon the depoſing of Richard Cromwell, he ſet out from Engl. for Ireland, to concert meaſures with Henry Cromwell; but finding k. Charles II's intereſt increaſing, he endeavoured to inſinuate himſelf into his favour; and, for that purpoſe, ſent ſir Arthur Forbes, to aſſure his majeſty of ſir Charles's affection and duty, inviting him to come to Ireland. But the k. not chooſing to go to Ireland, diſmiſſed ſir Arthur with ſuch letters and commiſſions as he deſired. In the mean time, ſir Charles Coote, with 2 or 3 more, ſo influenced the council of officers, that they prevailed upon them to vote, 'Not to receive Ludlow as commander in chief;' and, beſides, made themſelves maſters of Athlone, Limerick, Dublin, and other places, for the k. Then he ſent to colonel Monk, to acquaint him how affairs went on in Ireland. Soon after he, with ſome others, ſent to the parliament a charge of high treaſon againſt colonel John Jones, colonel Tomlinſon, colonel Ludlow, and Miles Corbet. The oppoſite party having reſolved to ſeize him and his friends, he rode about the ſtreets of Dublin, attended by a great number of friends, declaring for a free parliament. He alſo made himſelf maſter of Dublin caſtle, and expelled ſir Charles Hardreſs Waller from the command of the army. He apprehended John Coke, chief juſtice of Ireland, who had been ſollicitor general at the trial of k. Charles I. Nevertheleſs, the rump parliament ſtill thought him in their intereſt, and, on Jan. 5, 1659-60, they ordered the thanks of the houſe to be given to him, and other officers of the army, in Ireland, for their good ſervice. On the 19th of the ſame month he was appointed by them, one of the commiſſioners for managing the affairs of Ireland. Before theſe commiſſioners declared for k. Charles, they inſiſted on ſome ſtipulations in their favour. K. Charles created ſir Charles Coote, 1660, baron and viſcount Coote, and earl of Mountrath in Ireland; and alſo appointed him one of the lords juſtices in that kingdom. He died Dec. 18, 1661.

COPERNICUS (Nicholas) a famous aſtronomer, philoſopher, and phyſician, b. at Thorn, Feb. 19, 1473. He applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the Greek tongue, philoſophy, and phyſic,

phyſic, but principally to mathematics and aſtronomy, and made a great progreſs in them. To acquire ſtill more knowlege, he made ſeveral voyages, ſtayed a long time at Bologna, and taught mathematics at Rome. On his return into his own country, Luke Watrebrod bp. of Warmia, his uncle, by the mother's ſide, made him one of the canons of his church. Copernicus then publiſhed his ſyſtem, which was renewing that of Pythagoras, Ariſtarchus of Samos, and cardinal du Cuſa. He maintains that the Earth, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, go round with the Sun; that the Earth hath another movement round its own axis, and that the Moon makes his circuit about the Earth. Copernicus has ſo rectified this ſyſtem, and ſo well proved it by celeſtial phenomena, and by other reaſons, that he hath been allowed the honour of the invention. He died May 24, 1543, at 70 y. of age. He wrote a treatiſe *De motu octavæ ſphæræ*, in which he explains and proves his ſyſtem, and another *De revolutionibus*.

CORBET (Richard) bp. of Norwich, was ſon of Mr. Vincent Corbet, and b. at Ewel, in Surry, in the reign of q. Elizabeth. He was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and from thence was ſent to Oxford, in the year 1597, where he was admitted a ſtudent in Chriſt-church. In 1605, being then eſteemed one of the greateſt wits of the univerſity, he took the degree of maſter of arts, and afterwards entering into holy orders, he became a popular preacher, and much admired by people of taſte and learning. His ſhining wit, and remarkable eloquence recommended him to k. James I, who made him one of his chaplains in ordinary, and, 1620, promoted him to the deanry of Chriſt-church; about which time he was made doctor of divinity, vicar of Caſſington, near Woodſtock, in Oxfordſhire, and prebendary of Bedminſter ſecunda, in the church of Sarum. He was elected, 1629, bp. of Oxford, in the room of Dr. Hewſon, tranſlated to the ſee of Durham. Upon the promotion of Dr. White to Ely, he was elected bp. of Norwich. He was very hoſpitable, and a generous encourager of all public deſigns. When, 1634, St. Paul's cathedral was repaired, he not only contributed himſelf, but was very diligent in procuring contributions from others. By his poems, he ſhews himſelf to have been a witty, delicate writer, and to have had a particular talent for panegyric and ſatire. A collection of his poems was publiſhed in a ſmall volume.

CORBINELLI (James) b. at Florence, of an illuſtrious family, withdrew into France, under the reign of Catherine de Medicis. This queen, to whom he had the honour to be related, preſented him to the duke of Anjou, her ſon, as a man of letters, and capable to adviſe him. Corbinelli read to him Polybius, Tacitus, and Machiavel: if we may credit d'Avila, he did not behave to his maſter as courtiers generally do, but he ſpoke the truth boldly, and made his court without meanneſs. He is compared to the anc. Romans, full of integrity and uncapable of meanneſs. He was very much eſteemed by the chancellor de l'Hopital. He was the declared friend and patron of men of letters, and often printed their works at his own expence. Corbinelli was alſo a man of courage and reſolution, of management and intrigue. Peter Matthew reports, that when Hen. IV approached Paris, to put in execution an enterprize, contrived by his ſervants and faithful ſubjects, who aſſured him they would

open the gates to him, he knew all that paſſed among them, and the moſt ſecret tranſactions were carried to him by Corbinelli, a man of a determined reſolution, and highly zealous for the glory of his prince. He wrote, continues Peter Matthew, all that he got intelligence of, and carried it open in his hand, as a paper of common affairs, or a proceſs at law. His ſettled countenance deceived the guards, who were at the gates, and in ſeeming to miſtruſt no body, he was not miſtruſted himſelf. Raphael Corbinelli, his ſon, was ſecretary to q. Mary de Medicis, and father of Mr. Corbinelli, who died at Paris, Jan. 19, 1716. This laſt was a man of genius, and wrote *Anciens Hiſtoriens Latins reduit in maximes*, with a preface attributed to father Bouhours, printed, 1694, and ſome other works.

CORIOLANUS (Caius Marcus) a famous Roman general, who did great ſervices to his country, and took Corioles, a city of the Volſci, 493 y. before J. C. from whence he had the ſurname of Coriolanus given him. It is ſaid that he would not accept of any other recompence but a houſe, and permiſſion to give liberty to one of the captives, who had been his hoſt, when he went into his country. Some time after he was accuſed of exciting ſeditions, and was baniſhed by the tribune Decius. He went over to the Volſci, put himſelf at the head of their army, and encamped within 4 miles of Rome. The Romans ſent heralds to him to demand peace, and to conjure him not to ruin his country; but he was inflexible to all their intreaties: at laſt he was wrought on by the tears of his wife Veturia, and Volumnia his mother. He laid down his arms; which ſo provoked the Volſci, that they put him to death ſome time after, about 490 y. before J. C. as a traitor who had abandoned their conqueſts. The Roman ladies put on mourning, and a temple was erected in the place where he was put to death.

CORNARO (Lewis) a writer of the 16th cent. of the illuſtrious houſe of Cornaro, in Venice, ſo fruitful in great men, died at Padua, Apr. 26, 1566, at above 100 y. old. He left a book of *The advantages of a ſober life*; he enjoyed a perfect health both in body and mind. Mark Cornaro, one of his anceſtors, was doge of Venice, ſubdued the iſle of Candia, and died, 1368. There have been many doges of Venice of this houſe, a great number of cardinals, and a q. of Cyprus, named Catherine Cornaro, in the 15th cent. Among the illuſtrious perſons of this houſe, was Helena Lucretia Piſcopia Cornaro, daughter of M. Cornaro, procurator of St. Mark. She was one of the moſt learned women of her time, received a doctor's cap in the univerſity of Padua, June 25, 1678, and was aſſociated a little time after to the academy di gli infœcundi, at Rome.

CORNEILLE (Peter) a very eminent French poet, b. at Rouen, June 6, 1606, ſon of Peter Corneille, maſter of the foreſt, ennobled by Lewis XIII of France, in conſideration of his ſervices. Corneille exerciſed at Rouen the employment of advocate-general à la table de Marbre, without the public's, or perhaps his own ſelf being acquainted with the great talents he was maſter of in the poetic art. It was an adventure of gallantry which gave occaſion to compoſe his firſt piece intitled *Melite*. It had prodigious ſucceſs, and gave great hopes that the French theatre would be carried to the higheſt perfection it was capable of. Corneille encouraged by the applauſes of the public, produced the *Cid*, *Horatii*, *Cinna*, *Polieuctes*, *Pompey*, and other tragedies. In theſe fine pieces the dignity of the character is kept up. The Romans ſpeak as Romans, the Kings as Kings. There runs

throughout the whole, a grandeur, a nobleneſs, a force and elevation of genius, which is not to be found in any of the French poets. Many authors, envious of his great reputation, wrote againſt him. The French academy was ſet to work by cardinal Richlieu to examine the *Cid*, rather with a view of finding out its defects than illuſtrating its beauties. This great miniſter ſaw with uneaſineſs, the works of other poets, and his own, obſcured by thoſe of Corneille. He could not help eſteeming his merit. He gave him a penſion, and notwithſtanding the endeavours made uſe of to undervalue his works, they ſtill received the applauſe of the public. Corneille was received into the French academy, 1647, and died dean of it, 1684, at 78 y. of age.

CORNELIUS Nepos. See NEPOS.

CORREGIO (Anthony) a very celebrated Italian painter, b. 1494, at Corregio, a city from whence he took his name, was very much admired at Parma, and in Lombardy. His moſt eſteemed works are his pictures of the virgin, of ſaints, and children. He there diffuſes ſingular graces, which charm the connoiſſeurs. He died, 1534, at the age of 40, of a high fever he got in returning from Parma on foot, being burthened with 200 livres in copper money. It was the time of the greateſt heats. The joy he had in carrying this trifling ſum to his poor family made him haſten his walk; which cauſed a diſtemper of which he died. It is ſaid, that having, a long time, contemplated a picture of Raphael, he cried out, 'Son pittore anche io!' which is to ſay, 'I am a painter too!' He was never at Rome. Corregio was alſo a good architect; and, notwithſtanding his extreme indigence, found means to relieve the poor.

CORTEZ (Ferdinand), a Spaniſh gentleman, a native of Medellin, made himſelf famous in the 16th cent. by the conqueſt of Mexico. He went into the Indies, 1504, ſtayed ſome time at St. Domingo, and afterwards went to Cuba. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo by his exploits, that Diego Velaſquez, governor of the iſland of Cuba, made him captain-general of the army deſigned for the diſcovery of new countries. Cortez ſet ſail for St. Jago, Nov. 18, 1518, diſpoſed of his little army at the Havana, and arrived the y. following at Tabaſco in Mexico. He there beat the Indians, ſubdued the province Tlaſcala, and marched directly to Mexico, the capital of the empire. After many battles, Montezuma, emp. of Mexico, was conſtrained to meet him and receive him in the city. Cortez detained him priſoner, obliged him to ſubmit all his dominions to the emp. Charles V, and exacted of him immenſe riches. Diego Velaſquez, governor of the iſland of Cuba, jealous of ſo much ſucceſs, reſolved to thwart Cortez. He ſent againſt him a fleet of 12 veſſels, commanded by Pamphile of Narbaes, but Cortez defeated him; and having obtained freſh ſuccours from the Spaniards, he made himſelf maſter of all Mexico, and detained priſoner Guatimoſin, ſucceſſor of Montezuma, and the laſt emp. of the Mexicans, Aug. 13, 1521. Charles V recompenſed his ſervices by giving him the valley of Guaſcaca in Mexico, which he made a marquiſate of, with 150000 livres yearly income. Cortez died in Spain, loaded with riches and honour, Dec. 2, 1554, aged 63. Don Anthonio de Solis wrote the hiſtory of his conqueſts.

COTTINGTON (Francis lord) was b. about the y. 1576, and was 4th ſon of Philip Cottington, eſq. of Godmanſton, in the county of Somerſet. His mother was a near relation to ſir Edw. Stafford, vice-chamberlain to q. Elizabeth, and her embaſſador in France, by whom he was brought up,

up, and was gentleman of his horſe, and left one of the executors of his will, and by him recommended to ſir Robert Cecil, then principal ſecretary of ſtate, who preferred him as ſecretary to ſir Charles Cornwallis, when he went embaſſador to Spain, in the latter end of March, 1605. Upon ſir Charles's return to England 1609, Mr. Cottington was left by him to manage the Engliſh affairs in Spain; where he continued till March, 1610, when he had orders to return to England. In 1614 he was appointed one of the clerks of the council, and afterwards ſent again into Spain to recal ſir John Digby, knt. at that time embaſſador there, and to manage the king's affairs there in his abſence; and, returning home after 4 y. ſtay, was made ſecretary to Charles pr. of Wales, and created a baronet 1622. The y. following he was choſen by that prince and the d. of Buckingham to attend them in their journey to Spain; upon which, being conſulted by the king, he declared his judgment againſt it in very ſtrong terms, repreſenting to them, that it would render all that had been done, towards the marriage of the infanta, fruitleſs; ſince the court of Spain would no longer think themſelves obliged by the former articles; but when they had the prince in their hands, would make new overtures, which they believed more advantageous to them; and particularly ſome relating to the R. cath. religion, and the exerciſe of it in England. This frankneſs of his, in giving his opinion, provoked both the prince and duke, the latter of whom reproached and threatned him extremely, even in the king's preſence. However, the journey being determined, ſir Francis accompanied them; tho' he again diſobliged the duke, after they came to Madrid, by diſpoſing the prince all he could to the marriage; and after their return, by juſtifying to the king the ſincerity of the court of Spain in the treaty of that marriage; alledging, that they really deſired it, and were fully reſolved to gratify his majeſty in the buſineſs of the Palatinate; and only deſired, in the manner of it, to gratify the emp. and the d. of Bavaria, all they could; which would take up very little time. This being ſo contrary to the duke's purpoſes and reſolutions, his diſpleaſure againſt ſir Francis was ſufficiently manifeſt; and k. James was no ſooner dead, and the new officers and orders made, but the profits and privileges, which had uſed to be continued to him, who had been ſecretary, till ſome other promotion, were all retrenched; and the duke declared himſelf his open enemy, tho' he was ſo far reconciled to him before his death, that, being reſolved to make peace with Spain, in order that he might more vigorouſly purſue the war with France (to which his heart was moſt paſſionately fixed), he ſent for ſir Francis to come to him, and, after conference with him, told him, the king would ſend him embaſſador thither, and that he ſhould attend him at Portſmouth for his diſpatch. In 1629 ſir Francis was conſtituted chancellor and under-treaſurer of the Exchequer; and, in the beginning of Nov. that year, ſet out on his embaſſy to Spain, notwithſtanding all the oppoſition of the French embaſſador and the queen herſelf, who, when ſir Francis waited upon her majeſty to take leave, and deſired to know what ſervice ſhe would be pleaſed to command him to her ſiſter of Spain, anſwered him, that ſhe had nothing to do with Spain, nor with any perſon there; and finding ſhe could not prevail with the king, to ſtop this embaſſy, ſhed tears in anger. Sir Francis returned from Spain in the beginning of March 1630-1, extremely rich, both in money and jewels; the k. of Spain having, at his arrival at Liſbon, given him, for

his firſt boon, the cuſtom and impoſt of 20,000 l. value in kerſies and bays. Soon after his return to England, 1631, he was created a baron, by the title of lord Cottington, of Hanworth, in the county of Middleſex; and, upon the king's progreſs into Scotland, 1633, had commiſſion to execute the office of lord treaſurer during his majeſty's abſence. It was expected likewiſe, that he ſhould have had the ſtaff of lord high treaſurer committed to him, 1635; but it appears from a letter of his of the 4th of Aug. of that year, to the lord viſc. Wentworth, lord deputy of Ireland, that the king had no intention to advance him to that poſt; and that he was rather declining in favour with his majeſty at that time; for he went ſo ſeldom to court, that he was ſcarce a courtier; and never ſaw the king but on Sundays, nor ſpoke with his majeſty at all, except he was called, which was alſo very ſeldom; and, in ſhort, he profeſſed, that he had then no credit with his majeſty, much leſs power. In what ſituation he was in the beginning of the y. 1637, we find by another letter of his to the lord deputy, Feb. 27, 1636-7, wherein he ſays: 'Your ſervant is, 'in all reſpects, juſt as you left him; 'and that I am no worſe, I do now 'give your lordſhip many thanks, for 'your counſel preſerved me, which 'was, not to be too buſy, nor too 'active. I am no more a leader, 'but do meddle with my own par-'ticular deſires only, in which I find 'great eaſe, tho' it doth not altoge-'ther extinguiſh the high malice, that 'was againſt me, nor much aſſuage 'the indignation of my lord of Hol-'land.' However, his lordſhip was one of the committee of ſtate, then called the cabinet council, and, being maſter of the court of the wards, raiſed the revenue of that court to the king to be much greater than it had ever been before his adminiſtration; by which huſbandry all the rich families of England, of noblemen and gentlemen, were exceedingly incenſed. And in his office of chancellor of the Exchequer, he had his hand in many hard ſhifts for money; and, having the diſadvantage of being ſuſpected, at leaſt, as a favourer of the papiſts, was in great umbrage with the people; whoſe reſentments againſt him broke out in the beginning of the long parliament, 1640, when the king having made him conſtable of the Tower, it gave ſo great a diſcontent, that his lordſhip was ſoon removed from that poſt; and, ſoon after, reſigned his place of chancellor of the Exchequer; and, on the 17th of May, that of maſter of the court of wards. Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, he adhered to his majeſty, for whom he bore arms during the ſiege of Oxford, at the ſurrender of which to ſir Tho. Fairfax, 1646, he ſigned the articles, being then lord high treaſurer of England; and, when the king's affairs were ruined, went to France, and was at Roan in May 1648, where he had ſtill the title and precedency of that great poſt. In May 1649, his lordſhip and ſir Edw. Hyde, chancellor of the Exchequer, were appointed embaſſadors extraordinary from k. Charles II to the k. of Spain, and arrived at Madrid in the latter end of that year, where, after 15 months reſidence, they were deſired, in March 1650-1, by the king to depart; but lord Cottington, having no hopes of a return to England, requeſted the k. of Spain, that he might end his days at Valladolid; which favour being granted him, he was a ſecond time reconciled by the pope's nuncio to the church of Rome, having, in his former reſidence in that kingdom, embraced that church, and conſtantly gone to maſs there; tho', upon his return to England, he had declared himſelf of the eſtabliſhed church.

church. For the truth was, that he had never made any enquiry into religion to inform himſelf, but had conformed himſelf to that, which the province he held obliged him to. His lordſhip lived at Valladolid, in a houſe provided for him by the care of the Engliſh Jeſuits, and died within a year after ſir Edw. Hyde left Spain, in the 77th y. of his age. He was a very wiſe man by the great and long experience he had in buſineſs of all kinds, and by his natural temper, which was not liable to any tranſport of anger, or any other paſſion, but could bear contradiction, and even reproach, without being moved, or put out of his way; for he was very ſteady in purſuing what he propoſed to himſelf, and had a courage not to be frighted with any oppoſition. He raiſed an eſtate of about 4000 l. a y. and lived with great ſplendour; for tho' he loved money very well, and did not warily enough conſider the circumſtances of getting it, he ſpent it well all ways but in giving, which he did not affect. He was of an excellent humour, and very eaſy to live with; and, under a grave countenance, covered the moſt of mirth, and cauſed more than any man of the moſt pleaſant diſpoſition. He never uſed any body ill, but uſed many very well, for whom he had no regard. His greateſt fault was, that he could diſſemble, and make men believe that he loved them very well, when he cared not for them. He had not very tender affections, nor bowels apt to yearn at all objects, which deſerved compaſſion. He left behind him a greater eſteem of his parts, than love to his perſon.

COTTON (Peter) ſee his life after the article COLSTON.

COTTON (Charles) eſq. lived in the reigns of Charles and James II. He reſided for a great part of his life at Beresford in the county of Staffordſhire. He had ſome reputation for lyric poetry, but was particularly famous for burleſque verſe. He tranſlated from the French Monſieur Corneille's *Horace*, printed in 4°, London 1671, and dedicated to his dear ſiſter Mrs. Stanhope Hutchinſon. This play was firſt finiſhed 1665. Mr. Cotton was author of many other works, ſuch as his poem called *The wonders of the Peak*, printed in 8°, London 1681. Mr. Cotton's works are printed together in one vol. 12°. His burleſque poem called *Scarronides, or Virgil Traveſtie, a mock poem, on the 1ſt and 4th books of Virgil's Æneid*, was printed in 1678. Tho' the title ſeems to imply as if the poem was in imitation of Scarron, who has tranſlated 8 books of Virgil in the ſame manner, yet they who will compare both theſe pieces, will poſſibly find, that he has not only exceeded the French, but all thoſe who have made any attempts on that kind of poetry; the incomparable author of Hudibras excepted. Mr. Cotton likewiſe tranſlated ſeveral of Lucian's dialogues into burleſque verſe, printed in 8°, London 1675, under the title of *The ſcoffer ſcoffed*. In 1689 a vol. of poems, with Mr. Cotton's name prefixed, was publiſhed in London: on theſe poems colonel Lovelace, ſir Aſton Cockaine, Rob. Harrick, eſq. and Mr. Alexander Brome, complimented the author by copies of verſes prefixed; but Mr. Langbain obſerves, that the trueſt picture of Mr. Cotton's mind is to be ſeen in a little piece publiſhed at the end of theſe poems, called *Retirement*; but the chief of Mr. Cotton's productions ſeems to be his tranſlation of Montaigne's *Eſſays*, dedicated to George lord Saville, marquis of Hallifax. It is uncertain in what year our author died, but it was probably ſome time about the revolution. He appears to have been a man of very conſiderable genius, to have had an extraordinary natural

vein of humour, and an uncommon flow of pleaſantry: he was certainly born a poet, and wrote his verſes eaſily, but rather too looſely; his numbers being frequently harſh, and his ſtile negligent and unpoliſhed.

COTTON (ſir Robert) was b. at Denton in Huntingdonſhire, Jan. 22, 1570, and was the ſon of Tho. Cotton, eſq. In 1575, he took the degree of bachelor of arts, in the univerſity of Cambridge, as the regiſter of that univerſity ſhews. When he removed from thence, he went and lived with his father. But that retired ſtate of life, not permitting him thoſe opportunities he could have in a more public place, he removed to London; where he was admitted into a ſociety of antiquaries, who, 1590, had agreed to meet every Friday in term-time at Derby houſe. But many of the chief ſupporters of it, either dying, or removing from London, it was diſcontinued for about 20 y. In 1614 it was revived. The firſt ſociety petitioned q. Elizabeth to be incorporated, into a ſociety or academy, for the ſtudy of antiquities and Engliſh hiſtory; but for fear that ſhould be prejudicial to the two univerſities, they were refuſed; and they met with the ſame bad ſucceſs in the next reign. In the reign of k. James I, umbrage being taken at their meetings, they diſſolved themſelves of their own accord. But afterwards they formed themſelves into a ſociety again, and obtained a charter for their incorporation, 1751. Mr. Cotton now applied to the ſtudy of antiquity with great ardour, and in the 18th year of his age, began to collect ancient charters, records, manuſcripts, which he had a favourable opportunity of doing, a great many being diſperſed about, which had been taken out of the monaſteries, of which he left a very choice collection at his death. Mr. Camden acknowleges the aſſiſtance he received from him, in ſome things he treats of in his *Britannia*. In 1600, he wrote, *A brief abſtract of the queſtion of precedence, between England and Spain*, q. Elizabeth having deſired the opinion of the antiquarian ſociety on that point; upon her ſending ſir Henry Nevill ambaſſador to Bologne, to treat of a peace with archd. Albert. At the acceſſion of k. James I, he was created a knt. and was conſulted upon every difficult point in relation to our conſtitution throughout this whole reign. In 1608, he was appointed one of the commiſſioners, to enquire into the ſtate of the navy, which had been much neglected ever ſince the death of q. Elizabeth; and drew up a memorial of their proceedings, to be preſented to the king. He was ordered to make collections relating to the revenue of of the crown, and the means made uſe of by the kings of England, to ſupport and repair their eſtates. For k. James having exhauſted his treaſure, new methods were to be contrived to fill it again. But of all the methods propoſed, none pleaſed the king ſo well, as the creating an order of knights, called baronets. Each baronet was to pay at three payments, as much as would maintain for the ſpace of 3 y. 30 foot ſoldiers, to ſerve in the province of Ulſter in Ireland, at 8d. per day, which amounted to 10951. Mr. Cotton was made the 29th baronet. The nation ſwarming with papiſts, 1616, he was ordered by the k. to examine whether by the laws of the land, they ought to be put to death or impriſoned? Upon that occaſion, he wrote 24 arguments, whether it be more expedient to ſuppreſs popiſh practices againſt the due allegiance of his majeſty, by the ſtrict executions touching Jeſuits and ſeminary prieſts? or to reſtrain them by cloſe priſons, during life, if no reformation follows. It was printed at London, 1672, among *Cottoni Poſthuma*. He likewiſe compoſed *Conſiderations for the repreſſinge of the encreaſe of prieſts, Jeſuits, and recuſants, without drawing of blood.* When the match between pr. Charles and the infanta

ſanta of Spain, was in agitation, he was employed by the houſe of commons, to ſhow, by a ſhort examination of the treaties between England and the houſe of Auſtria, the unfaithfulneſs and inſincerity of the latter; and to prove, that in all their tranſactions they aimed at univerſal monarchy. In 1621, he compiled a relation to prove, that the kings of England have been pleaſed to conſult with their peers in the great council, and commons in parliament, of marriage, peace, and war. He was a member of the firſt parliament of k. Charles I, and joined in the complaints of the grievances, which the nation at that time laboured under. But he was always for mild remedies, and intended the king's honour and ſafety, and the advantage of the nation, as appears by the honeſt advice he gave, 1672, that the only way to have money with ſatisfaction, was by a parliament; and that the method to diſpoſe the parliament to ſuitable grants, was by removing all jealouſies, eſpecially thoſe relating to religion and liberties. He wrote books on ſeveral ſubjects, that remain in manuſcript. He furniſhed materials for the works of ſeveral learned men, being of a very communicative diſpoſition. He ordered by his will, that his library ſhould not be ſold, but paſs to his family, &c. In the reign of k. William, an act paſſed, for the better ſecuring this library in the name and family of the Cottons, for the uſe of the public. In 1731, 210 books were loſt, burnt, and defaced, by a fire which happened in the houſe near Weſtminſter abbey, where they were placed; they were afterwards removed to the Dormitory, belonging to Weſtminſter ſchool; and are now at the Muſeum in Montague-houſe. Sir Robert Cotton died of a fever, at his houſe in Weſtminſter, May 6, 1631, aged 63. He married one of the daughters and coheirs of W. Brocas, eſq.

COWLEY (Abraham) ſon of a grocer, and born in London, in Fleet-ſtreet, near the end of Chancery-lane in the year 1618. He was a king's ſcholar in Weſtminſter ſchool; his early inclination to poetry was occaſioned by reading accidentally *Spencer's Fairy queen*. In the 16th y. of his age, being ſtill at Weſtminſter ſchool, he publiſhed a collection of poems under the title of *Poetical bloſſoms*, in which there are many things that beſpeak a ripened genius, and a wit rather manly than puerile. It is remarkable of Mr. Cowley, as he himſelf tells us, that he had this defect in his memory, that his teachers could never bring him to retain the ordinary rules of grammar, the want of which, however, he abundantly ſupplied by an intimate acquaintance with the books themſelves, from whence thoſe rules had been drawn. In 1636, he was removed to Trinity college in Cambridge, being elected a ſcholar of that houſe. His exerciſes of all kinds were highly applauded. In 1643, being then M. A. he was, among many others, ejected his college, and the univerſity; whereupon, retiring to Oxford, he ſettled in St. John's college, and that ſame year, under the name of a ſcholar of Oxford, publiſh'd a ſatire, entitled, *The puritan and the papiſt*. His zeal in the royal cauſe engaged him in the ſervice of the k. and he was preſent in many of his majeſty's journeys and expeditions; by this means he gained an acquaintance and familiarity with the perſonages of the court and of the gown, and particularly had the entire friendſhip of lord Falkland, one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate. During the heat of the civil war, he was ſettled in the family of the earl of St. Albans, and accompanied the q. mother, when ſhe was obliged to retire into France. He was abſent from his native country, ſays Wood, about 10 y. during which time, he laboured in the affairs of the royal family, and bore part of the diſtreſſes inflicted upon the illuſtrious exiles: for this purpoſe he took ſeveral dangerous journeys into Jerſey, Scotland

land, Flanders, Holland, and elſewhere, and was the principal inſtrument in maintaining a correſpondence between the k. and his royal conſort, whoſe letters he cyphered and decyphered with his own hand. Our author's comedy named, *The guardian*, he afterwards altered, and publiſhed under the title of, *The cutter of Coleman-ſtreet*. Langbaine ſays, notwithſtanding Mr. Cowley's modeſt opinion of this play, it was acted not only at Cambridge, but ſeveral times afterwards privately, during the prohibition of the ſtage, and after the king's return publicly at Dublin; and always with applauſe. It was this probably that put the author upon reviſing it; after which he permitted it to appear publicly on the ſtage under a new title, at his royal highneſs the duke of York's theatre. It met with oppoſition at firſt from ſome who envied the author's unſhaken loyalty; but afterwards it was acted with general applauſe, and was eſteemed by the critics an excellent comedy. In the y. 1656, it was judged proper by thoſe on whom Mr. Cowley depended, that he ſhould come over into England, and under pretence of privacy and retirement, give notice of the ſituation of affairs in this nation. Upon his return, he publiſhed a new edition of all his poems, conſiſting of four parts, viz. 1. *Miſcellanies*. 2. *The Miſtreſs, or ſeveral copies of love verſes*. 3. *Pindarique odes*, written in imitation of the ſtyle and manner of Pindar. 4. *Davideis*, a ſacred poem of the troubles of David, in 4 books. Soon after his return to England, he was ſeized upon thro' miſtake, the ſearch being intended after another gentleman of conſiderable note in the king's party. The republicans, who were ſenſible how much they needed the aſſiſtance and coalition of good men, endeavoured ſometimes by promiſes, and ſometimes by threats, to bring our author over to their intereſt; but all their attempts proving fruitleſs, he was committed to a ſevere confinement, and with ſome difficulty at laſt obtained his liberty, after giving 1000l. bail, which Dr. Scarborough in a friendly manner took upon himſelf. Under theſe bonds he continued 'till Cromwell's death, when he ventured back into France, and there remained, as Dr. Sprat ſays, in the ſame ſituation as before, till near the time of the king's return. About the y. 1662, his 2 books of plants were publiſhed, to which he added afterwards 4 more, and all theſe together, with his Latin poems, were printed in London 1678; his books on plants were written during his reſidence in England, in the time of the uſurpation, the better to diſtinguiſh his real intention, by the ſtudy of phyſic, to which he applied. It appears by Wood's *Faſti Oxon.* that our poet was created Dr. of phyſic at Oxford, Dec. 2, 1657, by virtue of a mandamus from the then government. After the king's reſtoration, Mr. Cowley, being then paſt the 40th y. of his age, reſolved to paſs the remainder of his life in a ſtudious retirement. Upon the ſettlement of the peace of the nation, he obtained a competent eſtate, by the favour of his principal patrons, the d. of Buckingham, and the earl of St. Albans. Thus furniſhed for a retreat, he ſpent the laſt 7 or 8 y. of his life in his beloved obſcurity. This great poet, and worthy man, died at a houſe called the Porch-houſe, towards the weſt-end of the town of Chertſey in Surry, July 28, 1667, in the 49th y. of his age. He was buried in Weſtminſter abbey, the 3d of Auguſt following, near the aſhes of Chaucer and Spencer. A monument was erected to his memory, May 1675, by George duke of Buckingham, with a Latin inſcription, written by Dr. Sprat, afterwards lord bp. of Rocheſter. Beſides Mr. Cowley's works already mentioned, we have by the ſame hand, *A propoſition for the advancement of experimental philoſophy*. A diſcourſe by way of viſion, concerning

cerning the government of Oliver Cromwell, and ſeveral diſcourſes by way of eſſays, in proſe and verſe.

CRANMER, (Thomas) archb. of Canterbury, was the ſon of Thomas Cranmer, eſq. and was b. at Arſelacton in Nottinghamſhire, July 2, 1489, and educated under a ſevere maſter, of whom he learned little. In 1503, he was admitted into Jeſus college, Cambridge, and afterwards became a fellow. Here, till the age of 22, he employed his time in ſtudying ſophiſtry, and other learned lumber, much in vogue in thoſe times. He then applied himſelf to polite literature, and to the ſtudy of the holy Scriptures. In 1523, he was made one of the examiners of thoſe who took the degrees in divinity. Being at the houſe of one Mr. Creſſy, whoſe ſons were his pupils at the univerſity, where Edward Fox, the king's almoner, and S. Gardiner the ſecretary, were in company, the common topic of converſation; namely the king's divorce was brought upon the carpet; Cranmer being deſired to declare his ſentiments, ſaid, it would be much better to have this queſtion, Whether a man may marry his brother's wife, or no? decided and diſcuſſed by the divines, and by the authority of the word of God, than thus from year to year to prolong the time, by having recourſe to the pope. That there was but one truth in it, which the Scripture would ſoon declare and manifeſt, being handled by learned men; and that might be done as well in England, in the univerſities here, as at Rome or elſewhere. Fox ſpeaking of this to the k. his majeſty was pleaſed with it, ſaying, that Cranmer had the ſow by the right ear. Cranmer was ſent for to court, made the king's chaplain, ordered to write upon the ſubject of the divorce, and furniſhed with books for that purpoſe. Having finiſhed his book, he went to Cambridge, and brought ſeveral over to his opinion. About the ſame time, he was made archdeacon of Taunton. In 1530, he was ſent with ſome others, into Italy, Germany, and France, to diſcuſs the affair of the king's marriage. When he was at Rome, he got his book preſented to the Pope, and offered to diſpute publicly againſt the validity of the king's marriage; but none choſe to diſpute with him. The pope conſtituted him his penitentiary throughout England, Ireland, and Wales. In 1532, he concluded a treaty of commerce between England and the Low Countries. He was alſo ſent ambaſſador to the d. of Saxony and other proteſtant princes. During his reſidence in Germany, he married at Norimberg, a ſecond wife, the niece of Oſiander's wife. Archb. Warham dying, 1532, Cranmer was nominated for his ſucceſſor, but he would not accept of that dignity, but from the k. without any intervention of the pope. May 23, 1533, he pronounced the ſentence of divorce, between k. Henry and q. Catherine, at Dunſtable; and the author of *Antiquitates Britannicæ*, ſays, it was he who married him to Anne Bolen, but lord Herbert ſays, they were married by Rowland Lee. In 1533, he was conſecrated archb. of Canterbury, where he made an unuſual proteſtation, which may be ſeen in the appendix to Strype's *Memorials of archb. Cranmer*, No. 5, whereby he renounced every clauſe in the oath, which barred him from doing his duty to God, the k. and his country. Soon after, he forbid all preaching in his dioceſe, and viſited it this year in Dec. The pope threatning to excommunicate him, on account of his ſentence of the king's divorce; he appealed from his holineſs to a general council, and ſtrongly ſpoke againſt the pope's ſupremacy in parliament. He was a zealous promoter of the reformation: and as the

firſt

firſt ſtep towards it, procured the convocation to petition the k. to have the Bible tranſlated into Engliſh; and having obtained that, he cauſed it to be diſperſed as much as poſſible. Next, he promoted the diſſolution of the monaſteries, and endeavoured by gentle means to reſtore the church of England to its original purity. In 1535, he performed a provincial viſitation, and preached on the ſubject of the king's ſupremacy in ſeveral parts of his dioceſe, and ſhowed in his ſermons, that the bp. of Rome was not God's vicar on earth; and alſo declared, by what arts and crafts he had obtained his uſurped authority, and inveighed againſt the vices of the court of Rome. In 1536, he divorced k. Henry from Anne Bolen. In 1539, he, and ſome of the biſhops fell under the king's diſpleaſure, becauſe they would not conſent in parliament, for the k. to have the ſole property of the diſſolved monaſteries. He ſtrongly oppoſed the act for the ſix articles in the houſe of lords, and ſpoke ſeveral times againſt it. In 1540, he was one of the commiſſioners for inſpecting into matters of religion, and explaining its principal doctrines. Upon which they publiſhed a book, entitled, *A neceſſary erudition of any Chriſtian man*. After lord Cromwell's death he retired, and did not concern himſelf with ſtate affairs. In 1542, he procured the act for the advancement of true religion, and the aboliſhment of the contrary; by which the rigor of the 6 articles was moderated. In 1543, accuſations were preferred againſt him; the ſum of which were, his oppoſition to the 6 articles, and other parts of popery, but the k. took his part. Sir G. Goſtwick complained of him in the houſe of commons, for preaching hereſy againſt the ſacraments of the altar, but the k. ſeverely rebuked him. He was alſo complained of in the privy-council for ſpreading hereſy, but the k. gave him his ring as a token of his having taken the affair into his own hands. In 1545, he undertook to reform the canon law, but bp. Gardiner, by his artifices, prevented the k. from confirming the book. Upon the death of k. Henry, he was one of the executors of his will, and one of the regents of the kingdom. Feb. 20, 1545-6, he crowned k. Edward VI. He laboured earneſtly in the reformation of religion, and procured the repeal of the 6 articles; the eſtabliſhment of the communion in both kinds, &c. In 1549, he was appointed one of the commiſſioners for examining bp. Bonner, he ordained ſeveral prieſts and deacons, according to the new form of ordination in the common prayer book; which was now finiſhed and ſettled by act of parliament. The end of next year, a review was made of this book, and ſeveral things altered that were thought to border too much upon ſuperſtition. In 1552, it was printed again with amendments, and authorized by parliament. The ſame year he with ſome others, compiled the articles of religion, which were enjoined by the king's authority. Upon k. Edward VI's deceaſe, he appeared for Jane Gray. After q. Mary's acceſſion to the throne, his troubles came on him. He was ordered to appear before the council, and alſo to bring an inventory of his goods, which accordingly he did, Aug. 27, when he was commanded to keep in his houſe, and be ready to appear when ſent for. Sept. 13, he appeared before the council, and was ordered to be at the Star-chamber next day, when he was committed to the Tower, for ſetting his hand to the inſtrument of lady Jane Gray's ſucceſſion, and alſo for making a public offer of juſtifying openly the religious proceedings of the late k. Some of his friends adviſed him to avoid the impending ſtorm by going away, but he

he ſaid, it would ill become a perſon in his ſtation. In the enſuing parliament, in Nov. he was attainted, and found guilty of high-treaſon at Guildhall, upon which the fruits of his biſhopric were ſequeſtred. However, he was pardoned the treaſon, but they were determined to proceed againſt him for hereſy. In April 1544, he, Ridley, and Latimer were ſent to Oxford, there to diſpute publicly with the papiſts, where the papiſts behaved with an impudent confidence, and the proteſtants with much modeſty and a convincing ſufficiency. Two days after the end of theſe diſputations, Cranmer and the two others were aſked by the commiſſioners, whether they would ſubſcribe to popery? which they refuſed, and were condemned as heretics. From this ſentence the archbp. appealed to the juſt judgment of the Almighty. His defence of the true and catholic doctrine of the ſacrament of the body and blood of our Saviour was ordered to be burnt. The ſentence, pronounced againſt him by Weſton at Oxford, being void in law, becauſe the pope's authority was not yet eſtabliſhed, a new commiſſion was ſent from Rome for his trial. On Sept. 12, 1555, he appeared before the commiſſioners at Oxford, where he was accuſed of hereſy, blaſphemy, perjury, and incontinency, againſt all which he vindicated himſelf. At laſt he was cited to appear at Rome in perſon, which he offered to do, if the king and queen would ſend him, but that they did not. On Dec. 14 the pope ſent his letters executory to the king and queen, and to Bonner and Thirlby, bps. of London and Ely, to degrade and deprive him. In theſe letters Cranmer was declared contumacious, for not complying with the citation, which required him to appear at Rome in 80 days: this was a moſt infamous allegation; for it was impoſſible for him to appear at Rome, as he was all the while kept a priſoner. Nevertheleſs, on the receipt of the letter, Bonner and Thirlby went to Oxford to degrade him: they dreſſed him in all the garments and ornaments of an archbp. made of canvaſs and old rags, and then ſtript him. When they went to take the croſier out of his hand, he refuſed to deliver, and produced an appeal, whereby he appealed to a general council. Having degraded him, they cloathed him in a threadbare yeoman-beadle's gown, and a town's-man's cap, and ordered him to priſon again. He wrote letters to the queen, giving an impartial account of all that had been done. The archbp. had hitherto behaved with great courage, wiſdom, and fortitude, but was at laſt ſubtilly drawn in to ſign a recantation, whereby he owned the pope for head of the church, &c. which was immediately printed and diſperſed about; for the particulars of which I muſt refer my readers to the 3d vol. of Strype's *Eccl. memor.* and to a little book publiſhed by Mr. Whiſton 1736, entitled, 'An enquiry into the evi-'dence of archbp. Cranmer's recan-'tation; or, Reaſons for a ſuſpicion 'that the pretended copy of it is not 'genuine.' However, nothing would ſatisfy his enemies but his death. On Febr. 24 a writ was ſigned for burning him. On March 21 he was brought to St. Mary's church, and placed over-againſt the pulpit, where Dr. Cole was to preach. Cole having ended his ſermon, deſired him to make an open profeſſion of his faith, as he had promiſed to do. He firſt prayed in a fervent manner; then exhorted the people not to ſet their minds on the things of this world; to obey the king and queen; to love each other, and to be charitable. He then made a confeſſion of his faith, beginning with the Creed, and concluding with theſe words, 'And I believe every 'word and ſentence taught by our 'Saviour

Saviour J. C. his apoſtles and pro-
phets, in the O. and N. T. and now
I come to the great thing, that ſo
much troubleth my conſcience more
than any thing I ever did or ſaid in
my life; and that is ſetting abroad
a writing contrary to the truth, which
I here renounce as things written
with my hand contrary to the truth
which I thought in my heart, &c.
As for the pope, I refuſe him, as
Chriſt's enemy and antichriſt, with
all his falſe doctrine,' &c. Thun-derſtruck, as it were, with this unex-pected declaration, the popiſh croud pulled him off the ſtage with the ut-moſt fury, and hurried him to the place where he was to be martyred, oppoſite Baliol college. He put off his cloaths in haſte, and ſtood in his ſhirt, with-out ſhoes, and was faſtened with a chain to the ſtake. He was then preſſed to agree to his former recan-tation; he anſwered, ſhewing his hand, 'This is the hand that wrote it, and therefore it ſhall firſt ſuffer puniſhment;' and as ſoon as fire was applied to him, he ſtretched out his right hand into the flame, and held it there unmoved, except once to wipe his face, till it was conſumed, crying with a loud voice, 'This hand has offended.' The fire getting upwards, he ſoon expired, never ſtir-ring or crying out all the while, but kept his eyes fixed to heaven, repeat-ing, 'Lord Jeſus receive my ſpirit!' He was in the 67th y. of his age. He bore the character of a man of an open and generous diſpoſition, one who loved truth, and hated falſhood and ſuperſtition. He was very cha-ritable and munificent. He was well verſed in divinity, and in the canon and civil laws; and as he was a lover of learning, ſo he was a patron of learned men. An account of his works, which were many, may be ſeen in Strype's *Memorials*, and Bur-net's *Hiſtory of the reformation*.

CREECH (Thomas) was b. near Sherborne, in Dorſetſhire, and bred up in the free-ſchool in that town, under Mr. Carganven, a man of emi-nent character, to whom in gratitude he inſcribes one of the *Idyliums* of Theocritus tranſlated by him. His parents circumſtances not being ſuffi-cient to beſtow a liberal education up-on him, col. Strangeways, who was himſelf a man of taſte and literature, took notice of the early capacity of Creech, and being willing to indulge his violent propenſity to learning, placed him at Wadham college, in Oxford, in the 16th y. of his age, an. 1675, being then put under the tui-tion of 2 of the fellows. In 1683 he was admitted M. A. and ſoon elected fellow of All Souls college; at which time he gave diſtinguiſhed proofs of his claſſical learning and philoſophy, before thoſe who were appointed his examiners. The 1ſt work which brought him into reputation, was his tranſlation of *Lucretius*, which ſuc-ceeded ſo well, that Mr. Creech had a party formed for him, who ventur-ed to prefer him to Mr. Dryden, in point of genius. Mr. Dryden himſelf highly commended his *Lucretius*. Ma-ny poets of the 1ſt claſs, of thoſe times, addreſſed Mr. Creech in commenda-tory verſes, which are prefixed to the tranſlation of *Lucretius*: but this ſud-den blaze of reputation was ſoon ob-ſcured, by his failing in an arduous taſk, which the ſucceſs of his *Lucretius* prompted him to attempt. This was a tranſlation of the works of *Horace*, an author more diverſified, and con-ſequently more difficult than *Lucretius*. Some have inſinuated, that Mr. Dry-den, jealous of his riſing fame, and willing to take advantage of his va-nity, in order to ſink his reputation, ſtrenuouſly urged him to this under-taking, in which he was morally cer-tain Creech could not ſucceed. In this attempt Creech failed, and a

ſhade

ſhade was thrown over his reputation, which continued to obſcure it to the end of his life. It is from this circumſtance alleged, that Mr. Creech contracted a melancholy, and moroſeneſs of temper, which occaſioned the diſinclination of many towards him, and threw him into recluſeneſs and diſcontent. To this ſome writers likewiſe impute the raſh attempt on his own life, which he perpetrated at Oxford in 1701. This act of ſuicide could not be occaſioned by want, for Mr. Jacobs tells us, that juſt before that accident happened, he had been preſented by the college to the living of Welling in Hertfordſhire. Mr. Bernard, in his *Nouvelles de la republiques des lettres*, aſſigns another cauſe beſides the diminution of his fame, which might occaſion this diſaſtrous fate. Mr. Creech, though a melancholy man, was yet ſubject to the paſſion of love. It happened that he fixed his affections on a lady who had either previouſly engaged hers, or who could not beſtow them upon him; this diſappointment, which was a wound to his pride, ſo affected his mind, that, unable any longer to ſupport a load of miſery, he hanged himſelf in his own chamber. Which ever of theſe cauſes induced him, the event was melancholy, and not a little heightened by his being a clergyman. His works, beſides his *Lucretius* already mentioned, are chiefly theſe: the 2d *Elegy* of Ovid's 1ſt book of *Elegies*. The 6th, 7th, 8th, and 12th *Elegies* of Ovid's 2d book of *Elegies*. The 2d and 3d *Eclogues* of Virgil. *The ſtory of Lucretia*, from Ovid *De faſtis*, book ii. *The odes, ſatires, and epiſtles of Horace*, already mentioned, dedicated to John Dryden, eſq. who is ſaid to have held it in great contempt, which gave a ſhock to Mr. Creech's pride. The author, in his preface to this tranſlation, has informed us, that he had not an ear capable of diſtinguiſhing one note in muſic; which, were there none other, was a ſufficient objection againſt his attempting the moſt muſical poet in any language. The ſame y. he publiſhed his tranſlation of the *Idylliums* of Theocritus, with Rapin's *Diſcourſe on paſtorals*; as alſo *The life of Phelopidas*, from the Latin of Cornelius Nepos. In Dryden's tranſlation of *Juvenal and Perſius*, Mr. Creech did the 13th ſatire of Juvenal, and ſubjoined notes. He alſo tranſlated into Engl. the verſes before Mr. Quintiney's *Complete gardiner*. *The life of Solon*, from the Greek of Plutarch. *Laconic apophthegms, or remarkable ſayings of the Spartans*, printed in the 1ſt vol. of Plutarch's *Morals*. *A diſcourſe concerning Socrates's dæmon*. The 2 firſt books of *The ſympoſiacs*. Theſe are the works of Mr. Creech; a man of ſuch parts and learning, according to the accounts of all who have written of him, that, had he not, by the laſt act of his life, effaced the merit of his labours, he would have been an ornament as well to the clerical profeſſion, as his country in general. He well underſtood the ancients, had an unuſual penetration in diſcovering their beauties, and it appears by his own tranſlation of *Lucretius*, how elegantly he could clothe them in an Engl. attire. His judgment was ſolid; he was perfectly acquainted with the rules of criticiſm, and he had from nature an extraordinary genius.

CRITON (William) was b. in Scotland, in the 16th cent. and turned Jeſuit in France, in the ſeminary of Rheims. He was rector of the college of the Jeſuits at Lyons. He made himſelf famous by his conſpiracies to to reſtore the Rom. catholic religion, for which purpoſe he paſſed and repaſſed the Alps very often, with his head full of intrigues and plots to reſtore that religion in Great Britain. The privateers of Oſtend took him in 1585, on his return into Scotland, to execute

execute a great undertaking. He was conducted, by order of the admiral of the States, to q. Eliz. who was ſo well pleaſed with this preſent, that ſhe gave the admiral in return a golden chain. He was impriſoned in the Tower of Lond. where he was kept ſome time; but at laſt the q. ſet him at liberty, after he had promiſed that he would never undertake, for the future, the leaſt thing againſt Eng. Yet ſhe heard, in 1593, that he had made ſeveral journies into the Low Countries, and into Spain, to promote the deſigns which the catholics of Scotland had formed, of calling in the Spaniards, in order to change the religion, and to attack Engl. He attended the bp. of Dublin into Scotland, whither that prelate was ſent by pope Sixtus V, to offer the infanta of Spain to the k. The conditions of this match were, that the k. ſhould turn papiſt, and join with the pope and the Spaniards againſt the Engl. It was ſome time ſince the k. of Scotland's mother had been beheaded. Sixtus V's envoy miſcarried in this negotiation; and on his return he left Criton in Scotland, to favour the deſigns of Robert Bruce, whom the d. of Parma had ſent thither, by the command of the k. of Spain. It is ſaid that this Jeſuit endeavoured to perſuade Robert Bruce to kill John de Metelan, chancellor of Scotland, who had made the bp. of Dublin's whole negotiation miſcarry; but that not being able to prevail upon him, he accuſed him before the governor of the Low Countries. All this is fully related in a work of Stephen Paſquier, printed in 1614, 4°. Criton was living in 1615.

CRŒSUS, the 5th and laſt k. of Lydia, of the family of Mermnades, ſucceeded Alyaſtes, his father, 557 y. before J. C. He made the Greeks of Aſia tributary to him; ſubdued the Phrygians, the Myſions, the Paphlagonians, the Thracians, the Carians, &c. amaſſed great riches, and became one of the moſt powerful and moſt magnificent princes in the world. He ſent for the learned to his court, and took great pleaſure in converſing with them. One day, while he was enumerating his great riches, and boaſting of the felicity of his reign, Solon rebuked his vanity, by ſaying, that no man ought to look on himſelf as happy before his death. Crœſus ridiculed this reflexion; but he himſelf ſoon experienced the truth of it: for being overcome by Cyrus, he ſhut himſelf up in Sardis, the capital of his empire. The city was taken by aſſault, and as a Perſian ſoldier was going to kill Crœſus, his ſon, the only one who remained with him, who had been dumb, ſtruck with the danger his father was in, cried out, 'Stop, ſoldier, 'don't lift up your hand againſt 'Crœſus.' This happened 554 y. before J. C. Crœſus was brought before Cyrus, who ordered a wood-pile to burn him on. He then reflecting on the truth of what Solon had ſaid to him, cried out, 'O Solon, Solon!' This being taken notice of by Cyrus, ſaved his life; for having declared to the conqueror the occaſion of his making uſe of this expreſſion, Cyrus relented, and afterwards made uſe of Crœſus's advice in all his expeditions. After the death of this prince, Crœſus enjoyed the confidence of Cambyſes his ſon, and died ſome time after.

CROMWEL (Thomas) earl of Eſſex, was ſon of a blackſmith at Putney in Surrey. But notwithſtanding this diſadvantage of his birth, his induſtry and force of genius made way for his advancement. For having found means to travel into divers countries, to learn their languages, and ſee their methods of war (being a ſoldier under the d. of Bourbon at the ſacking of Rome, 1527) upon his return to England he was admitted into the ſervice of cardinal Wolſey, as his ſolicitor; to whom he ſo approved himſelf

himſelf by his fidelity and diligence, and whom he defended with ſuch addreſs in the houſe of commons againſt the articles of impeachment, that the k. after the fall of the cardinal, eſteeming him a proper agent for himſelf in more important affairs, voluntarily entertained him for his ſervant, and received ſuch ſatisfaction from his management of the buſineſs committed to him, that in a ſhort time he raiſed him to ſeveral eminent dignities. In 1531 he was made a privy counſellor, and maſter of the jewel houſe; and the y. following clerk of the hanaper, and chancellor of the exchequer; and, 1534, principal ſecretary of ſtate, and maſter of the rolls. In 1535 he was the chief inſtrument in diſſolving the abbies and other religious houſes, and in depreſſing the clergy, whom, in regard of their oath to the pope, he uſually termed the king's half ſubjects. And with reſpect to the expulſion of the monks, he obſerved, that it was only reducing them to labour and a lay character, which was their original inſtitution; and as to the ſtrictneſs and auſterities of life injoined them by the rules of their ſeveral orders, he alledged, they might practiſe all this diſcipline and ſelf-denial without the forms of a monaſtic confinement. The papal power being now aboliſhed, and the ſupremacy declared to be in the k. his majeſty appointed Cromwell vicar general over all the ſpiritualities under himſelf; in virtue of which commiſſion, he had the ſuperintendency of all the biſhops, and of the ſecular as well as regular clergy, in the kingdom. He was likewiſe, July 2, 1536, made lord keeper of the privy ſeal; and on the 9th of the ſame month, advanced to the dignity of a baron of Eng. with the title of lord Cromwell baron of Okeham in the county of Rutland; and the y. following conſtituted chief juſtice itinerant of all the foreſts beyond the Trent. Auguſt 26, 1537, he was created knight of the Garter. In 1538 he was made conſtable of Cariſbroke caſtle in the Iſle of Wight, and about the ſame time obtained a grant of the caſtle and lordſhip of Okeham, which was followed by many other grants from the crown. April 17, 1540, he was created earl of Eſſex, and ſoon after made lord high chamberlain of England. But theſe laſt honours were like lightning before a ſtorm; for on June 10 following, he was arreſted at the council table for high treaſon by the d. of Norfolk, who had entertained a ſecret reſentment againſt him, and was committed to the Tower. He had likewiſe many other enemies; for the meanneſs of his birth had given diſguſt to ſome of the principal nobility, who thought it leſſened their titles to ſee him ſo highly advanced above them. His aſpiring to the order of the Garter was thought inexcuſable vanity; and his having ſo many places heaped on him, as lord privy ſeal, lord chamberlain, and lord vicegerent, with the maſterſhip of the rolls, which he had but lately reſigned, drew much envy upon him. The Romiſh party had conceived an inveterate prejudice againſt his actions and his authority. They imputed the ſuppreſſion of the monaſteries, the attainders, and all the other ſevere proceedings, to his counſels. It was believed likewiſe, that the miſunderſtandings between the k. and the emp. were kept up principally by his means. His majeſty, by the intelligence he had received, was now ſenſible, that no accommodation was like to be made between the emp. and the French k. and that he could not depend upon the friendſhip of the latter; whereas the emp. would willingly make an alliance with him; the hopes of which made him leſs concerned for the favour of the proteſtant princes of Germany, which Cromwell had always inclined him to maintain. With theſe cauſes concur-

ed a more near and ſecret reaſon: the k. did not only hate his new q. Anne of Cleves, but had now ſettled his affection upon Catharine Howard, niece to the d. of Norfolk; which both raiſed the intereſt of that family, and depreſſed Cromwell, who had made the late match. The k. finding his government grown uneaſy, thought it no ill policy to caſt all, that had been done amiſs, upon a miniſter, whoſe aſcendency over him had been notorious; and by making him a ſacrifice, he hoped to regain the affections of his people. Other particulars are ſaid to have been charged on him, which loſt him his maſter's favour; and theſe probably related to the encouragement he was reported to have given to ſome of the reformers, in the oppoſition they made to the 6 articles, upon the execution of which the k. was now fully determined. In his fall he had the common fate of all diſgraced miniſters, to be forſaken by his friends, and inſulted by his enemies. Only archbp. Cranmer retained ſtill ſo much of his former ſimplicity, that he could never learn thoſe court arts; and therefore the next day wrote earneſtly to the k. in his favour, declaring, that he always found that he had the higheſt veneration for his majeſty, and ſerved him with ſuch fidelity and ſucceſs, that he believed no monarch of Eng. had ever ſo valuable a ſervant. But the k. was reſolved upon Cromwell's ruin; and the unjuſt practice of attainting, without hearing the parties anſwer for themſelves, which he had too much promoted, was now turned upon himſelf. He had ſuch enemies in the houſe of lords, that the bill of attainder was diſpatched in 2 days, during the abſence of Cranmer, when no one durſt venture to plead for him. He met with more juſtice in the houſe of commons, where it remained ten days; but in concluſion a new bill was drawn up againſt him, and ſent up to the lords, by whom it was paſſed, and ſoon after received the royal aſſent. It conſiſted of an accumulation and ſuggeſtion of ſeveral crimes and miſdemeanors, and of ſeveral heretical principles and practices, and indeed of ſome great improbabilites; for all which he was attainted both of high treaſon and hereſy. In this whole tranſaction he is thought to have met with great hardſhips, not only becauſe he was not permitted to anſwer, but becauſe the principal matters objected againſt him might have eaſily been cleared, ſince he could have produced the king's order for moſt of them. He uſed all his efforts to procure mercy; and once wrote to the k. in ſuch pathetic terms, that his majeſty cauſed the letter to be thrice read, and ſeemed affected with it. But the charms of Catherine Howard, and the endeavours of the d. of Norfolk and Gardiner bp. of Wincheſter, at length prevailed; ſo that after he had been ſix weeks priſoner, a warrant was ſent for his execution on July 28, 1540, on Tower-hill. Being brought to the ſcaffold, his affection for his ſon made him very cautious in what he ſaid. He thanked God for bringing him to die in that manner, for his offences againſt God, and his prince. He declared, that he doubted of no article of the catholic faith; nor of any ſacrament of the church; he confeſſed he had been ſeduced; but now died in the catholic faith; and denied that he had ſupported thoſe who delivered evil opinions. Then praying fervently for the k. and for the remiſſion of his own ſins, the executioner beheaded him with peculiar circumſtances of barbarity. Thus fell this great miniſter, who had raiſed himſelf merely by the ſtrength of his natural parts; for as his extraction was mean, ſo his education was low; and his higheſt attainment in learning was getting the N. Teſt. in Latin by heart. He carried his greatneſs with

an admirable temper and moderation, and in his higheſt elevation was obliging and grateful to his old acquaintance. His charity was very extenſive, above 200 perſons being plentifully relieved twice a day at his gates: and it is obſerved, that he preferred more men of abilities and integrity, both eccleſiaſtics and laymen, than any one of his predeceſſors in power had ever done.

CROMWEL (Oliver.) See OLIVER Cromwel.

CROWNE (John) ſon of an independent miniſter, in that part of North America which is called Nova Scotia. The vivacity of his genius made him ſoon grow impatient of the gloomy education he received in that country; which he therefore quitted, in order to ſeek his fortune in England; but it was his fate, upon his firſt arrival here, to engage in an employment more formal, if poſſible, than his American education. His neceſſity, when he firſt arrived in England, was extremely urgent, and he was obliged to become a gentleman-uſher to an old independent lady; but he ſoon grew as weary of that preciſe office, as he had done before of the diſcipline of Nova Scotia. His writings ſoon made him known to the court and town; yet it was neither to the favour of the court, nor to that of the earl of Rocheſter, that he was indebted to the nomination the k. made of him, for the writing the maſque of *Calypſo*, but to the malice of that noble lord, who deſigned by that preference to mortify Mr. Dryden. Upon the breaking out of the two parties, after the pretended diſcovery of the popiſh plot, the favour he was in at court, and the gaiety of his temper, which inclined him to join with the faſhion, engaged him to embrace the tory party. About that time he wrote the *City Politics*, in order to ſatirize and expoſe the whigs; a comedy not without wit and ſpirit, and which has obtained the approbation of thoſe of contrary principles, which is the higheſt evidence of merit: but after it was ready for the ſtage, he met with great embarraſſments in getting it acted. Bennet lord Arlington, ſecretly in the cauſe of the whigs, uſed all his authority to ſuppreſs it. Mr. Crowne at laſt was forced to have recourſe to the k. himſelf, and engage him to lay his abſolute commands on the lord chamberlain to have it no longer delayed. This command he was pleaſed to give in his own perſon. It was at the latter end of k. Charles's reign that Mr. Crowne, tired with the fatigue of writing, ſhocked with the uncertainty of theatrical ſucceſs, and deſirous to ſhelter himſelf from the reſentment of thoſe numerous enemies he had made by his *City Politics*, immediately addreſſed the k. himſelf, and deſired his majeſty to eſtabliſh him in ſome office, that might be a ſecurity to him for life: the k. anſwered he ſhould be provided for; but added, that he would firſt ſee another comedy. Mr. Crowne endeavouring to excuſe himſelf, by telling the k. he plotted ſlowly and awkwardly, his majeſty replied, that he would help him to a plot, and ſo put in his hand the Spaniſh comedy called *Non poder eſſer*. Mr. Crowne was obliged immediately to go to work upon it; but after he had written three acts of it, found, to his ſurprize, that the Spaniſh play had ſome time before been tranſlated, and acted and damned, under the title of *Tarugo's wiles, or the coffee-houſe*; yet, ſupported by the king's command, he went briſkly on, and finiſhed it. Mr. Crowne, who had once before obliged the commonwealth of taſte, with a very agreeable comedy in his *City Politics*, yet in *Sir Courtly Nice*, went far beyond it, and very much ſurpaſſed himſelf; for though there is ſomething in the part of Crack, which borders upon farce, the Spaniſh author alone muſt anſwer

for that: for Mr. Crowne could not omit the part of Crack, that is, of Tarugo, and the Spaniſh farce depending upon it, without a downright affront to the king, who had given him the play for his ground-work. All that is of Engliſh growth in *Sir Courtly Nice* is admirable. The play was now juſt ready to appear to the world. Every one that had ſeen it rehearſed, was highly pleaſed with it. All who had heard of it conceived great expectations, and Mr. Crowne was delighted with the flattering hope of being made happy for the remaining part of his life, by the performance of the king's promiſe: but upon the very laſt day of the rehearſal, he met Underhill coming from the playhouſe, as he himſelf was going towards it; upon which the poet reprimanding the player for neglecting ſo conſiderable a part as he had in the comedy, and on a day of ſo much conſequence, as the very laſt of the rehearſal; Oh Lord, ſays Underhill, we are all undone! How! ſays Crowne, is the playhouſe on fire? The whole nation, replies the player, will quickly be ſo, for the king is dead; at the hearing of which diſmal words, the author was thrown almoſt into diſtraction. The king indeed revived from this apoplectic fit, but died three days after, and Mr. Crowne, by his death, was replunged into the deepeſt melancholy. The king's death having put a period to Mr. Crowne's expectations of court-favour, he had recourſe to writing plays again for bread. It is uncertain when Mr. Crowne died; Mr. Coxeter in his notes ſays, he was alive in the y. 1703, and as he muſt then have been much advanced in years, in all probability he did not long ſurvive it. He was the author of 17 plays. 1. *Juliana, or the princeſs of Poland*, a tragi-comedy; acted at the d. of York's theatre, 1671. 2. *Andromache*, a tragedy; acted at the duke's theatre in Covent-garden, 1675. 3. *Caliſto, or the chaſte Nymph*, a maſque. 4. *The Country-wit*, a comedy; acted at the duke's theatre, 1675. 5. *The deſtruction of Jeruſalem, by Titus Veſpaſian*, in two parts, acted 1677. 6. *The ambitious ſtateſman, or the royal favourite*, a tragedy; acted at the theatre-royal 1679. 7. *Charles the* VIIIth, *king of France, or the invaſion of Naples by the French.* 8. *Henry the* VIth, *the firſt part, with the murther of Humphrey d. of Glocester*; acted 1681. 9. *Henry the* VIth, *the ſecond part, or the miſeries of civil war*, a tragedy; acted 1680. 10. *Thyeſtes*, a tragedy; acted at the theatre-royal, 1681. 11. *City politics*, a comedy, 1683. 12. *Sir Courtly Nice, or It cannot be.* 13. *Darius king of Perſia*, a tragedy; acted in 1688. 14. *The Engliſh friar, or the town ſparks*, a comedy; printed in 4°, 1690. 15. *Regulus*, a tragedy; acted at the theatre-royal 1694. 16. *The married beaux, or the curious impertinent*, a comedy; acted at the theatre-royal, 1694. 17. *Caligula, emp. of Rome*, a tragedy; acted at the theatre-royal, 1698. Our author's other works are, *Pandion and Amphigenia, or the coy lady of Theſſalia*; adorned with ſculptures, printed in 8°, 1665. *Dæneids, or the noble labours of the great dean of Notre-Dame in Paris, for the erecting in his choir a throne for his glory, and the eclipſing the pride of an imperious uſurping chanter*, an heroic poem, in 4 cantos; printed in 4°, 1692. It is a burleſque poem, and is chiefly taken from Boileau's *Lutrin*.

CUDWORTH (Ralph), a very learned divine, was ſon of Dr. Ralph Cudworth, who was chaplain to k. James I. Our author was b. at Aller, 1617, and educated with great care by his father-in-law Dr. Stoughton (his father dying 1624). At 13 y. of his age, he was admitted a penſioner in Emanuel college, and applied himſelf to all parts of polite litera-

literature and philoſophy with ſuch vigour, that 1639 he was created maſter of arts with great applauſe; ſoon after he was choſen fellow of his college, and became an eminent tutor there, and had at one time 28 pupils; an inſtance never known before, even in the largeſt colleges of the univerſity. Among theſe was Mr. Wm. Temple, afterwards famous for his embaſſies and writings. Some time after he was preſented to the rectory of North-Cadbury in Somerſetſhire. In 1642 he publiſhed *A diſcourſe concerning the true notion of the Lord's ſupper*, and a treatiſe entitled, *Chriſt and his church in a ſhadow*. He took the degree of bachelor of divinity about the y. 1644, at which time he maintained the two following theſes, 'That the rationes of good and 'evil are indiſpenſible; and, That 'there are incorporeal ſubſtances im-'mortal by their own nature.' The ſame y. he was choſen maſter of Clare hall in Cambridge, in the room of Dr. Paſke, who had been ejected. In 1645, Dr. Metcalf having reſigned the Regius profeſſorſhip of the Hebrew language, Mr. Cudworth was unanimouſly nominated on Oct. 15, by the 7 electors, to ſucceed him. From this time he abandoned all the functions of a miniſter, and applied himſelf to his academical employment and ſtudies, and eſpecially that of the Jewiſh antiquities. He begun his public lectures which he read every Wedneſday, explaining the ſtructure and plan of the temple of Jeruſalem. In 1647 he publiſhed at Cambridge, in 4°, a ſermon preached before the houſe of commons, upon 1 John ii. 3, 4. In 1651 he took the degree of Dr. of divinity, and in 1654 he was choſen maſter of Chriſt's college, and married the ſame y. In this ſtation he ſpent the reſt of his life. In Jan. 1656-7, he was one of the perſons nominated by a committee of the parliament, to conſult about an Engliſh tranſlation of the Bible. In 1678 he publiſhed his *True intellectual ſyſtem*, wherein is laid down as the fundamentals or eſſentials of true religion, 1ſt, that all things in the world do not float without a head or governor, but that there is a God, an omnipotent underſtanding Being, preſiding over all; 2dly, that this God being eſſentially good and juſt, there is φυσει καλόν κ) δίκαιον, ſomething in its own nature, immutably and eternally juſt and unjuſt, and not by arbitrary will, law and command only; and laſtly, that there is ſomething ἐφ' ἡμῖν, or, that we are ſo far forth the principles or maſters of our own actions, as to be accountable to juſtice for them, or to make us guilty or blame-worthy for what we do amiſs, and to deſerve puniſhment accordingly. This work met with great oppoſition from ſome of the courtiers of k. Charles II, who endeavoured to deſtroy the reputation of it, when it was firſt publiſhed; nor has it eſcaped the reproaches of others ſince that time. In 1678 he was inſtalled prebendary of Gloceſter. He had ſeveral ſons, who probably died young; but he left a daughter, Damaris, who was diſtinguiſhed for her uncommon learning and piety. The ingenious Mr. Locke, with whom ſhe had a great friendſhip, died at her houſe at Cates in Eſſex, where he had lived ſeveral years. In 1696 ſhe publiſhed at London, in 12°, *A diſcourſe concerning the love of God*, wherein ſhe examines the ſcheme laid down by Mr. Norris. She was ſecond wife to ſir Francis Maſham, bart. by whom ſhe had a ſon, who was one of the maſters in chancery, and accomptant general of that court. Dr. Cudworth died at Cambridge, June 26, 1688, in the 91ſt y. of his age, and was interred at Chriſt's college there. Beſides the works above mentioned, he publiſhed

publiſhed a ſermon on 1 Cor. xv. 57. and a treatiſe entitled, *Deus juſtificatus, or the divine goodneſs vindicated and cleared againſt the aſſertions of abſolute and inconditionate reprobation. A treatiſe concerning moral good and evil. A treatiſe of liberty and neceſſity, in which the philoſophical foundations of atheiſm are deſtroyed, and the certainty of morality defended, and the nature of it explained. Of the truth of the Chriſtian religion againſt the Jews. A treatiſe concerning eternal and immutable morality*, with a preface by Dr. Chandler, bp. of Durham, printed at Lond. 1731, 8°. *A treatiſe of the creation of the world, and the immortality of the ſoul*, 8°. *A commentary upon the prophecy of Daniel concerning the 70 weeks.*

CUMBERLAND (Richard), a very learned divine, was b. in Lond. July 15, 1632. His education was firſt in St. Paul's ſchool, and afterwards in Magdalen college, Cambridge, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf while he was fellow of the college, by his academical exerciſes. His 1ſt preferment was the rectory of Brampton in Northamptonſhire. His friend, ſir Orlando Bridgman, being made lord keeper 1667, appointed him his chaplain, and beſtowed on him the living of All Hallows in Stamford, where he performed the duties of his function in the moſt exemplary manner. In 1672, he publiſhed his moſt excellent treatiſe of the *Laws of nature*; and 1680, at the ſolicitation of the univerſity, he took upon him the weighty exerciſe of reſponding at the public commencement. Mr. Payne, author of his life, tells us, that it is in one of the firſt diſquiſitions, written in the demonſtrative way, upon a moral ſubject: I may add too, ſays he, one of the moſt perfect; for I believe all good judges allow it to be a demonſtration. The melancholy proſpect of affairs in k. James II's reign made deep impreſſions, on every one who wiſhed well to our conſtitution in church and ſtate, and was thought to be the occaſion of bringing on him a dangerous fit of ſickneſs, a very ſevere fever, which however he recovered from. In 1686 he publiſhed *An eſſay towards the Jewiſh weights and meaſures.* After the revolution he was nominated by k. William III to the biſhopric of Peterborough, without the leaſt ſolicitation on his part; and the firſt account he had of this promotion, was from the public news-paper, which he was reading at the coffee-houſe in Stamford. He was conſecrated to that ſee in the room of Dr. Tho. White (who had been deprived for refuſing the oaths), July 5, 1691. He was very diligent and careful in his dioceſe, and was remarkable for humility of mind, benevolence of temper, and innocence of life. He purſued his ſtudies to the very laſt; and, at the age of 83, applied to learn the Coptic language, which he made himſelf maſter of. He died of the palſy at Peterborough, in the 87th y. of his age, Oct. 9, 1718. He left ſeveral works behind him, two of which have been publiſhed. 1. *Sanchoniatho's Phœnician hiſtory, tranſlated from the 1ſt book of Euſebius De præparatione evangelica; with a continuation of Sanchoniatho's hiſtory by Eratoſthenes Cyrenæus's canon, which Dicæarchus connects with the 1ſt Olymp; with a preface, giving a brief account of the life, &c. of the author, by S. Payne, M. A.* 2. *Origines gentium antiquiſſimæ: or, Attempts for diſcovering the firſt planting of nations*, London 1724, 8°.

CYPRIAN (St.), a cel. father of the church, native of Carthage, one of the richeſt and firſt families of that city, taught rhetoric there with reputation, before he became a Chriſtian. After his converſion he took the name of Cæcilius, to ſhew his acknowlegement to the prieſt of that name, who converted him in 246. Donatus dying, St. Cyprian was elected in his place,

place, 248; but he was obliged to quit this city about 2 years after, on account of the perſecution of Decius. He wrote, during the time of his retreat, many pieces, and inſtructive letters to his people and his clergy. At his return to Carthage, he held councils to regulate the penance of thoſe who had fell during the perſecution, and concerning other points of diſcipline. He condemned Feliciſſimus and Privatus, who excited troubles in the church of Carthage during his abſence, declared himſelf with his colleagues in favour of pope St. Cornelius, againſt the ſchiſm of Novatus and Novatian, and held a council in 252, in which he made ſome regulations concerning Victor the prieſt, and the baptiſm of infants. The year following pope Lucius died, and Stephen ſucceeded him. It was under this pope that the famous diſpute aroſe, concerning the baptiſm adminiſtred by heretics. St. Cyprian, and other biſhops of Africa were for having thoſe rebaptiſed who had been baptiſed by heretics; pope Stephen, on the contrary, in conformity to the tradition of the church of Rome, maintains the validity of baptiſm by heretics. They held on this ſubject many councils, on both ſides; and a general council in the following cent. declared for the doctrine of St. Stephen. St. Cyprian was baniſhed to Curuba, 16 leagues from Carthage, in 257, during the perſecution of Valerian. He was permitted, 11 months after, to reſide in the gardens adjoining to Carthage; but he was afterwards ſeized and carried before the proconſul, where, having frankly confeſſed the faith of J. C. his head was cut off near Carthage, Sept. 14, 258. He left a great many works behind him.

CYRUS, that is to ſay, the Sun, a celeb. k. of Perſia, and one of the greateſt conquerors in the world, b. 599 y. before J.C. of Cambyſes, a Perſian by birth, and Mandane, daughter of Aſtyages, k. of the Medes, according to Herodotus and Juſtin. They ſay, that Aſtyages being frighted by a dream, in which he thought he ſaw his grand-ſon dethrone him, expoſed him in a wood; but this young prince was preſerved by Harpagus, whom Aſtyages had ordered to put him to death. He was brought up among the ſhepherds; and being put at the head of ſome revolted troops, he dethroned Aſtyages, and founded the emp. of the Perſians on the ruin of the Medes 559 y. before J. C. Nevertheleſs, Xenophon gives another account of the birth and education of Cyrus. Howſoever that be, he overcame Crœſus, took Babylon by turning the Euphrates through ſeveral channels, put an end to the kingdoms of Aſſyria and Babylon, and all Aſia. He afterwards permitted the Jews, diſperſed throughout his empire, to return to Jeruſalem, and rebuild the temple of God, under the conduct of Zorobabel, after 70 years captivity. Theſe great events were foretold many ages before by the prophet Iſaiah, who names Cyrus by his name, and calls him the ſervant of God, and tells the Jews, that God will employ this prince to deliver them from the captivity of the Chaldæans. Authors do not agree about the manner of his death; according to Xenophon, he died a natural death in Perſia; but Herodotus and Juſtin ſay, that, having overcome the Maſſagetes, with Spargapiſus, their general, the ſon of Tomyris their queen, ſhe marched againſt him a little time after with a powerful army, vanquiſhed him, took him priſoner, cut off his head, and flung it into a tub filled with blood, ſaying, 'Satia te ſanguine quam ſitiſti; Glut yourſelf with that blood you have thirſted after.' He died 529 y. before J. C. Cambyſes his ſon ſucceeded him.

CZAR (Peter) ſee PETER, Czar.

CANUTE,

CANUTE, or Cnute, upon Edward's death, became maſter of the whole kingdom, and was proclaimed k. 1017, and all the lords, both Engliſh and Danes, ſwore allegiance to him. After his coronation, he divided England into four parts, Mercia, Northumberland, Eaſt Anglia, and Weſſex. Over the 3 former he appointed dukes or earls, and the laſt he governed himſelf. To the end that juſtice might be impartially adminiſtered, he declared that for the future, there ſhould be no diſtinction made between the Engliſh and Danes. He denounced the ſevereſt puniſhments againſt malefactors of what nature ſoever, without reſpect of perſons. He ſent Edmund's two ſons into Denmark, under pretence of travelling, but a worſe deſign was ſuppoſed to be at the bottom of it. However, the k. of Hungary, at whoſe court they were, after having firſt been in Sweden, took care of their education, and gave one of his daughter's in marriage to Edmund, the eldeſt, who died ſoon after; and to Edward he gave his ſiſter in law Agatha, daughter of the emp. Henry II, by whom he had five children, Edgar Atheling, Margaret, and Chriſtian, and 2 died in Hungary. He built a ſtately church over the grave of St. Edmund, the eaſt Anglian k. who was killed by the Danes, and very much enlarged the town of St. Edmundſbury. In 1031, he took a journey to Rome, where he made large preſents to the churches, and confirmed all his predeceſſors had done, both for the church of Rome, and the Engliſh college. There is an inſtance of his piety and good ſenſe tranſmitted to us, which is, that as he was walking one day by the ſea ſide, at Southampton, and his flatterers were extolling him to the ſkies, and even comparing him with God himſelf; he, to convince them of their folly and impiety, cauſed a chair to be brought him, and ſeating himſelf, where the tide was about to flow, he turned himſelf to the ſea, and ſaid, 'O ſea, thou art under my 'juriſdiction, and the land where I ſit 'is mine; I command thee to come no 'farther, nor to preſume to wet thy 'ſovereign's feet.' But the tide coming on as uſual, he, from thence, took occaſion to let his baſe flatterers know, that none but the King of Heaven, whom the ſea and land obey, deſerved the titles they impiouſly beſtowed on him. After which it is ſaid, he would never wear his crown, but cauſed it to be put on the head of a crucifix at Wincheſter. Canute died in the 9th y. of his reign, A. D. 1036. He left three ſons, Sweyn, who had Norway; Harold, England; and Hardicanute, Denmark. Gunilda, his daughter, was married to the emperor Henry IV.

The END of the FIRST VOLUME.